

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK



ANNUAL REPORT
= 1920 =

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT
Police Commissioner



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HON. JOHN F. HYLAN, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

POLICE DEPARTMENT

— CITY OF NEW YORK —

FOR THE YEAR

1920

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT

— POLICE COMMISSIONER —

JOHN A. LEACH

First Deputy Commissioner

JOHN DALY

Second Deputy Commissioner

JOSEPH A. FAUROT

Third Deputy Commissioner

JOHN J. CRAY

Fourth Deputy Commissioner

Special Deputy Commissioners

JOHN A. HARRISS

RODMAN WANAMAKER

ALLAN A. RYAN

JOHN M. SHAW

EDMOND A. GUGGENHEIM

T. COLEMAN DU PONT

CARLETON SIMON

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NEW YORK CITY



ADMINISTRATIVE
OFFICERS

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK



DR. JOHN A. HARRISS
SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



JOHN A. LEACH
FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



JOHN DALY
SECOND DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



RICHARD E. ENRIGHT
POLICE COMMISSIONER



JOSEPH A. FAUROT
THIRD DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



JOHN J. CRAY
FOURTH DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



RODMAN WANAMAKER
SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



ALLAN A. RYAN
SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



JOHN M. SHAW
SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



EDMOND A. GUGGENHEIM
SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



T. COLEMAN DU PONT
SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



DR. CARLETON SIMON
SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

November 1, 1921.

Hon. John F. Hylan,
Mayor, City of New York.

Sir:

It is my privilege to transmit to you herewith the Annual Report of the Police Department for the year 1920. Being the last report I shall submit to you prior to the close of your present administration, I deem it fitting therefore to review succinctly the essential changes and improvements that have been effected during the three years last past.

Following my appointment to the office of Police Commissioner, I found the greatest confusion reigning throughout the Department. The former administration had practically ceased to function after the results of the Election of 1917 were announced. For many years previous, decentralization had been the outstanding policy of police administrations, and every possible fad and fancy had been tried out by the amateurs who had been in charge of this department. During the twenty-three days that my predecessor held office, for reasons best known to himself, no organization had been effected and the administration and routine work of the department had been neglected and allowed to remain stationary. The knotted skeins of police business were disentangled, and an organization capable of transacting the complex business of the department assembled at once. The subsequent results proclaim how effectively this was accomplished.

The City of New York is a great seaport, and probably the most cosmopolitan city in the world. Representatives of practically every known race reside here; tens of thousands of them do not either speak, read or write the English language and are completely lacking in understanding of our laws and institutions. The Federal Census of 1920 shows, according to the latest available figures, that there are 1,989,216 foreign-born residents here, comprising 35% per cent. of the total population.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The City of London, with a population of approximately 7,000,000, has only about 4 per cent. unable to speak the English language. There is an inbred respect for British law and British institutions present that has no counterpart, to a corresponding degree, in this City. The police of London number about 25,000, more than double the number ever on the rolls of the Police Department of New York City, however.

In 1913 the estimated population of this City was 5,022,833. This number had increased, as shown by the Federal Census, in 1920, to 5,620,048, an addition to the total population, in the intervening seven years, of 597,215.

In 1913 the Police Force totaled 10,847, which was at the ratio of one policeman for about every 463 of the inhabitants. In the interim, between 1913 and 1920, although the resident population of the City had grown sufficiently to populate another city about the size of Boston, Buffalo or Cleveland, there had been no corresponding increase in the Police Force, excepting a handful of policewomen. The result was that in 1920 the ratio had widened still further, and there was one policeman to about every 516 of the population.

THE UNIFORMED FORCE

The Uniformed Force of this Department, particularly the rank of patrolman, has not been increased since July 1, 1913, as shown by the following table:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Chief Inspector	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Chief Inspector..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1
Inspectors	18	18	18	18	22	22	22	22
Chief Surgeon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Surgeons	24	24	24	19	20	17	17	17
Supt. Telegraph	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asst. Supt. Telegraph ..	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Captains	97	97	97	97	90	90	103	103
Lieutenants	580	524	524	524	524	524	524	524
Sergeants	657	726	726	726	794	769	769	769
Patrolmen	9387	9387	9387	9387	9387	9387	9387	9387
Patrolwomen .....	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	20
Policewomen	70	70	70	67	65	65	56	55
Chief Lineman	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Linemen	6	4	4	4	4	3	3	1
Boiler Inspectors	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	10847	10858	10858	10849	10916	10896	10907	10905

The Police Commissioner who held office in 1913 strongly advocated an increase in the Force, realizing even then its total insufficiency. The numerical strength of the Force, however, remained unchanged until 1921.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The years '18, '19 and '20, from a police standpoint, constituted the most critical period, perhaps, in the history of the Police Department. During that period the Police Department was short about 10 per cent. of its total effectives, although it should have been increased by at least 25 per cent. of its normal quota, in view of the unprecedented demands made upon it.

When I assumed charge of the Police Department, the condition of many of the station houses was open to severe criticism; they were dilapidated, unsanitary and in no condition to render the service required of them. It was very apparent that little or no attention had been given to keeping them in repair. As far as possible, they were restored to proper condition, and have since been kept so. Many of them are very old and totally unsuited to present-day police needs; owing to the shift in the centers of population, others are now badly situated and do not fill local police demands; on the other hand, there are localities in which station houses are urgently required which do not possess them. Such conditions have been met, economically, by the abolition of unnecessary station houses and the reallocation of the force, formerly assigned to them, in accordance with the changed conditions. This policy has been pursued as far as it consistently can be for the present.

The motor vehicle equipment of the Department was in a corresponding state of disrepair. Motor driven patrol wagons, automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles had all been permitted to deteriorate into a state approximating decay; it was perilous to ride in some of the motor driven vehicles belonging to the Department, and the accessories of these vehicles were in about the same shape. In order that the business of the Police Department could be properly transacted, it was necessary to remedy this situation at once. This was done, entailing a further financial outlay, the responsibility for which was unjustly foisted on the shoulders of the present Police Administration.

The year 1918 saw the nation at war. The City of New York was the principal port of embarkation for the American Expeditionary Forces, their supplies and equipment. It was the principal port of entry through which the troops were received upon their return from Europe.

During 1918, and for a considerable part of 1919, the Police Force was greatly depleted because of the effects of the Selective Service Draft Law and the voluntary enlistment of many members of the Department. These gaps in the ranks could not be filled, because the physical requirements of the Selective Service Draft Law corresponded so closely to those which placed men on the Civil Service eligible list that the latter became speedily exhausted. The result was that for the greater part of these two years the Police Force was short approximately 1,000 men.

In and around the City, gigantic industries sprang up, such as ship-building plants, munitions factories and the varied enterprises supplying the numerous demands created by the war.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Following the signing of the Armistice, the forces of these plants, factories, etc., were greatly reduced, or completely eliminated. Most of these men—now without employment—remained in this City until their funds were exhausted, and then made considerable trouble for the police.

An unusually large number of strikes, of all dimensions, prevailed constantly throughout the City during 1919 and 1920. In number they ranged from 500 to 850, each requiring some police attention. Many demanded a large special detail of policemen, while others, like the great traction strikes, called for the services of practically every available man in the Department. All industrial disturbances were policed with uniform justice to the parties involved.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary handicaps imposed on the Force, the extremely critical police conditions prevailing in the City, and the wide industrial unrest, there was no serious disturbance of any kind.

FELONIES AND ARRESTS

Serious crime was more or less prevalent, and on the increase, throughout the country and throughout the world during this period. Crime was always held in check in this City, regardless of conditions elsewhere. The records show that there was less crime in this City during this period, than in previous years.

Comparing the crime report of 1917, the last year of the previous administration, when conditions were practically normal, with those for '18, '19 and '20 is much to the advantage of the latter three years, as shown in the following schedule:

	1917		1918		1919		1920	
	Com- plaints	Ar- rests	Com- plaints	Ar- rests	Com- plaints	Ar- rests	Com- plaints	Ar- rests
Murder	236	280	223	256	224	309	215*	254
Felonious Assault	2591	4283	2354	3485	2537	3771	2786	3769
Assault and Robbery	864	1279	849	1143	1133	1744	1145	1586
Burglary	9450	2950	7412	2244	7398	3100	7451	3040
Grand and Petit Larceny	34145	11959	33527	10899	34595	11552	33738	10942
Attempted and								
Miscellaneous Felonies	4152	7443	3485	11564	3758	7556	3831	7929
Totals	51438	28194	47850	29591	49645	28032	49166	27520

*Does not include the 39 deaths in the Wall Street explosion.

The dangerous anarchistic elements have been under constant surveillance during the present administration, and in order to insure that their movements and possible projects should receive adequate attention, a special squad was organized and its services virtually devoted to them. Demonstrations by them have been discouraged or entirely suppressed, and parades

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

and other forms of appeal to the unattached lawless and disorderly have been prevented.

Saloons, pool parlors, and the cheaper class of lunch rooms, which make a business of catering to the chronic loafer, parasite, pimp, strong-arm and stick-up men and various other enemies of society, have been kept under continuous supervision. A squad of picked men was assembled to deal exclusively with this criminal and disorderly element, and they have been dealt with as drastically as the law allows.

FRUSTRATING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Towards the middle of 1919, a body which finally came to be known as the "Almirall Grand Jury" descended upon this City.

Without any authorization, so far as anyone knows, not even that of precedent, this Extraordinary Grand Jury transacted much of its business in the offices of its foreman, Raymond F. Almirall, a thoroughly illegal and unwarranted proceeding. By arbitrarily attributing a scope of authority to the ancient writ of subpoena duces tecum that it does not and never has possessed, this truly Extraordinary Grand Jury wantonly gutted the files of the Police Department of records, papers and correspondence that were essential to the proper transaction of the public business. These papers, records and correspondence were needlessly retained by this Extraordinary Grand Jury for many months, in spite of repeated efforts to secure their return, and a large part of them were never returned.

The harm suffered by the public through the seizure and unwarranted retention of the papers, documents and correspondence of the Police Department, many of which were of a highly confidential character and related to conditions calling for police surveillance and action, cannot be estimated. That the administration of justice can be hampered and obstructed on such illegal and frivolous pretexts is outrageous, and that those responsible go unscathed, lacking extenuation or any form of genuine justification for their course, is a crime against society.

As time passed it became very apparent that the prime object of the Almirall Grand Jury was to harass and discredit, if possible, the present municipal administration through the medium of all manner of scurrilous attacks upon the members of it, who had refused to ally themselves with various intrigues designed to assist in increasing street car fares in this City. As is customary in the prosecution of such campaigns, the Police Department was selected for the initial attack.

During a large part of 1919 and 1920, the Police Commissioner and the Police Department were ruthlessly assailed by this Extraordinary Grand Jury, its counsel or some of them, with the able assistance of a part of the

ANNUAL REPORT OF

press. The actions of this body and those associated with it in various official capacities, or some of them, became so illegal and belligerent that the District Attorney of New York County was moved to censure them.

Long after they had fruitlessly probed and dissected every act and angle of the present police administration that appealed to them, the members of this Extraordinary Grand Jury, their counsel or some of them, continued to provide the press of this City with flamboyant stories of revelations about to be made, detrimental to the municipal and police administrations. None of them ever materialized, and after having resorted to about every form of coercion known, and many unequivocally illegal acts besides, this Twentieth Century lineal descendant of the "Star Chamber" and the "Inquisition" wilted and vanished.

The general public was never taken into the confidence of those in charge of the Almirall Extraordinary Grand Jury, but it can be asserted with great certainty that all it ever did was to squander many thousand dollars of the people's money in an energetic but fortunately abortive effort to make the people pay an increased street car fare.

The ends of justice are often thwarted by one of several agencies, over none of which the Police Department has the slightest control, but for whose miscarriage of justice it is held responsible, just the same. One of the principal obstacles is the chronic, scientific abuse of the bail bond.

The professional law-breaker has little or no trouble getting bail. Sometimes the indemnifier of the surety company, whose bond secures his release, is protected against loss by the very goods for the theft of which the bailée has been arrested.

The habitual criminal usually only desires his liberty in order that he may again violate the law, as there is plenty of evidence to prove. There is considerable doubt in my mind as to whether such individuals should be admitted to bail at all or not. In any event, they should not be permitted to use the proceeds of crime to obtain bail.

On many occasions criminals are given a sentence far too light, in consideration of the gravity of their offenses and previous records. Even occasional lapses of this kind in favor of the criminal encourage law-breakers, generally, and create a feeling of derision and contempt for the Police Department among the lawless element.

There should be much more uniformity in the sentences meted out to criminals. They should be made to understand that their cases stand on their merits, and that no amount of legal sleight-of-hand or wire-pulling will lighten their punishment. Suspended and disproportionately light sentences are sometimes dealt out in a manner that is a positive inducement

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

to loafers and thugs to continue their lawless careers, but a source of great discouragement and bewilderment to members of the Police Force. The practice should cease.

Indeterminate sentences provide another loophole through which the criminal may escape his just deserts. From the moment he commences to serve his "time," the convict campaigns to obtain his release on parole at the earliest possible instant. He knows that if his application for parole is ably manipulated he will be able to cheat society and partly escape the legitimate consequences of his transgression; he is inspired and heartened by this thought, but would not spend a fraction of the initiative and energy needed to enable him to "beat his time" in an effort to follow an honorable calling.

The criminal should serve his full term, less, perhaps, an allowance for good behavior. The practice of temporizing with the vicious and lawless should cease. It does not reform the criminal; it does react on society by giving him a false perspective on himself and on his duty to his fellow men, and it creates more and wholly needless work for the Police Department.

Police action is merely the first line of defense, that society possesses in the incessant war that is waged, between it and the lawless and disorderly. Without the active and sincere co-operation and sympathetic understanding of the courts and other law-enforcement officers, the Police Force is seriously handicapped. Yet the sincere, unqualified support of the higher law-officers is many times conspicuous by its absence; sometimes it is conspicuous by its animosity towards the Police Force, and its touching solicitude for the welfare of the criminal.

Despite all these obstacles and the presence of gross treachery, sometimes among its allies, the Police Department continues to protect the people of this City and their property and will continue to do so, regardless of the wolves masquerading as spring lambs, or the furtive assistance extended criminals by sympathetic law or peace officers. Nevertheless, the proper performance of police duty in this great City is difficult under the most favorable circumstances, and it is greatly to be deplored that the Police Department cannot always have the unqualified, unequivocal support of the other law-enforcement officers of the community, whose oaths of office should plainly point out the direction in which their duty lies.

VICE AND GAMBLING

Curbing commercialized vice and steadily diminishing it to the vanishing point or, at least, the irreducible minimum, is difficult police duty. Evidence must be secured that will not be vulnerable when offered in court, and at as low a cost as possible, which is not always easy—that some money must be spent is practically unavoidable. Under the previous administration,

ANNUAL REPORT OF

when conditions and prices were normal, the cost of obtaining proper evidence was \$11.75 per arrest. Under your administration, with unprecedented conditions prevailing, and prices—especially luxuries and amusements—soaring to the skies, police work of this type rose far above previous standards, but the cost of obtaining evidence equally, or more, effective in court was steadily reduced until in 1920 it was obtained at \$2.97 per arrest.

When you assumed the office of Mayor of this City, organized prostitution was open and notorious, due possibly to the remarkable policy, or deliberate indifference, of the previous administration. Depraved women openly plied their trade on the more frequented thoroughfares and found ready accommodations in some forty-eight self-styled "hotels" which were well established, and notorious houses of assignation conveniently located throughout the City. This system of "hotels" really marked the zenith of commercialized prostitution here in recent years.

How it could have flourished in such adamant security so long, under the Argus eye of a police administration that bragged of its efficiency, save with some sort of official sanction, defies understanding. Even the omnipresent civic and vice-investigating societies seemed to accept these citadels of iniquity and loathsomeness with toleration, if not actual complacency; the hotels and civic improvement societies were contemporaneous and neither seemed to be concerned with the activities of the other.

Upon assuming office, I initiated a vigorous campaign against these establishments, and found no difficulty, thanks to your unqualified support, in promptly and permanently forcing them out of business. There was some sputtering and threats, but they amounted to nothing. Little or no credit has been given your administration for the thoroughness with which this task was performed; nor has anything been said, that I know of, about its vast importance to the young manhood and womanhood of this City. You assumed office with commercialized prostitution a virtually accepted feature of this City's existence—arrogant in its fancied security and reeking profits. In an incredibly short space of time afterwards, it had been completely riddled and sunk to the nadir of oblivion, where it has remained.

Previous City and Police Administrations have sometimes treated gambling with more or less tolerance. The gaming fraternity, quick to scent this complaisant spirit, developed the institution known as the "poker club," many of which had a quasi-legal excuse for existence in the form of "charters," issued by the State of New York. These charters were never designed to license gambling in any form. The phraseology of their text was highly obscure, and offered a number of technical legal points which made procrastination easy, and gave the professional gambler a fighting chance in court, if the Judges were disposed to listen to subterfuges.

A systematic campaign was at once inaugurated against these "clubs" and all commercialized gaming establishments generally. The professional

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

gamblers, supplying themselves with the very best obtainable legal talent, quibbled endlessly. When all else failed, they sought, and often secured, interminable postponements, under the terms of which they were able to ply their trade without police supervision or interference. The legal combat between the Police Department and these determined violators of the law was strenuous and often discouraging. The Department rarely, if ever, received the proper support from the higher law officers concerned, many times being left in a crisis to flounder helplessly, an object of derision and an encouragement to the lawless. Nevertheless, often at considerable cost, these resorts have been closed, until organized and commercialized gambling is now scarcely more than a memory.

Virtually, the only games of chance that exist are various forms of dice, patronized almost entirely by shady characters. They may run a few hours per night, in cellars and noisome holes in obscure parts of the City, the game-keeper securing a new locality for his game almost daily. The professional gambler is compelled to do this because of the unceasing vigilance of the Police Department, as it frequently happens these crap games are raided before they have been in operation, in a brand new locality, but a few moments.

Scattered throughout the City, in the high-class hotel districts and other desirable locations, are a very few of the old-time sumptuous gaming palaces. Since the beginning of your administration, their proprietors have anxiously but vainly awaited left-handed permission to open their doors. They have been bitterly disappointed, and the armored doors of their gaudy palaces of vice have remained closed and locked, and the establishments shrouded in sepulchral silence—mocking memories of the days of “easy money.”

DETECTIVE DIVISION

The work of the Detective Division is of so varied a character that an injustice would be done it, if I tried to compress a review of its services into the available space in this letter. It ceased to function as a rest cure and an aggregate of easy berths when I took it in hand, and it is now performing, as it has been during the last three years, the kind of service for which it was originally designed. The old laissez-faire methods that prevailed for so long have given way to discipline, clearly defined duties and prompt, vigorous action. Authority and responsibility have been fixed and opportunities for dodging the issue and indolence have been eliminated. They will not return during my administration.

For many years prior to 1907 the Detective Division (which is a part of the Uniformed Force doing duty in plain clothes) was under the control of the Chief of Police, later designated Chief Inspector. An Inspector was placed in immediate charge of the Detective Division, and was responsible to the head of the Uniformed Force.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

In 1907, for some unknown reason, or perhaps for no reason at all but to provide a job for a Deputy Police Commissioner, the Detective Division was removed from the control of the Chief of the Uniformed Force and placed under a civilian Deputy Police Commissioner, who, in the nature of things, had absolutely no knowledge of detective work or experience in handling this all-important police organization. From that time on the Detective Division remained under the control of a civilian Deputy Police Commissioner. Only three of them had the slightest knowledge of detective work of any character, and only one, former Deputy Commissioner William J. Lahey, now Chief Inspector, had any knowledge of or experience in detective work and its relation to the duties of the Uniformed Force.

During the former Administration, in keeping with the policy of decentralization, which had prevailed in the department for many years, the Detective Division was placed under the dual control of two Inspectors in addition to the Deputy Commissioner in charge. Sometimes the Police Commissioner, himself, as well as his secretary took part in the management of it, so that, at times during the former administration, the Detective Division had practically five Chiefs and any number of subsidiary ones.

In 1920, the Detective Division was removed from the control of the Deputy Police Commissioner, and placed under a single commanding officer reporting direct to the Chief Inspector. This return to the old and well-tried method, which prevailed in the department for several decades, has wrought an improvement in the service which will increase from day to day, for the Uniformed Force and the Detective force are now under the control of the same commander—the Chief Inspector. This consolidation of command of the Uniformed Force and the Detective Division has brought about closer co-operation between them, and team work in transacting all police business, regardless of its character.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SERVICE

Upon taking charge of the department in January, 1918, I found that members of the department assigned to duty outside of regular duty in precincts, sometimes called "details," were attached to several loosely organized units located at headquarters or elsewhere, the members of which, in many instances, reported to no one. As a consequence, discipline was lax and there was a considerable waste of the man-power of the Department.

All of the members of the Uniformed Force holding "details" were reassembled and brought into the Headquarters Division, which was placed under the immediate control of the Chief Inspector. Numerous small units and groups were abolished; a large number of men of various ranks holding details were returned to regular duty.

The civilian clerical force was also badly decentralized, and separated into many small groups having no visible heads. It was placed under the direct control of the Chief Clerk.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The general results of this policy of centralization and definite control have been more efficient service and restoration of discipline, and, in many ways, increased economy of administration. A total of 546 details were abolished, and the policemen holding these sinecures were returned to regular duty, when their services were badly needed at a time the Department was decimated by the Selective Service Draft Law.

Although the times were particularly trying, your policy of not serving a summons when a warning would suffice, nor making an arrest when a summons could be consistently served, has been carefully and conscientiously followed. This wise and beneficent course has prevented much sorrow and suffering, and kept many from unnecessary contact with police stations and courts that would have neither done them nor society at large any good.

Another excellent result of this course is to keep policemen on patrol. The service of summonses and the making of arrests, regardless of the degree of seriousness of the offense, demand the presence in court of the policeman taking the action. Policemen cannot be in two places at the same time, and when in court they cannot be on patrol. The prosecution of your policy works beneficially both ways.

The first pretentious Field Day Games of the Police Department took place in the summer of 1918 and were for the purpose of raising money to uniform the Police Reserve, which took the place of the doddering Home Defence League.

A sum of money amounting to \$382,533.53 was realized and used to purchase uniforms and equipment for the Police Reserves. As a result, the members of this organization were able to render more efficient service to the City and prove themselves a valuable auxiliary to the Uniformed Force, particularly during the war and immediately after, when the Force was sorely depleted and so many extraordinary demands were made upon this Department.

For a number of years confusion has been caused by the existence of a vast number of Rules and Orders, some of which were archaic and utterly out of keeping with current conditions, and others which were at conflict with each other. They were all ordered cancelled; and after being thoroughly revised, and brought up to date, were re-issued, sequentially, commencing with January 1, 1920. This matter had been neglected, purposely or through ignorance of its importance, for a period of years, and there is no doubt but what it was responsible for many grave errors and misunderstanding of orders.

The necessity of providing children with safe recreation ground in the immediate vicinity of their homes has received considerable attention.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

As far as consistent with the demands of local conditions, numerous highways throughout the Greater City have been closed to traffic during appropriate hours, in order that the neighborhood children might have a recreation ground where they would be entirely free from the possibility of accident. This policy has been of much assistance to mothers of growing children, and as fast as possible the number of such streets will be increased.

DEPARTMENTAL WELFARE

In conformance with your sense of justice, you made possible the first substantial increase in years in the compensation received by members of the Police Department, in the first year of your administration. This involved the expenditure of more than a million dollars, but despite considerable opposition you insisted that members of the Force be granted a living wage. In the succeeding year you recognized the ever-mounting cost of the barest necessities of life, and once more facing the prejudice and jealousy of certain factions extended a succoring hand to the underpaid members of the Force. This increase demanded an outlay of nearly a million dollars, but economic conditions were such that it was urgently needed. Again in 1920, largely through your agency, the Uniformed Force received an increase in pay that called for the expenditure of four and one-half millions.

Believing that the provisions in the Charter governing the retirement of members of the Force were too severe, demanding that a member of the Force must have reached the age of fifty-five years and have served twenty-five years in the Department before becoming eligible for retirement, a successful effort was made to change them. During the 1919 legislative year, Chapter 518 of the Laws of 1919 was passed, and received your approval, as well as that of the Governor and the Police Commissioner, after similar legislation had been rejected by several previous administrations. It provides that a member of the Force may be retired after serving twenty-five years in the Police Department, regardless of his age.

To give members of the Uniformed Force more time to themselves, which they might spend with their families, and general improvement, the former method of allotting tours of duty, known as the Nine-Squad System, was superseded by the Ten-Squad System. The latter permits the policeman to have a day off, once a week, as compared with about once in twenty-seven days with the Nine-Squad System. Other members of the Force above the rank of patrolman have also benefited by readjustment of the working hours, and all ranks have had their periods of leave increased in such a manner and extent as not to conflict with the proper performance of their duties.

Various religious denominations are represented in the Police Department by chaplains. These gentlemen and their predecessors have done splendid spiritual, welfare and educational work among the members of the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Force who profess their respective faiths. The monetary value of their labors cannot be estimated. I have always felt that they should be assisted in the performance of them in every reasonable manner, and that they should be reimbursed for any expenses they might incur in connection with the welfare of members of the Force. With your approval, it was possible to secure for them a small salary, which is slight enough recognition for the quality and character of their Police Department endeavors.

Members of the patrol force were once often compelled to fast, while performing their tours of duty, from ten to twelve, or, in the case of extraordinary emergencies, more hours. This, together with continuous exposure to changeable and inclement weather, worked a severe hardship on them and helped swell the sick list and Pension Roll. With your sanction, it was possible for me to allow policemen on patrol one-half hour for a meal. This period was so arranged that the patrolmen on the adjoining posts would cover the temporarily absent patrolman's post as well as their own.

Policemen, like those in other distinctive callings, are subject to ailments that are more or less traceable to the character of their duties. This subject was thoroughly analyzed, the most frequent and serious ailments identified, and the services of some of the most eminent practitioners specializing in them secured. These gentlemen, working in close alliance with the regular surgical force of the Police Department, are keeping the rank and file in proper physical condition to perform their duties and, eventually, it is expected, will rid the Department of the expense and handicaps caused by preventable diseases.

A policeman on the sick list receives only half-pay. Usually it is insufficient to meet living expenses and if he is compelled to seek a change of climate, his position becomes very distressing. Such cases have been temporarily relieved by the Police Relief Fund, but I have decided that more effective and permanent measures must be taken. At a very modest figure—entirely without expense to the Department or taxpayer—a homestead was purchased in the most healthful part of the Catskill Mountains, from funds raised at the annual Field Day Games of the Police Department. It was splendidly equipped, as it stood before purchase, for the purpose of a recuperation resort, and ideally located in every way. It will be under the medical supervision of the Police Department Surgeons; when necessary, ailing and convalescent policemen will be sent there. A policeman recuperating there will be under no personal expense; his family will receive all of his sick pay and not be compelled to share it with him, even if a change of climate has been ordered, as is often the case. This will bring tranquillity and general peace of mind, both of which are most important to the convalescent. I am convinced that the sick list and, consequently, the Pension Roll, will be kept at a minimum by this policy.

The vast majority of the Force that form its backbone and who are representative of all that is earnest, sincere and loyal, are deeply grateful to

ANNUAL REPORT OF

you, personally, for the interest you have taken in their welfare and for the very substantial testimony you have given them of it.

In every large body of men there are agitators and malcontents who make it their business to be dissatisfied with everything. The Police Department is no exception to this. These men, and their followers, form an element that utters statements and disseminates propaganda which have no authorization, whatever, beyond that of its own diminutive circle. They work surreptitiously and have no purpose in view other than to forward their own individual interests at the expense of anyone they can dupe; the sole argument they employ, when seeking recruits, appeals only to weaklings.

This element, no doubt, found little satisfaction in your successful endeavor to enable them and the balance of the Force to meet their financial obligations, help their families and preserve their legitimate self-esteem. Their number is very small, and their puny efforts to glorify themselves merely result in making them objects of derision to their more sensible associates.

When practically everyone was feeling the pinch of the high prices of food, the policeman was no exception. Under the guidance of a gentleman who had distinguished himself in the business world, the Home Service Division was organized. Its object was to purchase food and commodities in large quantities and give the members of the Force the benefit of wholesale prices or better, perhaps. In order to provide the initial capital, \$50,000 was borrowed from the Police Relief Fund, and under expert handling and close wholesale purchasing, the Force was offered food, etc., at prices far below those to be had in retail stores as a rule. At a particularly critical time, the policeman was enabled to make the most of his dollar and obtain nearly full value for it. The loan made by the Police Relief Fund has been repaid with interest.

Because of a lack of good restaurants, with moderate prices, in the vicinity of Police Headquarters, and for the convenience of members of the Department who are compelled to remain about the building at the lunch hour, a Canteen was established. Wholesome food at cost is served there, and members of the clerical force, and the Department generally, are encouraged to patronize it. It saves those employed in Police Headquarters money, and enables them to resume their duties at the proper time, and thus its benefits are mutual.

FINANCIAL

In obedience to orders issued by you at the outset of your administration, I have strictly adhered to a policy of economy.

The continuous increase in the cost of living brought demands for salary increases from all ranks in the Department; supplies and equipment advanced rapidly in cost, and the Budget of the Department naturally reacted to these added demands and grew larger from year to year.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Nevertheless, every opportunity for economy or retrenchment was made the most of, and during normal times they would have made a splendid showing in the Budget.

Economies may be defined as the abolition of unnecessary positions or offices, reductions in the requisitions for all sorts of materials and supplies, and the return to the City Treasury, through the Sinking Fund Commission, of Police Department equipment or cash, the use of which was dispensed with by the exercise of efficient administration. In some cases any excess was employed to meet emergency demands, thus avoiding any further addition to the City's financial liability by causing the issue of revenue bonds.

Retrenchments embraced instances in which funds were appropriated in the Budget to pay certain salaries and wages; to purchase certain materials and supplies, and to meet various other expected demands that through judicious management were only partly expended.

The results of the economies and retrenchments practiced during the last three years do not show as prominently as they would have, had not abnormal economic conditions over-shadowed them. There has been no waste of money, motion or material. Without exception, I have made the most of the man-power and equipment at my disposal. Every member of the Police Force is performing proper police duty, and the equipment of the Police Department has been conserved and improved in the most intelligent and effective manner possible. It is unfortunate such intensive savings cannot be translated into figures, but that is impossible.

The details of the economies and retrenchments made in the conduct of the Department's affairs were shown in the Annual Reports for 1918 and 1919, and a brief comparative review, together with those made in 1920, follows:

Economies				Total by Classes
	1918	1919	1920	
Useless positions abolished...	\$ 70,714.86	\$ 19,120.00	\$ 7,007.00	\$ 96,841.86
Materials and Supplies.....	150,800.78	69,695.19	11,596.11	232,092.08
Unexpended balances.....	12,382.67			12,332.67
Realty and Equipment.....	645,000.00	105,000.00	165,000.00	915,000.00
Wages.....			10,303.40	10,303.40
Total by Years.....	\$ 878,898.31	\$193,815.19	\$193,906.51	
Retrenchments				
Special Patrolmen.....	\$ 639,823.91			\$639,823.91
Civilian and other employees.	11,550.80		\$ 1,315.82	12,866.62
Uniformed Force	311,633.78	\$412,438.05	57,200.11	781,271.94
Leases ended and maintenance cost eliminated	27,240.00	6,375.00	2,450.00	36,065.00
Unfilled clerical positions....		5,320.00		5,320.00
Total by Years.....	\$ 990,248.49	\$424,153.05	\$ 60,965.93	
Grand Total by Years.....	\$1,869,146.80	\$617,948.24	\$254,872.44	
Grand Total by Years or Classes.				\$2,741,967.48

ANNUAL REPORT OF

1918

Sixty-six unnecessary positions were abolished; 30 of them were clerical positions and the balance mechanics, laborers, etc., but none of them were rendering adequate service. The Second Precinct was abolished: old Police Headquarters, at 300 Mulberry Street, was vacated, and both were placed at the disposal of the Sinking Fund Commission.

1919

Twenty-one clerical positions were abolished, and six for which appropriation had been made were not filled. The Tenth and Ninety-ninth Precincts were abolished. The premises formerly housing the Tenth Precinct were not placed at the disposal of the Sinking Fund, but retained for use as a Department dépôt for materials and supplies, which had been badly needed. The premises previously occupied by the Ninety-ninth Precinct are being used temporarily for police purposes, but will shortly be placed at the disposal of the Sinking Fund Commission.

1920

Ten clerical positions were abolished, reducing the civilian clerical force to 55, on the 31st of December, 1920. The Twenty-second and Ninety-first Precincts were abolished; the latter is being temporarily used for police purposes, but will shortly be placed at the disposal of the Sinking Fund Commission.

As referred to elsewhere, there has been malicious criticism aimed at the increase in the total of the salaries of the clerical force, although, numerically, they have been reduced about 50 per cent. since I took office. These men had their salaries increased, the same as members of the Uniformed Force and others; the size of their payroll is not in my power to increase or diminish. Had I, however, persisted in the policy of the previous administration and loaded the Department with unnecessary clerical help, instead of cutting it to the bone, there might be something to complain about.

In the first year of my administration as Police Commissioner there were far more numerous items on which it was possible to practice economy than in subsequent years. Many expensive and wasteful leaks existed, which I located and stopped at once. They never reopened.

On the other hand, I was called upon to face more formidable financial demands in the form of mandatory salary and wage advances, increases in the Pension Fund and in the cost of all manner of materials and supplies.

In justice to myself, I must call your attention to the fact that I have no control over mandatory salary and wage increases, or over the Pension

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Fund, which is automatic and practically self-directing—policemen, or their heirs, receive pensions in accordance with the statute, and that is all there is to it.

Mandatory Increases

	1918	1919	1920
Uniformed Force	\$1,401,254.00	\$977,613.68	\$4,613,559.34
Pensions	14,503.00	54,992.68	524,182.32

Recapitulation

Salaries	\$6,992,427.02
Pensions	593,678.00
Total mandatory Increases.....	\$7,586,105.02

Another financial burden was thrown on the broad shoulders of the Police Department through the operation of the Fenner Law. It demanded that policemen enlisting with the consent of the Mayor, or drafted through the operation of the Selective Service Draft Law, should be paid the difference between their civil and federal compensations. There were probably not more than half a dozen cases in which the federal compensation exceeded or equalled the civil compensation of members of the Police Force brought into the service of the Federal Government.

There were nearly seven hundred men subject to the provisions of the Fenner law at one time. A War Payroll had to be established, a complete record kept of these enlisted and drafted policemen, and this difference in compensation paid them, or their designées, out of the funds of the Police Department. The City received no return for this money, but my administration is charged with its expenditure just the same.

The incessant slogan of the previous police administration was "Efficiency." How miserably inefficient it was, was splendidly demonstrated by the purchase of 75,323 cartridges for .380 calibre automatic revolvers, at a cost of \$1,490.37. Provided with this ammunition the Police Force was, apparently, equipped to meet any emergency. The very reverse was the case. A majority of the Force were supplied with Police Positive revolvers or other styles, in which these cartridges could not be used. The Force would have been virtually hamstrung if called upon to face a desperate or unusual situation supplied with these useless cartridges.

The archaic Home Defence League, product of the previous police administration, were in need of overcoats, and the previous police administration, with characteristic inefficiency, purchased 2,548 for \$16,075.38 out of Department funds, besides 4,621 that were purchased for \$49,999.22 from a fund provided by the then Mayor. These garments proved of such wretched quality that they were turned over to the Department of Charities for disposal. This bungling cost the City the price of these overcoats, \$66,074.60.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Previous to your administration, one of the commonest and most serious abuses to which the Police Department was subjected was the practice, under various pretexts, of employing it to forward private interests to the detriment of public service and at great cost to the City. An excellent illustration of this existed at the outset of your administration. A body of "special patrolmen"—a misnomer—had been recruited by the former administration, numbering, towards the end of it, nearly two thousand men. They were paid by the City, of course, but rendered no adequate service in return, being assigned chiefly to guard private property of various corporations. This force was promptly reduced and speedily eliminated altogether from the City's pay-roll, with the result that a retrenchment of \$639,823.91 was effected in 1918.

PUBLIC SERVICE

It behooves me, Mr. Mayor, to direct your attention to the fact that the citizens and residents of this City owe the Police Department a considerable debt for the manner in which they performed the work of the Federal Government assigned them, as well as the efficient way in which they co-operated with its agents and representatives. These were large contributing factors in preventing the United States Government from taking over the policing of this City.

Soldiers cannot perform the functions of municipal police—excepting, perhaps, in conquered territory and, considering the cosmopolitan character of this City, for them to have attempted to do so would almost have been equivalent to a national calamity.

I desire to lay particular stress on the wonderful achievements of the Police Department during this period, because of a tendency in some quarters to minimize them. This is unjust, but the Police Department has always distinguished itself by such splendid feats that they now attract little attention.

Some seven hundred members of the Department served the Federal Government in either one of the three arms of the service in the World War with unblemished records, to the everlasting credit of the municipality, the Police Department, and themselves individually. Many of them gained officers' ranks; others were decorated; but all maintained the sacred traditions of their country and the Police Department.

Of those that remained behind, serving their country better, perhaps, as trained police officers, than they could as soldiers, it is safe to say there was none but would have gladly exchanged places with any of his fellows on the battlefields of France and Belgium. This could not be, because the Department needed all that remained behind and many thousands besides to properly safeguard this City. How well the depleted Force did protect the City is now a matter of record, and provides one of the most glorious pages in the entire history of the Department.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Division of National Defence was organized for the purpose of providing an active point of contact with the National Government during war times and war-time conditions. Its duties were among the most important performed by the Police Department, while hostilities were in progress. Besides close co-operation with the representatives of the Federal Government, it was required to guard the 579 miles of waterfront within the boundaries of this City and vigilantly supervise waterfront conditions generally. Under the direction of a gentleman peculiarly well fitted for this difficult task, and with a necessarily limited number of men, the Division of National Defence covered ground and produced results which were a great credit to its commander, members and the entire Department, from which its ranks were recruited. Owing to the highly confidential nature of the work of this Division, it was deemed inexpedient to make public the results of its wide range of activities.

The Department also had charge of the registration of enemy aliens in this City, and worked in close and continuous co-operation with representatives of the Federal Government in secret service work and with the United States Army Sanitary Squad.

While performing their regular duties, the Force distributed tons of Liberty Loan literature for the Federal Government, besides obtaining subscriptions to the amount of \$254,000,000.

Other than these activities, the members of the Department were incessantly conscripted for duty in connection with the myriad war drives of semi-official character. These are really too numerous to mention, but suffice it to say that in every case they lived up to the reputation they established for themselves in the various Liberty Loan campaigns.

In order that the several authorities concerned might obtain an insight into local conditions generally, the Department was requisitioned frequently to make surveys for the Federal, State and Municipal governments. Among the most exacting of them were food, restaurant, coal, state war census and vacant apartment; these surveys also prevented hoarding and misrepresentation by the disloyal, dishonest and selfish.

The climax of all this bustle and turmoil was reached on the false and true Armistice Days—the 8th and 11th of November, 1918, respectively. On the 8th of November, when the false report gained circulation towards mid-day, the City became delirious with joy. It has been conservatively estimated that upwards of two millions of people—wild with almost insane delight—thronged and milled through the City's streets during the afternoon of that day. When the authentic report was published on the 11th of November, similar scenes and conditions recurred. With all the uproar and unbridled exuberance—some of it not entirely due to natural causes—practically nothing occurred in the way of disorder or unusual lawlessness, thanks to the adequate police arrangements that were promptly planned and executed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The winter of 1918 was extremely severe and the poor suffered keenly because of the high price and scarcity of coal. Members of the Force collected 3,200 tons of coal from various sources, and apportioned it among approximately 89,000 families. Assuming that there were five persons in each family, this brought relief to nearly 450,000 individuals.

During the extremely inclement and snowy weather in the first part of 1920, the streets and highways were almost impassable. There was an inexplicable shortage of labor of all sorts and the traffic and transit facilities of the City were seriously hampered. In this emergency, 2,888 members of the Uniformed Force volunteered their service as snow-shovellers. They ranged in rank from inspectors to unfledged patrolmen. They performed valiant service, and materially assisted in clearing the streets and restoring pedestrian and vehicular traffic to its normal state.

The Home Defense League—fathered by the previous police administration—was so decrepit when I assumed charge of the Police Department that it had become a drawback and impediment instead of a virile auxiliary. It was thoroughly rehabilitated, placed on a sound basis under the name of the Police Reserve, and the direction of it tendered an energetic, progressive business man. Under these auspices the Police Reserve rendered valuable service, supplementing the regular Force during the critical period of the war, when the Selective Service Law had decimated it. The effectiveness of the services it performed brought it legislative recognition, and it now exists and is governed by the authority of a statute of the State of New York.

TRAFFIC

The gravest problem, perhaps, that confronts the Police Department is the effective regulation of traffic. From the outset of my administration I have given the subject most careful attention and study.

According to those who specialize on the matter, the streets of this City are relatively the safest of any large city in the entire country by long odds. The fatalities due to motor vehicles are far below those in other large traffic centers. New York City stands lowest on the mortality list of a dozen of the largest cities.

That the casualties have been kept at such a low figure, as previously mentioned, not only speaks well for the work of the Traffic Division but also for the numerous mechanical devices, ingenious regulations, safety isles and car-stop zones that are in use continuously.

That, however, is merely one of the angles of the situation. Manhattan, with its very circumscribed territory, is the daily goal of hundreds of thousands of motor-driven vehicles, and a very conservative estimate places the number of such conveyances using the streets of this City, every day, at about 400,000. They are increasing so rapidly that their proximity to one another, in certain sections at various periods of the day, defeats the very purpose they are supposed to encompass—facility of transportation.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The traffic problem is progressing beyond the point of being a matter for solution by the Police Department. The policing and mechanical directing of traffic must always remain in the hands of the police, but the proposition now is really one calling for physical alteration and improvement—the construction of new, broad highways on elevated structures, or underground roadways, for specific classes of motor vehicles.

It is not within the province of the Police Department to initiate such an enterprise; it must be left to a higher authority. The utmost that I can do is to call attention to the present precarious condition of the traffic situation, with the hope that I can impress the citizens with its intense gravity and the urgent need for some definite step along the lines mentioned to relieve it. It is a condition that will not be rectified by time or if left to itself, but must be treated with the seriousness due to the greatest problem that confronts the municipality.

A large number of one-way streets were designated throughout the city, particularly in the Borough of Manhattan. Central Park West was made a one-way avenue, which has almost completely eliminated the numerous serious and fatal accidents formerly occurring on this thoroughfare. Numerous other innovations have done much to facilitate vehicular traffic generally.

In 1918 it was found that a vast percentage of vehicular traffic moving north and south in the Borough of Manhattan was utilizing Fifth Avenue and Lafayette Street, both of which thoroughfares had become greatly congested. To relieve this situation I determined to shift the traffic load Eastward and Westward, reserving Fifth Avenue, Fourth Avenue and Lafayette Street for light vehicular traffic and transferring the heavy vehicular traffic to First, Second and Third Avenues on the East, and to Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Avenues on the West. This regulation afforded considerable relief.

Early in 1920 we inaugurated on Fifth Avenue the so-called flashlight system of traffic regulation, which has produced splendid results. As soon as it is fully developed it will be extended to other parts of the City, particularly in the Borough of Manhattan.

The one-way street and the flashlight system of directing traffic have done wonders in reducing the press of traffic, as have the regulations distributing it by classes over various little used thoroughfares in Manhattan. They have all added their share towards facilitating the movement of motor vehicles, but the relief they provide does not and cannot keep pace with the constant increase in the number of vehicles surging into the City.

The Motorcycle Squad has developed into a most efficient arm of the Traffic Division, and to it must be given credit for the effective enforcement of the prohibitions against speeding and various highway regulations beyond the power of the foot traffic officers to enforce. Arrests made by its members have resulted in 98 per cent. of convictions.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The following schedule shows the increased efficiency of the Motorcycle Squad, without any material increase in force during the past four years:

	Summonses and Arrests	Fines
1917.....	16,154	\$213,666.00
1918.....	21,849	263,832.00
1919.....	37,127	448,612.00
1920.....	61,853	767,960.00

One-way traffic regulations have been established on the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges during certain hours of the day, and have completely relieved the former traffic congestion on them.

The four East River bridges, the Brooklyn, Manhattan, Williamsburg and Queensborough, for police purposes were formerly under the supervision of one precinct, known as the Bridge Precinct. Observation showed that there was too much territory for one precinct to adequately cover. The Bridge Precinct was renamed the Third Precinct, and now embraces the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges; a new precinct, designated the Twenty-seventh, was established, and covers the Williamsburg and Queensborough Bridges. This change has improved discipline and the regulation of traffic on these bridges.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

The illicit sale of narcotic drugs has engaged the attention of the Police Department for some years, as testified by the fact that a special squad was organized to cope with it. How much of the blame can be charged to indefinable causes, and how much to prohibition, cannot be stated, but the whole subject is now far more in the public eye than ever before.

Because of their lightness, compactness and the ease with which they can be carried, the more generally used narcotic drugs make a far more attractive business proposition to the degenerate who is willing to make and take money, regardless of its source, than the surreptitious sale of alcoholic liquors. An expert of international reputation in the handling and employment of narcotic drugs was placed in charge of the enforcement of the laws covering their use, possession and sale. Although he only undertook the work late in the year, the results have been gratifying. Like many other phases of criminal activity, it appears that in arresting the street vendor and the "middleman," from whom he purchases his stock, we are merely dealing with results, not causes. The wholesalers and the individuals who finance them appear very shy, but until they are reached and exposed, the work of the police can simply produce results of a temporarily beneficial character. It may even be possible, as seems likely now, that this sore can only be permanently healed through stringent legislation by the Federal Government, though most attempts to secure it have been utterly futile.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE PRESS

President Cleveland once said that "public office was a public target."

Every police commissioner, the instant he assumes office, becomes the target for a multiplicity of attacks. The press, the various civic organizations, the professional reformers, the citizen or firm nursing a grudge against the Police Department, the professional gamblers, all classes of thieves, disappointed office seekers, and the individual of any class who is vexed at the Police Commissioner simply because he is the Police Commissioner, and others that it would be idle to mention, commence to besiege him. To the Police Commissioner who holds office for any length of time the various species of attack begin to assume a generic similarity, and he is able, after a while, to identify the source of assault from its salient characteristics, after much the same manner that a zoologist differentiates between several species of reptiles or monkeys.

The hostile press of this City, always in the forefront when an attack is made on the Police Commissioner, or Police Department, was reduced to dire straits because of a lack of material to give color to its assaults. Ultimately finding that no such material existed, resort was had to the simple but sinister expedient of manufacturing it. The result has been that, repeatedly in the three previous years, the citizens of this City have had the Police Department misrepresented to them by the most unscrupulous falsehoods, hoaxes and canards it has ever been my experience to run across. In the face of all evidence to the contrary, crime "waves" have been conjured up and, directly and indirectly, the citizenry of this City has been churned up and agitated by the most atrocious falsehoods and mis-statements it was possible for the gifted "scribes," as they call themselves, to conceive in their effervescing and over-stimulated craniums.

The records of the Police Department, during your administration of the affairs of this City, fail to show at any time an extraordinary increase in the commission of crime, which, I take it, is what is meant by the vague metaphor, "crime wave." Statistics prove the contrary the case and that despite all the abnormal and unprecedented conditions, which abounded during the last three years and which might very reasonably be expected to swell the criminal record, there were marked decreases in many classes of felony, and in no instance was there anything approaching a crime "wave," nor even a modest undertow.

On several occasions crimes of a sensational character have been committed; the circumstances attending them may, to some minds, have appeared strange or unusual. A crime still remains a crime, no matter how sensational or prosaic the concomitant circumstances may be—the press knows that as well as anyone else. There was no species of disingenuousness, however, too insignificant for the representatives of it to overlook in their frantic search for material that could possibly be turned to the disadvantage of the Police Commissioner or the Police Department and if, by raising a hue and cry, one crime could be made to read like a hundred, the worthy scribes

ANNUAL REPORT OF

were ready to do so. Stripped of their nonsense and tautology, I do not believe that there is one newspaper account of a crime alleged to have been committed, in this City during the three years last past, that a companion could not be found for in the local crime records of other administrations. I should like to have my attention called to such a deficiency, if it exists.

For some unaccountable reason, the alarmists and detractors of the Police Department sapiently decided that the biggest and worst crime "wave" arrived in December. The general public was so thoroughly showered with these sensational reports by the press and other professional fakers that I believe that this is the proper place to make known the facts, so that you may take such steps as you think fitting to bring them to the attention of the citizens of this City.

Immediately following is a schedule comparing felonies committed in the current December with the same month in two previous years of the preceding police administration. Below it are the total crimes for the corresponding years complete. There is nothing in these figures that gives a vestige of color to these allegations of the existence of a crime "wave" either during the given month or the year. Comment is superfluous.

MONTHS OF DECEMBER

	Murder	Felonious Assault	Assault and Robbery	Burglary	Total
1920.....	21	199	138	621	979
1917.....	19	163	87	925	1,194
1916.....	19	228	90	819	1,156

COMPARISON BY YEARS

1920.....	215*	2,786	1,145	7,451	11,597
1917.....	236	2,591	864	9,450	13,141
1916.....	186	3,466	886	9,893	14,431

*The 39 persons killed by the Wall Street explosion not included in figures for 1920.

Failing all else, the enemies of the Police Department turned their attention to the rank and file of it. Making no allowance for the fact that every walk of life numbers among its ranks weak or vicious characters, and that human nature is fundamentally subject to the same emotions, regardless of vocation, the enemies of the Department seized upon every ill-advised act of a member of the Force and exaggerated and distorted it beyond recognition. A regular campaign of this sort of vilification was begun, and the simplest mistakes made by policemen were expanded to huge proportions. The exercise of poor judgment and hasty or overzealous actions by policemen were magically transformed into serious offenses, according to newspaper accounts; efforts to trump up grave charges against policemen were fomented and fostered, in secret, by those who should have been the first to scotch them. Nothing has come of these dishonest and criminal manoeuvres, because nothing can come from a void, any more than a silken purse can be made from a sow's ear.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

AN APPRECIATION

A word of appreciation from me will not be out of place here in reference to the splendid service rendered by the Deputy Police Commissioners and Special Deputy Police Commissioners, although it has attracted such general attention and unqualified approval that it scarcely seems necessary for me to advert to it, except, perhaps, as a matter of record. All of these gentlemen, whether in receipt of compensation or not, have given of the best in them, and during most troublous and harassing times, performed the duties of their respective offices in a manner beyond criticism. The citizens of this City are fortunate, indeed, to number among them public spirited gentlemen, such as the Special Deputy Commissioners, who freely gave not only of their time and energy, but other things not to be weighed by money or its equivalents. To attempt to detail here their achievements in behalf of their fellow-citizens, through their association with the Police Department, would be futile and totally inadequate. I can merely say that I trust in future the citizens of this City will be fortunate enough to be able to see among the administrative officers of the Police Department the same gentlemen, or others equally able and talented.

For my own part, Mr. Mayor, I can conscientiously state that I have followed, in the spirit and letter, the policy of economy and public service you directed me to observe in my conduct of the Police Department. I can review each official act of mine during the last three years with the knowledge that I have administered the affairs of the Police Department with the same sincerity, unflagging adherence to duty and efficiency that I would like to have had them administered in my own behalf had I held another office and been responsible for their conduct.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for the confidence you have always shown in me, and for the staunch support you have given me, in the face of all sorts of specious but insincere criticism throughout my administration of the Police Department. It has become almost axiomatic that a Police Commissioner cannot continue in office without the active support and confidence of the Mayor. Since my incumbency, this phrase possesses a new significance for me, and I desire to assure you that it has been my earnest desire not only to earn but to retain them both.

Very respectfully,

R. E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

INTRODUCTORY

The issuance of an Annual Report of the Police Department is made mandatory by statute.

Prior to the present administration such reports have been more or less perfunctory and technical; they were not of a character to appeal to the average citizen, and merely satisfied the statutory requirements.

It has been the object of this administration to provide the public with a substantial review of the activities and functions of the Police Department, together with some idea of the obstacles it has to meet and overcome in the performance of its work of public service.

The material comprised in the following Annual Report for the year 1920, which includes a general review of the Department's work for the years 1918 and 1919 also, was prepared with that end in view. In order that it may render the highest quality of service, the Police Department needs the confidence and support of the citizens of this City, and it is my firm conviction that both can be gained by informing them of the duties of the Police Department and the manner in which they are being performed. I have endeavored to accomplish this through the medium of the Annual Reports I have issued since taking office in 1918.

The maintenance of law and order, the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of this City, are in the hands of the Police Department. The phrase Police Department embraces the entire machinery of this branch of the municipal government—administration, clerical, uniformed force and detective division.

For the purpose of maintaining law and order, the Police Commissioner finds at his disposal the two basic divisions of the Police Force—the Uniformed Force, doing patrol duty, and the Detective Division, composed of members of the Uniformed Force, doing detective duty in civilian attire.

The Annual Report is intended to convey to the general public as concrete an idea as possible of the work done by these two agencies. To attempt to do any more would, because of the immense amount of detail involved, call for several volumes and far more time than is available to do justice to such an undertaking.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

In pursuance of a policy of centralization and fixation of responsibility, as mentioned elsewhere, I consolidated the command of the Uniformed Force and the Detective Division, and placed it in the hands of the Chief Inspector, as being the proper official, from an administrative standpoint to have it, besides being best qualified, individually.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

The Chief Inspector has been identified with the direction of the Detective Bureau, as Second Deputy Commissioner, throughout the present administration. From a standpoint of integrity, efficiency and sound practical experience extending over a period of thirty years, there was none in the Police Department better fitted for the post than the Second Deputy Commissioner. It was tendered him and he accepted it, resigning as Second Deputy Police Commissioner and being designated immediately thereafter Chief Inspector in command of the Uniformed Force and Detective Division. **Consolidation**

The change of title and duties entailed some little personal sacrifice to the new Chief Inspector, but he accepted it with that splendid spirit of disinterestedness that is characteristic of the major and better element of the Force.

1. Command of the Uniformed Force. **Duties**
2. Command of the Detective Division.
3. Responsibility for the enforcement of all laws and ordinances.
4. Responsibility for the discipline and efficiency of the Uniformed Force and Detective Division.
5. Approval of parade permits.
6. Supervision of:
 - (a) Chief of Staff:
 1. Headquarters Division.
 2. Marine Division.
 3. Training School.
 4. Bureau of Telegraph.
 5. Department Musicians:
 - (1) Police Band ;
 - (2) Glee Club.
 - (b) Commanding Officer, Detective Division:
 - (1) Detective Division ;
 - (2) School for Detectives.
 - (c) Chief Surgeon:
 - (a) Surgical Division.
 - (d) Chaplains.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

I

THE UNIFORMED FORCE

Area of Jurisdiction

The Patrol Force patrols 3,900 miles of streets and polices an area of 314.75 square miles, in which there are nearly 30,000 street corners. The Marine Division, an arm of the Uniformed Force, patrols the waters in and about the Greater City, including 579 miles of water front, which comprises 18 islands, other than Coney and Staten Islands. In this area dwell 5,600,000 souls, of whom 1,989,216 are foreign born, while the daily "floating," or non-residential, population is variously estimated at from 750,000 to 1,000,000 more. It is safe to say, therefore, that the Police Force of this City enforces the law and maintains order among some 7,000,000 persons.

NATIVITY OF FOREIGN BORN WHITE RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK CITY

England	71,288	Spain	10,983
Scotland	21,515	Italy	388,427
Wales	1,502	Greece	21,355
Ireland	202,833	Bulgaria	309
Norway	24,526	Roumania	38,089
Sweden	33,687	Turkey, Europe	1,711
Denmark	9,087	Other Europe	541
Belgium	3,460	Asia	12,754
France (incl. Alsace-Lorraine) ..	22,959	Africa	1,152
Luxemburg	307	Australia	1,016
Netherlands	4,754	Canada, French	1,748
Switzerland	9,230	Canada, Other	23,478
Germany	193,558	Newfoundland	1,429
Poland	145,257	Cuba and other West Indies (*)..	8,802
Austria	126,447	Mexico	2,492
Hungary	64,235	Central America	888
Czechoslovakia	26,292	South America	5,742
Jugo-Slavia	8,065	Atlantic Islands	417
Ruthenia	132	Pacific Islands	224
Russia	479,481	At Sea	210
Finland	10,245	Country not specified	101
Lithuania	7,466		
Portugal	1,022	Total foreign-born white.....	1,989,216

(*) Except Porto Rico.

Comparative Strength

Compared with the Police Forces maintained by other large cities of the world, in proportion to population, the Police Force of this City is the smallest numerically. Speaking in round numbers, there is one policeman in this City for about every 600 of the resident and transient population; in London, England, there is one for about every 300; in Glasgow, the largest city in Scotland, one to about every 485; in Munich, Bavaria, one to about every



INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR VIEWS—FIRST PRECINCT STATION

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

446—and the Germans used to pride themselves upon the orderliness of their cities, too; in Amsterdam, Holland, where respect for the law is ingrained and an integral part of the Dutch psychology, one for about every 386.

Besides, it must be remembered that in European cities the police possess a pronounced military character, which goes a long way towards enhancing the respect in which they are held, but which is an attribute totally lacking in the police of this country. Another potent moral support that the police have in European towns and cities of any size or importance, is the fact that nearly all have large garrisons, in or near them, and should any contingency present itself that the police cannot meet successfully, the troops quartered in the local barracks are quickly available. **Extra Supports**

Law enforcement is much more rigid in Europe than it is here, and there is nothing there which approximates the interference with the course of justice to the extent that exists in this country. Obstructing, threatening, hampering or coercing a police officer in the performance of his duty, or what he conceives to be his duty, is a grave offense in Europe. Knowing the inexorable consequences of such an act, few possess the temerity to attempt it.

In this country, on the other hand, the policeman not only must protect the citizen against the depredations of the thief or other law-breaker, but sometimes he must protect himself against attacks that are the direct result of performing his duty and enforcing the law. The average European is taught that he must respect and obey the laws and ordinances of the community in which he resides, and to which he owes his livelihood. There is a large element in this city that appear to take a species of perverted delight in trying to evade the laws and ordinances, and when caught exert themselves to make trouble for the Police Department. **Precarious Position of Policemen**

Because of heterogeneous character of the population of this city, the Uniformed Force encounters more or less difficulty in enforcing the local ordinances. Foreigners come here, totally unacquainted with them, violate them, and cannot or will not understand the nature of their offense when a policeman tries to explain it. The utmost forbearance is shown in such cases, but in the face of deliberate repetitions of the same offense, decisive action is necessary, or there would be a general disrespect for the law that would quickly become intolerable. Nevertheless, there are those always ready to raise a cry of police persecution, on one hand, and, on the other, are the civic organizations equally anxious to accuse the police of dereliction of duty.

Between 1913 and 1921 there was no increase in the Police Force. In the meantime, however, the population of the City had grown approximately 596,771, sufficient to people a city the size of Boston, Buffalo or Cleveland, all of which have good sized police departments to look after their individual needs. **Insufficient Force**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The thin blue line of the New York City Police Department, however, became thinner with the passage of the years and the constant increase in population, but the climax came in the latter part of 1918 and the first half of 1919, when the operation of the Selective Service Draft Law, and the various exigencies of the service caused by the war, reduced the number of its effectives by nearly one thousand men.

Effectives

The Police Force of this City, which fluctuates because of sickness and numerous uncontrollable extraneous causes, hovers around 10,800 effectives. Of this number, the Patrol Force comprises something like three-fifths, the balance being on the sick list, traffic duty, especially assigned, detective duty, etc., as shown by the following schedule:

UNIFORMED FORCE

PERSONNEL										Jan. 1, 1920	Dec. 31, 1920
Chief Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chief Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Deputy Chief Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Marine Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Surgeons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	15
Superintendent of Telegraph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Captains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	103
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	524
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	768	766
Patrolmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9291	9375
Patrolwomen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Policewomen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	55
Linemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Boiler Inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
										10810	10888
DISTRIBUTION											
Headquarters Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703	703
Detective Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	760	769
Inspection Districts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	321
Precincts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7671	7631
Traffic Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1265	1383✓
Marine Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	72
National Defense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
War Roll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2
										10810	10888
EQUIPMENT											
Headquarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Station Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	80
Store Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Repair Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Steamboats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Launches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Horses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298	331
Patrol Wagons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	27
Automobiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33
Motor Trucks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13
Ambulance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motorcycle with Side-car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Motorcycles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	178
Bicycles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	916	1032

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1920

COMMAND	Inspectors	Captains	Lieu- tenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Police- women	Total
1st Inspection District	1	—	6	—	18	—	25
5th Precinct	—	1	4	9	66	—	80
7th “	—	1	4	9	60	—	74
13th “	—	1	3	10	106	3	123
15th “	—	1	4	9	83	—	97
17th “	—	1	4	9	53	—	67
2d Inspection District	1	—	7	—	14	—	22
1st Precinct	—	2	3	9	103	—	117
4th “	—	1	4	9	98	—	112
6th “	—	1	3	10	94	—	108
14th “	—	1	3	10	97	3	114
16th “	—	1	4	9	96	—	110
3d Inspection District	1	—	7	1	18	—	27
18th Precinct	—	1	4	9	114	—	128
21st “	—	1	4	9	123	—	137
22d “	—	1	3	10	90	—	104
23d “	—	1	4	9	92	3	109
25th “	—	1	4	9	74	—	88
4th Inspection District	1	—	7	1	21	—	30
26th Precinct	—	1	4	9	181	3	198
28th “	—	1	4	9	122	—	136
32d “	—	1	4	9	85	—	99
5th Inspection District	1	—	8	—	16	—	25
29th Precinct	—	1	4	9	122	—	136
31st “	—	1	3	10	111	3	128
35th “	—	1	3	10	95	—	109
39th “	—	1	4	9	132	—	146
43d “	—	1	3	11	107	—	122
6th Inspection District	1	—	7	1	15	—	24
36th Precinct	—	1	4	9	91	—	105
37th “	—	1	3	10	74	3	91
38th “	—	1	3	10	120	—	134
40th “	—	1	4	9	64	—	78
42d “	—	1	3	10	128	—	142
7th Inspection District	1	—	2	1	7	—	11
45th Precinct	—	1	5	9	113	—	128
46th “	—	1	5	9	131	3	149
47th “	—	1	4	9	69	—	83
49th “	—	1	5	9	124	—	139
50th “	—	1	3	9	64	—	77
8th Inspection District	1	—	2	—	8	—	11
51st Precinct	—	1	5	9	75	—	90
53d “	—	1	6	9	98	—	114
54th “	—	1	4	3	21	—	29
56th “	—	1	5	9	48	—	63
57th “	—	1	4	6	44	—	55
9th Inspection District	1	—	7	—	6	—	14
60th Precinct	—	1	3	5	21	—	30
63d “	—	1	4	3	24	—	32
65th “	—	1	4	3	47	3	58
66th “	—	1	3	5	51	—	60
10th Inspection District	1	—	7	—	9	—	17
67th Precinct	—	1	4	9	65	3	82
68th “	—	1	3	5	56	—	65
70th “	—	1	3	7	70	—	81
72d “	—	1	3	6	41	—	51
73d “	—	1	4	6	45	—	56

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1920—*Continued*

COMMAND	Inspectors	Captains	Lieu- tenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Police- women	Total
11th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	12	—	19
80th Precinct	—	1	4	6	26	—	37
82d "	—	1	2	9	95	—	107
83d "	—	1	3	9	126	—	139
85th "	—	1	3	10	94	3	111
87th "	—	1	4	6	82	—	93
88th "	—	1	3	6	67	—	77
12th Inspection District	—	1	6	—	9	—	16
74th Precinct	—	1	3	8	137	3	152
76th "	—	1	3	10	96	—	110
78th "	—	1	4	9	66	—	80
79th "	—	1	4	9	86	—	100
14th Inspection District	—	1	5	2	9	—	17
89th Precinct	—	1	3	7	59	—	70
90th "	—	1	4	7	50	—	62
91st "	—	1	4	7	49	—	61
92d "	—	1	4	8	109	—	122
93d "	—	1	4	9	72	3	89
15th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	9	—	16
94th Precinct	—	1	3	9	99	—	112
95th "	—	1	5	6	72	3	87
96th "	—	1	4	9	95	—	109
97th "	—	1	3	10	92	—	106
98th "	—	1	3	7	73	—	84
16th Inspection District	1	—	5	—	7	—	13
101st Precinct	—	1	3	7	47	—	58
102d "	—	1	4	9	47	—	61
103d "	—	1	3	8	80	—	92
104th "	—	1	3	6	45	3	58
105th "	—	1	4	7	50	—	62
17th Inspection District	1	—	5	—	8	—	14
109th Precinct	—	1	4	7	75	3	90
111th "	—	1	4	9	67	—	81
112th "	—	1	3	8	85	—	97
113th "	—	1	3	8	116	—	128
18th Inspection District	1	—	5	—	8	—	14
116th Precinct	—	1	4	5	104	—	114
118th "	—	1	3	6	96	3	109
120th "	—	1	3	6	111	—	121
123d "	—	1	4	5	52	—	62
125th "	—	1	3	6	41	—	51
Traffic Insp. Office	1	—	2	2	4	—	9
" Sub. "A"	—	1	3	7	218	—	229
" " "B"	—	1	6	7	335	—	349
" " "C"	—	1	3	4	99	—	107
" " "D"	—	1	4	4	74	—	83

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1920—*Continued*

COMMAND	Inspectors	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Police-women	Total
3d Prec. (Bridge)	—	1	3	4	60	—	68
27th " "	—	1	3	8	63	—	75
33d " (Park)	—	1	3	8	132	—	145
77th " "	—	1	3	6	84	—	94
Motorcycle Division	—	—	1	6	99	—	106
Div. National Defense	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
Marine Division	—	—	4	6	62	—	72
War Roll	—	—	—	1	19	—	20
Detective Division	2	10	47	—	4	—	63
A. D. S. 1st Grade	—	—	—	18	131	1	150
A. D. S. 2d Grade	—	—	—	11	536	—	547
Headquarters Division	5	1	47	18	522	7	600
Headquarters Division:—							
Supt. of Telegraph	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asst. Supt. of Telegraph	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Surgeons	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Boiler Inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Linemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Patrolwomen	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Grand Total	23	103	524	768	9,291	56	10,810

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1920

1st Inspection District	1	—	6	1	23	—	31
5th Precinct	—	1	4	9	62	—	76
7th " "	—	1	4	9	60	—	74
13th " "	—	1	4	9	105	3	122
15th " "	—	1	4	9	79	—	93
17th " "	—	1	4	9	48	—	62
21st " "	—	1	4	8	125	—	138
2d Inspection District	1	—	8	—	16	—	25
1st Precinct	—	1	3	10	121	—	135
4th " "	—	1	4	7	97	—	109
6th " "	—	1	3	10	91	—	105
14th " "	—	1	3	9	96	3	112
16th " "	—	1	4	9	96	—	110
18th " "	—	1	4	9	140	—	154
3d Inspection District	1	—	8	—	26	—	35
22d Precinct	—	1	4	8	88	—	101
23d " "	—	1	4	9	118	3	135
26th " "	—	1	4	9	180	3	197
28th " "	—	1	4	9	122	—	136
32d " "	—	1	4	9	83	—	97
4th Inspection District	1	—	7	—	18	—	26
25th Precinct	—	1	4	9	69	—	83
29th " "	—	1	4	9	118	—	132
31st " "	—	1	3	9	106	3	122
35th " "	—	1	3	10	93	—	107
39th " "	—	1	4	9	130	—	144
43d " "	—	1	3	10	103	—	117

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1920—*Continued*

COMMAND	Inspectors	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Police-women	Total
5th Inspection District	1	—	8	—	20	—	29
36th Precinct	—	1	4	9	85	—	99
37th “	—	1	4	9	72	3	89
38th “	—	1	3	10	118	—	132
40th “	—	1	4	9	63	—	77
42d “	—	1	3	10	127	—	141
6th Inspection District	—	1	5	—	10	—	16
45th Precinct	—	1	4	8	108	—	121
46th “	—	1	4	9	123	3	140
47th “	—	1	4	9	89	—	103
49th “	—	1	4	9	123	—	137
50th “	—	1	3	10	66	—	80
7th Inspection District	1	—	12	—	7	—	20
51st Precinct	—	1	4	6	73	—	84
53d “	—	1	4	6	90	—	101
54th “	—	1	3	4	20	—	28
56th “	—	1	3	7	49	—	60
57th “	—	1	3	6	45	—	55
8th Inspection District	1	—	8	—	6	—	15
60th Precinct	—	1	3	5	19	—	28
63d “	—	1	3	3	26	—	33
65th “	—	1	4	5	46	3	59
66th “	—	1	3	4	50	—	58
10th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	8	—	15
67th Precinct	—	1	4	9	69	3	86
68th “	—	1	3	7	53	—	64
70th “	—	1	3	6	70	—	80
72d “	—	1	3	6	44	—	54
73d “	—	1	4	5	40	—	50
11th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	10	—	17
80th Precinct	—	1	3	6	27	—	37
82d “	—	1	3	10	93	—	107
83d “	—	1	4	8	118	—	131
85th “	—	1	4	9	93	3	110
87th “	—	1	4	6	81	—	92
88th “	—	1	3	5	63	—	72
12th Inspection District	1	—	7	—	10	—	18
74th Precinct	—	1	3	9	126	3	142
76th “	—	1	3	10	89	—	103
78th “	—	1	4	9	63	—	77
79th “	—	1	4	9	82	—	96
14th Inspection District	—	1	6	—	8	—	15
89th Precinct	—	1	4	9	89	—	103
91st “	—	1	4	9	59	—	73
92d “	—	1	4	9	109	—	123
93d “	—	1	4	9	80	3	97
15th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	9	—	16
94th Precinct	—	1	4	9	99	—	113
95th “	—	1	3	6	72	3	85
96th “	—	1	4	9	96	—	110
97th “	—	1	4	9	92	—	106
98th “	—	1	3	7	76	—	87
16th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	7	—	14
101st Precinct	—	1	3	7	44	—	55
102d “	—	1	3	10	43	—	57
103d “	—	1	3	10	78	—	92
104th “	—	1	3	7	45	2	58
105th “	—	1	4	9	46	—	60

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1920—*Continued*

COMMAND	Inspectors	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Police-women	Total
17th Inspection District	1	—	5	—	8	—	14
109th Precinct	—	1	4	9	69	3	86
111th " "	—	1	3	9	56	—	69
112th " "	—	1	4	9	87	—	101
113th " "	—	1	3	9	109	—	122
18th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	8	—	15
116th Precinct	—	1	3	6	103	—	113
118th " "	—	1	4	6	96	3	110
120th " "	—	1	3	9	103	—	116
123d " "	—	1	4	5	52	—	62
125th " "	—	1	3	6	37	—	47
Traffic Inspection Office	1	—	4	1	3	—	9
" Subdivision A	—	1	3	7	219	—	230
" " B	—	1	5	9	360	—	375
" " C	—	1	3	4	102	—	110
" " D	—	1	2	4	86	—	93
" " E	—	1	1	4	27	—	33
" " F	—	1	1	2	22	—	26
" Investigation Squad	—	—	1	—	11	—	12
3d Precinct (Bridge)	—	1	3	4	56	—	64
27th " "	—	1	3	6	73	—	83
33d " (Park)	—	1	3	9	125	—	138
77th " "	—	1	2	6	87	—	96
Motorcycle Division	—	—	2	5	107	—	114
Division National Defense	—	—	1	—	6	—	7
Marine Division	1	—	3	7	61	—	72
Detective Division	—	8	43	—	4	—	55
A. D. S., 1st Grade	—	—	—	19	130	1	150
A. D. S., 2d Grade	—	—	—	11	553	—	564
Headquarters Division	8	3	48	20	579	7	665
Headquarters Division :—							
Supt. of Telegraph	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asst. Supt. of Telegraph	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Surgeons	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Linemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Boiler Inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Patrolwomen	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Grand Total	24	103	524	766	9375	55	10888

COMPARATIVE CHART

The upper half of the subjoined Chart shows the growth of population, in this City, from 1913 to 1920.

During this same period the numerical strength of the Police Force remained stationary, or receded, as in the period of the war, when the operation of the Selective Service Draft Law, and other causes, made a deep inroad into it. The word "quota," as employed in the Chart, means theoretical strength. The total actual Force available for police duty, corresponding with the population of the City, above, is shown by the middle broken line of the three in the lower section of the Chart.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

[illegible]

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE PATROLMAN

The policeman on patrol is far more heavily burdened with peremptory duties and responsibilities than the average citizen has any notion. Among other things, he must familiarize himself with the buildings on his post, and their occupants; he must watch for violations of the corporation ordinances, which are numerous, and refer not alone to the preservation of the rights and privileges of the property owners, but to the safety and convenience of the pedestrians as well; he must preserve order, protect juveniles, watch for criminals, or the criminally inclined, and anticipate and prevent crime, insofar as he may be able; above all things, he must exercise good judgment and common sense, avoid making unnecessary arrests, and encumbering the court calendars with cases that are purely civil in character, or should not be brought into any court. Excitable persons, and especially foreigners, who are imperfectly acquainted with local customs, frequently insist upon the arrest of some one who has offended them, without considering the other side of the question, at all.

His Duties

The patrolman is often called upon to be both judge and jury, in such instances, and by temporizing and the exercise of a little diplomacy, brings the complainant back to earth and a realization of the facts, which are probably all against him. If patrolmen did not follow this course, but permitted themselves to be governed by impulse and the rash statements of angry and excited individuals, the courts would speedily be congested, beyond help, with nonsensical cases.

Patrolmen are also called upon to employ sound judgment in handling demented persons found upon the streets, and with those reported as missing. In accident cases, involving the injury of one or more persons, patrolmen besides providing prompt succor for the hurt, if it is required, must be careful to avoid entangling themselves or the City in subsequent civil actions. In this brief review, it would be impossible to illustrate, adequately, the variety of problems the Patrol Force has to face and satisfactorily solve, every day.

Aiding the Injured

Practically every incident furnishes something new, in the way of police duty, or in human nature, and that the policing of this City is done in as efficient manner as it is, can be attributed, in considerable measure, to the special training the modern New York City policeman receives, and to a splendid sense of balance and proportion, which can seldom be duplicated and never excelled, in any similar class of public servant.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

The preservation of order at industrial disturbances, strikes, etc., is one of the most difficult and trying duties the Uniformed Force is called upon to perform. In many such controversies, the representatives of the Police Department become the anvil, and the sides to it the hammers, and the situation calls

Attitude of Disputants

ANNUAL REPORT OF

for a maximum of diplomacy and persuasiveness. Both disputants usually want to do that which they deny the other, and when it becomes apparent that the Police Department is present solely for the purpose of preserving order, and not to assist either to gain an advantage, both often affect to believe that they are being abused, and deliberately selected for some insidious form of persecution.

Many of the citizens of this City seem unable to understand that the scope of the authority of the Police Department is prescribed by statute. Its prime duties are to preserve law and order, and to protect life and property. Members of the Uniformed Force, or any branch or division of the Police Department, cannot become parties to any private controversy, or contentions which are purely civil in character.

Cannot Take "Sides"

The Police Department is designed for the purpose of enforcing the laws—the Courts have the prerogative of interpreting them, and deciding the respective merits of the claims made by the participants in disagreements. No one has the authority to amend, or alter, that course of procedure; every citizen and resident must abide by it, policemen included. If this was more generally understood, the police would have much time and trouble saved them, as would the people at large.

Industrial Shocks

With the cessation of hostilities, numerous war industries in and about the City abruptly reduced their working forces. These men, used to high wages and more careless of the future than they should have been, inevitably gravitated to this City, and, after spending all their available funds, added to the work of the Police Force.

Regardless of the fact that the employment market here was stagnant—the same as in the balance of the country—the Federal Government decided to demobilize the returned troops at points within a short distance of New York City. The Police Administration foresaw the serious possibilities of this policy, and with the assistance of His Honor, the Mayor, and public spirited citizens, endeavored to prevent it. The Federal Government then slightly relaxed its arbitrary attitude, but the troops were not demobilized through the medium of the local draft boards, by which they had been originally recruited, as suggested by the Police Administration. The protests of the Municipal and Police Administrations had the effect, however, of preventing the more disastrous phases of the Federal Government's original demobilization policy.

1,060 Strikes

There were 707 miscellaneous strikes during 1920, involving 30,868 persons; besides, there were 352, in what is known as the "needle trade," affecting 13,255 persons. Of this total of 1,059 strikes, 886 have ended, and 173 are still in effect.

TYPES OF THE MODERN POLICEMAN



·SIDE-CAR·



·BICYCLE·



·PATROLMAN·



·MOUNTED·



·MOTORCYCLE·

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The most notable of all strikes, during the year, was that on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, affecting the elevated, surface and subway roads. This strike occurred at a time of the year when many members of the Uniformed Force were about to take their annual vacations, but they were, of course, prevented, and many policemen were called from different parts of the City to assist in maintaining order.

B. R. T. Strike

Because of the necessity for keeping large numbers of the Force continuously on duty, there was considerable illness among them, subsequently, caused by irregular eating, insufficient sleep and inability to attend to various personal needs.

The difficulty, however, was ultimately adjusted without any grave disorder, and the hundreds of thousands of residents of Brooklyn who go daily to Manhattan to business, were but relatively little inconvenienced, despite some attempts at violence made by the malcontents. These outbreaks were purely local, in character, and the result of impulse of the moment, as it was made plain to both sides, at the commencement of the strike, that disorder, and the disorderly, would be strenuously treated.

**Citizens'
Convenience
Preserved**

It was to be expected that, with all these forms of crime and disorder breeders active, that lawlessness would break all records. Throughout the world crime and disorder were prevalent to an unparalleled degree, but never in this City did they get out of hand or surpass the records set in former and completely normal years.

The Police Force, at one period heavily handicapped by an actual and theoretical shortage of effectives, due, respectively, to the inroads made by the operation of the Selective Service Draft Law and the necessity of re-adjusting the remnants of the Force to police an increased population, handled this difficult situation with discretion and fairness. The serenity of the City's daily routine was never disturbed, and so far as the average citizen was concerned, there was nothing in the familiar points of the City's customary aspect to suggest that a state of war existed.

**City's Daily
Routine
Undisturbed**

In fact, the best testimony to the effectiveness of the Police Administration of the City during the critical period of the war is to be found in the failure of the Federal Government to take over the policing of it and substitute soldiers for the municipal police. The Federal Government initiated such a policy in the city of Philadelphia, and was anxious to put it into practice here. No justification for such a course existed, however, and it was never consummated. Soldiers cannot perform the functions of municipal police, and, under the existing conditions, it would have been a great calamity if the experiment had ever been tried here.

**Federal
Government's
Design**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Happily, the graver of these emergencies have passed to the stage where they are now matters of record and reference, although the problems thrust on the Police Department, involving the maintenance of law and order, present themselves in an endless procession, each providing some new puzzle or apparently irreconcilable elements calling for immediate action. It will always be so, as long as the powers and duties of the Police Department are twisted and bent, straightened and coiled, formed and deformed by City and State legislation inspired by a variety of motives, but chiefly those of greed and selfishness.

FRUSTRATING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

BRAZEN POLITICAL TRICKERY

On August 11, 1919, an Extraordinary Grand Jury was empanelled which continued in session through the year 1920.

**The Extraordi-
nary Grand
Jury**

This Grand Jury, or some of them, by an almost inconceivable disregard of the law and their duty in the premises, transferred their official body to 12 East 46th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, an eight-story loft and office building occupied by the offices of the Foreman of the Grand Jury and his partner, a firm of architects, where they provided themselves with stationery and letter-heads, on which was printed in large black-face type :

"IN RE EXTRAORDINARY GRAND JURY
12 EAST 46th STREET, NEW YORK."

**Its Extra-legal
Acts**

This building never had been and was not at any of the times referred to, used as a court house; nor was any order made by the Governor, the Mayor, or the Judges of any court of competent jurisdiction authorizing sessions of the court held or the Grand Jury moved to the building No. 12 East 46th Street.

Coercive Attacks

This Extraordinary Grand Jury—extraordinary, indeed, in more senses than one—their law officers, or some of them, immediately following the receipt of information charging the traction corporations, their officers and agents with conspiracy, which was submitted to them by the District Attorney, were credited by the public press with initiating a most malignant and scurrilous campaign directed against certain public officials who had been in any manner conspicuously opposed to the proposed increase in street-car fares. These officials included his Honor the Mayor, the Commissioner of Accounts, the Police Commissioner—not excluding the Police Department, of course—and, indeed, every responsible officer of the city government who had, at any time, at any place or on any occasion, refused

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

to eagerly approve, or subscribe to, the dishonest claims, criminal threats and malodorous blackmailing intrigues of these very same traction corporations. The well-named Extraordinary Grand Jury—sitting in its high-handed, illegal fashion, in defiance of law and tradition, at periods coterminous with those of the Ordinary Grand Jury—resumed its campaign of vilification whenever its august body reconvened afresh; at such times, it can be safely said, that however it may have defaulted in the work legally required of such bodies, it made up in the venom injected into the attacks on the previously mentioned city officials. These extraordinary actions on the part of the Extraordinary Grand Jury, their law officer or some of them, for a long time attracted considerable notice in the public press, but, perhaps because of their very audacity they ultimately began to be rather commonplace and lacking in their true significance to the average newspaper reader; apparently those, however, responsible for them never lost heart nor became nauseated with their task.

The attack on the Police Department, and the Police Commissioner, was continuous and sustained throughout the year. In January a summons was served on me to appear before this Extraordinary Grand Jury to testify, in a criminal action, against the President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Relying on the good faith of the Grand Jury, I responded promptly to the summons, and with a full measure of sincerity, and without thought of mental reservation of any sort, answered fully and freely any and all questions and voluntarily furnished all information within my knowledge, or at my command, to assist this Grand Jury, or their law officer, in performing their lawful functions.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury—consistent at least in its efforts, apparently, to deserve its somewhat ambiguous nomenclature—their law officer, or some of them, laid hold of that court process, the venerable writ known as the subpoena duces tecum, and by an almost inconceivable perversion of the basic purpose and intent of this legal instrument—which is merely a court order directing the production of certain specific documents, which are *itemized*—raided and stripped the files of the Police Department of all official records, private correspondence and documents passing between his Honor the Mayor, the Police Commissioner and private citizens. Many of these documents were used daily in the transaction of the affairs of the Police Department, had a direct bearing on the detection and suppression of crime within the five counties of the City of Greater New York, and the majority of them were of a highly confidential character. Many similar subpoenas were served on the Police Commissioner and his Deputies, the records and correspondence of the Police Department being unlawfully seized and violated under this sleazy guise of perverted authority, despite repeated protests, and to this day these documents, forming part of the records and files of the Police Department, have not been

Bad Faith

**Ruthless Abuse
of Power**

**Ravaging the
Records**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

returned, nor has any information as to their whereabouts or disposition been disclosed. This usurpation of judicial power became so widespread and unbridled that it was deemed necessary by the Mayor to issue instructions to the various departmental heads as to methods of protection for the city government records, that they might not be ruthlessly defaced, disfigured or destroyed.

Protest Entered

The Police Department was so denuded of its records, by the promiscuous use of these subpoenas, the proper administration of it became impossible, and a protest and demand for the return of them was made by the Police Commissioner to the District Attorney, the Foreman of the Grand Jury, the Corporation Counsel and the Judge of the Extraordinary Criminal Term of the Supreme Court. These subpoenas did not require or describe a specific or limited number of documents, but ordered all records, for long periods of time to be delivered to the Extraordinary Grand Jury, or irresponsible persons acting as their law officers, under threats of prosecutions for contempt of the said Grand Jury.

Resurrecting the Star Chamber

The theory of our criminal procedure is accusatory and not inquisitorial. The seizure by the Extraordinary Grand Jury under the so-called writs of subpoena duces tecum was a violation of every constitutional right known to the law. The proceeding was similar to the ancient search and seizure common in England, until denounced by the courts, and can only be compared with the greatest evil incident to the star chamber inquisitorial proceedings, where, upon suggestion or suspicion, public officials and citizens were subpoenaed and their private papers seized in bulk and subjected to examination, under an ex-officio oath, during the reign of Charles I in the year 1641.

This Extraordinary Grand Jury placed itself without the pale of every law and was not in the exercise of its proper or legitimate authority, as the process of the Grand Jury can be used only for the purpose of aiding a lawful inquiry, and not for the purpose of oppression or harassment.

Illegal and Inquisitorial Procedure

The transfer of the place for conducting the business of this Extraordinary Grand Jury, from the court room and court house of this county, to obscure, private quarters at No. 12 East 46th Street, was a violation of the law of this State, the common law, and every rule of ethics, decency or honesty known to the law or proceedings of courts.

Every person aiding, abetting or participating in the proceedings referred to, of this Extraordinary Grand Jury, and their law officer, or some of them, should be punished as the law prescribes. No such usurpation of judicial authority, or power and bold, outrageous oppression under the guise of the proceedings of a Grand Jury, however styled, have been written in the records of this state.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

These proceedings caused such a great public scandal that the law officer of this county was prompted to scrutinize the personnel of this Extraordinary Grand Jury, and, pursuant to investigation made by the District Attorney, the purpose and motive of the Grand Jury became apparent, as shown by the following report of the District Attorney's investigation :

**District
Attorney's
Investigation**

"That he had become convinced that the ultimate purpose of certain members of the Grand Jury was to pervert its true conditions and aid the traction interests in their endeavors to procure the payment of an eight-cent fare.

"The Foreman, Raymond F. Almirall," he said, "had been in the employ of the Interborough Construction Company, ninety-eight per cent of whose stock was owned by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the two companies occupying the same offices and under the same management, and that the said Almirall had been on their payroll for \$500 per month for four years and had received checks in large sums from the company under investigation; that he was a near friend of certain of the company's managing officers; that he was a near neighbor at Hempstead, L. I., where he lives, with the man who financed the subway and was for many years the President of his social club; that the said Almirall selected as his counsel to bring an action against the city the office associate of the receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; that Mr. Brainard, the Secretary of the Grand Jury, holds his business position as the representative of J. P. Morgan, of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., Mr. Morgan owning approximately \$800,000 of bonds which are first lien upon the business conducted by Mr. Brainard.

"That Mr. Einstein, another active member of said Grand Jury, is a Wall Street broker specializing in the purchase and sale of securities of the Interborough and other traction companies under investigation. That besides the above-mentioned members of the said Grand Jury, there were at least three other members who own bonds of the said Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

**Transit
Company
Bondholders on
Jury**

"District Attorney Edward Swann declared that the real purpose of certain members of the Grand Jury became manifest when they requested the court to permit them to inaugurate an investigation 'of the entire and complete transit situation,' accompanied by the request that they be supplied with clerks, stenographers and accountants.

**District Attorney
Exposes True
Purpose of Jury**

"The necessary and unavoidable conclusion," he said, "from their request for accountants, together with their suggestion as to the high cost of materials and labor now being paid by the company, is that they were seeking an opportunity to go into the financial status of the company for the purpose of recommending to the public the necessity of an eight-cent

ANNUAL REPORT OF

fare. I deem it part of my official duty not to sanction, without protest, the use of the prestige of the Grand Jury for the advancement of private business ends."

Ambushing a Police Inspector

Dominick Henry, Police Inspector in charge of one of the most important inspection districts of the Police Department in this city, was called before this Grand Jury as a witness. He appeared promptly at their request, waived any and all advantages which the law provides for the protection of a public officer, or a citizen, under such circumstances; answered all interrogatories fully and freely, and furnished the Grand Jury, and its law officer, with all the information at his command, that might assist them in their deliberations.

The testimony of Inspector Henry, obtained from him under the guise of a duty he owed to the public as a police officer, was shifted before another Grand Jury then sitting in this county, and the indictment of Inspector Henry was procured on his own testimony under an obscure and semi-moribund section of the penal law for the punishment of public officers for neglect of duty.

Under the regulations, Inspector Henry was at once relieved of his duties, and suspended from the Police Department. It was a long time, however, before he was able to obtain a trial, remaining, in the meantime, under the shadow of this indictment. Finally, after a long, tedious and expensive trial the jury, under the instructions of the Trial Judge, not only acquitted Inspector Henry of any offenses or violation of law, but commended him highly as an able police administrator, thoroughly honest and capable in the performance of all of his duties, and most resolute in the enforcement of all laws. The close of his charge to the jury on motion of defendant's counsel to dismiss, follows:

Judge's Charge

"I therefore feel constrained to hold here that the defendant, together with other branches associated with him in the Police Department, have enforced thoroughly and well the laws affecting the public morality in the Fourth Inspection District, and that by their combined efforts, the public interests have been fully protected. Nothing more could be humanly expected of the defendant than what has been done by him.

He is Exonerated

"I grant this motion and advise you to acquit the defendant."

The jury thereupon rendered a verdict of not guilty.

This Extraordinary Grand Jury, their law officer, or some of them, having failed to obtain any incriminating evidence against the Mayor of the city, or the commissioners of any of the city departments, by any of the methods previously described, and chagrined at the acquittal and honorable discharge of

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Police Inspector Dominick Henry, immediately caused his reindictment on an alleged charge of perjury growing out of the testimony they had solicited from him, under the guise of doing his duty as a public officer in a Grand Jury investigation.

**Re-indicted and
Convicted**

Inspector Henry was tried on this indictment for perjury before Mr. Justice Weeks, who presided over the Extraordinary Criminal Term of the Supreme Court and the Admirall Grand Jury, and was prosecuted by Special Deputy Attorney General William Rand, who was the law officer of the Admirall Grand Jury. After a protracted and costly trial, Inspector Henry was convicted, but immediately appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, where his conviction was reversed, and in an opinion written by Mr. Justice Greenbaum and concurred in by Justices Dowling, Laughlin, Smith, and Merrell, all of the judges sitting on that occasion, the court severely criticised the trial justice and denounced the conduct of the prosecutor, William Rand. These Justices of the Appellate Division, from the phraseology of that part of their decision, referring to Prosecutor William Rand's conduct of the case, believed that it showed a deliberate and sustained effort to interfere with the lawful determination of a judicial proceeding and criminal trial. In their decision, these Justices of the Appellate Division cited illustrations of the unlawful conduct of the prosecutor, and the negligence and errors of the trial justice, by quoting the following :

**Verdict
Reversed by
Appellate Court**

"The learned Attorney-General commenced his cross-examination of the defendant by asking him whether he was acquainted with certain police inspectors (naming them), who had been indicted and convicted of conspiracy in 1913, during the Whitman administration of the District Attorney's office.

**Special
Prosecutor
Censured**

"There was not the slightest evidence in the case that defendant had any connection whatsoever with the matters involved in the conviction in May, 1913, of those inspectors. This examination was followed by the Attorney General's reading from newspaper clippings with big headlines, coupled with questions as to whether defendant had read these articles. The following are illustrations of the character of these newspaper articles read before the jury and the questions put to the defendant concerning them :

"Q. Well, did you read any newspaper articles with big headlines, for instance, to the effect that a \$200,000 levy had been made by gamblers for immunity and that a high police official had declared that a slush fund of \$200,000 and probably more had been raised to guarantee that gambling interests would be protected, did you read any such thing?" Not the slightest attempt was made to show defendant's (Henry's) relation to any slush fund or to any immunity of gambling interests.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

His Unlawful Conduct

"Q. Were you summoned before the Grand Jury in connection with the shooting of a gambler named Arnold Rothstein, or sent for? Did you read in glaring headlines in the newspapers at the time, 'Inspector Henry and aides before Grand Jury to-day; Swann seeks facts about the shooting of detectives—Gambler Rothstein is said to have been taken to the hospital'?

"Q. Did you read that Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith before the Grand Jury with reference to the Rothstein case had for several hours questioned Capt. Charles H. McKinney, and four detectives of Inspector Henry's staff; did you read that or were you otherwise informed of it?

"Q. Did you read that this Grand Jury was going to check bank accounts of police officers in a wholesale inquiry; that it was ignoring Inspector Henry in the investigation of police graft in his district; did you read that?

"Q. Mr. Henry, were you aware of the indictment by a Grand Jury of this County in proceedings conducted by District Attorney Smith of Augustus Drum Porter, a deputy police commissioner—on indictment found this year?"

After reciting similar conduct on the part of the prosecutor, Rand, and objections by the defendant (Henry's counsel) to such illegal proceedings, the Appellate Court's opinion recites:

Court's Errors

"The Court (meaning the trial justice, Weeks), said: 'I do not think that there is any impropriety in the summing up so far made.'

"Sufficient has been shown to demonstrate that the purpose of cross-examining the defendant, along the lines indicated, was either to establish a motive for defendant's alleged false utterances, or to *create an atmosphere of hostility against the Police Department which would reflect adversely upon the defendant, and those of his witnesses who were police officers.*

"There was no pretense that either Smith or defendant (Henry) was in any way concerned with any of the other matters in the newspapers as to which he was interrogated.

Intent to Prejudice Defendant's Case

"The natural effect of calling attention to glaring and sensational headlines in the newspapers would be to inflame the minds of the jury with the idea that the Police Department was a hotbed of corruption and that the defendant was a fair type of its personnel and that he was inimical to the District Attorney. The tendency of such an examination, no matter what answers defendant might give to the objectionable questions put to him, would unconsciously be to bias the jury against him and to lead them

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

astray from the consideration of a criminal charge against him as an individual upon legal proofs upon the charges of perjury and to treat the case as though the Police Department was on trial."

The learned justices of the Appellate Division then compared the case to that of *People vs. Saitta*, to the effect that not only was this examination so persistently prosecuted by the District Attorney (Rand) as to impress the jury with his belief of the defendant's guilt in his relations with these parties, but the court itself joined with the District Attorney in extensive cross-examination of the defendant upon these several matters, giving force and impressiveness to the implied charge which the cross-examination of the District Attorney itself presented.

Efforts to Create Bias

"We would say that aside from their utter irrelevancy as evidence it was highly improper to read *items and headings from newspapers which were purely hearsay, as if they imported verity and were tantamount to admissible evidence of the matter to which they related.*"

The conduct of the Prosecutor, William Rand, on the occasion of the trial of Inspector Henry in *using glaring headlines in newspapers to achieve a purpose that would promote political ambitions* and the purposes of financial free-booters, was a fair sample of the proceedings of the Almirall Grand Jury and its law officers from the time of their appointment on August 11, 1919, up to their last meeting in 1920. Information and testimony obtained from public officers and other persons, as well as records of various departments of the city, were garbled and cut for use by newspapers hostile to this administration and given out for publication, according to such newspapers, by members of the Grand Jury and their law officers.

Attempt to Garble Facts

The headlines resulting from such unlawful proceedings were used to influence grand juries, trial juries, and all potential jurors within the jurisdiction. Glaring headlines similar to those unlawfully used by William Rand at the trial of Inspector Henry, and allowed read before the defendant and Grand Jury by the trial judge, were repeated by every newspaper that supported the traction gamblers and political ambitions of the persons serving them—on every occasion and many times each day—while the Almirall Grand Jury was in session or the said trial was pending.

A most unfortunate and unjust phase of this monstrous perversion of the law of evidence, the functions of a Grand Jury and the administration of Justice, was that many excellent citizens, no doubt, implicitly believed these roaring, braying headlines and fell into the error that purchased newspaper captions, as characterized by the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, "*imported verity and were tantamount to admissible evidence of the matter to which they related.*"

Misleading the Public

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Unwarranted Retention of Public Papers

Certain records, papers, correspondence, etc., of the Police Department, were subpoenaed in bulk, and delivered to the Extraordinary Grand Jury in November, 1919, and during 1920. The aforesaid documents were thereafter retained by the said Extraordinary Grand Jury, their law officer, or some of them, for a period of more than one year and two months. On receipt of information that the Extraordinary Grand Jury was to be discharged, in a last effort to retrieve the aforesaid records, papers, correspondence, etc., of the Police Department, I sent the following letter to Raymond F. Almirall, Foreman of the Extraordinary Grand Jury :

"POLICE DEPARTMENT

"CITY OF NEW YORK

"March 2, 1921.

"Mr. Raymond F. Almirall,
"Foreman, Extraordinary Grand Jury,
"12 East 46th Street,
"New York City.

"Dear Sir :

"On Monday, November 10, 1919, a subpoena was served on me as Police Commissioner, signed Edward Swann, commanding me to appear before the Extraordinary Grand Jury forthwith to testify in a criminal action prosecuted by the People of the State of New York vs. Frank Hedley, et al., and demanding that I produce before the said Grand Jury

' all letters and correspondence had between you and John F. Hylan, Mayor of the City of New York ; all communications had with private detective agencies ; all records in your department showing detective agencies with whom you have conferred and the men in your Bureau who have been assigned to perform certain strike duty, setting forth the number of days they have been so engaged ; also a list of names and addresses of all First Grade Detectives under you. All correspondence with Victor Watson or any representative of the Hearst publications.'

"A similar subpoena was served on the same day upon William J. Lahey, then Second Deputy Police Commissioner, commanding him to appear before the said Grand Jury forthwith and demanding that he also deliver all of the above described records, papers and correspondence (enumerating them).

Police Commissioner Demands Their Return

"The said official records, papers and correspondence subpoenaed in bulk or en masse, or as much of them as could be gathered together, were delivered under protest to the said (Almirall) Grand Jury. All of the said records, papers and correspondence were and are of great importance, being the official records and documents passing between the officers of the gov-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ernment of the City of New York, the Mayor and Commissioners of various departments and citizens of New York City, and were and are necessarily used almost daily in the administration of the affairs of the Police Department, many of which are of the most confidential character, relating to the suppression of vice and crime within the five counties of the City of New York, and the apprehension and prosecution of criminals.

"On November 14, 1919, an urgent request was made of the then Corporation Counsel, Hon. William P. Burr, that the said records, papers and correspondence be immediately restored to this department and the proper custodian thereof. On December 30, 1920, a similar request was made of the Corporation Counsel advising him that unless the said records, papers and correspondence were returned to this department it would be impossible to prepare the official reports of the Police Department for the year 1919 as required by law.

"On January 7, 1920, a similar request was made, directed to you as the Foreman of the Extraordinary Grand Jury, Criminal Courts Building, setting forth the above facts, and that the said records, papers and correspondence were still in the possession of the Extraordinary Grand Jury, advising you that the said papers and correspondence were required daily in the routine business of this department, and as they had been then held for nearly two months, a formal demand was made for the immediate return of the said records. On January 8, 1920, you replied, requesting that the documents necessary to the preparation of the reports of the Police Department be specified and described, when you would endeavor to have them released.

"On January 9, 1920, I again wrote you as Foreman of the Grand Jury, advising you that all of the records, papers and correspondence of which this department was stripped were necessary to properly conduct the affairs of the department as required by law, with an earnest request that the said records, papers and correspondence be returned, or at least that part of them not actually needed by the Grand Jury in their deliberations.

"On January 13, 1920, I received your reply conveying your regrets that my request could not be complied with, and on January 15, 1920, you were advised that it was impossible to properly conduct the business of the Police Department without these records, and on January 22, 1920, I received your reply stating that you would take the matter up with Assistant District Attorney Smith by telephone on that day and ask him to go over the papers carefully, keeping out such as he thought might be necessary for the Grand Jury work, and giving as reason for the delay in returning the records of this department that 'your Grand Jury was without counsel or a staff of assistants to examine promptly the submission made to it.'

ANNUAL REPORT OF

"The records, papers and correspondence enumerated in the two subpoenas having been sequestered or impounded by either the Extraordinary Grand Jury or the District Attorney since November 10, 1919, a year and nearly four months, as Police Commissioner it is my imperative duty to make a formal demand that the said records, papers and correspondence and all of them be immediately returned to this Department without further delay, or in lieu thereof, that I be advised what disposition has been made of the said records and in whose custody they may now be found."

"Very truly yours,

"RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
"Police Commissioner."

On Monday, March 14, 1921, I ordered Acting Detective Sergeant Kruse and Patrolman Cashman to go to the District Attorney's office, and Grand Jury room, or such other place or places as they might be directed by the court or the District Attorney, and demand the return of the Police Department records, or information as to the disposition of the said records, or where they might be found and returned to the proper custodian.

Affidavit of Messenger

The following affidavit adds confirmation to the illegality of the seizure of the records, papers and correspondence of this Department in the first instance, and the probable disposition made of them by the Grand Jury or their law officers, or some of them:

(Affidavit of Sergeant Kruse, verified March 16, 1921.)

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } ss.:

Fred C. Kruse being duly sworn on his oath, deposes and says:

"About 1.30 P. M. on Monday, March 14, 1921, at the direction of the Police Commissioner, accompanied by Patrolman John F. Cashman, I went to the District Attorney's office and demanded the return of all official records, documents, letters and other papers of the Police Department which were delivered under Grand Jury subpoenas, served on the Police Commissioner, Second Deputy Police Commissioner and the Chief Clerk of the Police Department, on November 10, 1919, and at intervals subsequent to that date.

Acting District Attorney Banton referred me to a Process Server named William Higgins in Room 302 of the Criminal Courts Building to whom I presented the Police Commissioner's letter addressed to Acting District Attorney Joab Banton, dated March 12, 1921, in response to Mr. Banton's letter dated March 11, 1921, addressed to the Police Commissioner, copies of which are hereto attached.

some of the Documents Restored

Higgins took the Police Commissioner's letter, read it and left me and Patrolman John F. Cashman in room 302 and went into room 300 and came

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

back to room 302 with one brown legal folder, one light colored Manila envelope and a small packet of the size of a legal envelope which contained the papers scheduled on list No. 1 hereto attached.

I asked Higgins to whom I should make further demands for the missing records and he suggested Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith. At this juncture, Mr. Smith was standing in the corridor right outside the entrance to Room 302 and I told him why I was there and that only a few of the official records, papers and documents belonging to the Police Department were returned to me by Mr. Higgins, who was acting for Acting District Attorney Banton. I asked him if he could not give us some assistance to the end that all Police Department records which were delivered under subpoenas to the Almirall Grand Jury be returned. He said he didn't know where any others were and that I might try the Property Clerk of the Criminal Courts Building. A moment later, he exclaimed, 'Oh, wait, come in here.' I followed him into his room 303 and Mr. Smith then brought forth from a closet in his room an imitation leather telescope suit case which was secured by two straps and covered with dust and dirt. It was laid on the table before us in his room and opened by Mr. Smith. It was about half filled with papers and I observed that they were records of the Police Department and told him so. Mr. Smith said, 'Go ahead and take them.' I said, 'All right, I will list them in the presence of Mr. Higgins and give you a receipt.' I then left Mr. Smith's room with this case and returned to Room 302 where I showed them to Mr. Higgins. Mr. Higgins said, 'Where did you get them?' I told him that Mr. Smith took them from a closet in his room.

It was then a few minutes of five o'clock in the evening and there was not sufficient time to inventory this lot of records before the office closed and Mr. Higgins agreed to lock them up for the night, he taking them into the same room from which he brought the first papers scheduled on list No. 1 hereto attached.

At a suggestion made by Mr. Smith, accompanied by Mr. Higgins, I went to the Property Clerk's office in the Criminal Courts Building at head of stairway leading from fourth floor.

Mr. Higgins in my presence asked the Property Clerk if he had any papers belonging to the Police Department which were turned over to him by the Almirall Grand Jury, other than he (Higgins), had already received from the Property Clerk. The Property Clerk replied that was all he had received, and thereupon produced before me and Mr. Higgins several packages marked 'Department of Markets,' 'Commissioner of Charities,' 'Commissioner of Accounts Office' and 'Department of Plant and Structures.'

One small unsealed package was opened. Mr. Higgins and I observed that the papers it contained belonged to the Department of Plant and Structures.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The Property Clerk asked Mr. Higgins if he had asked the Warden of the Almirall Grand Jury regarding any of the Police Department records. Mr. Higgins replied that he had, but that in this instance the Warden had been entirely ignored and was not at any time in possession of, or custodian of, any records delivered to the Almirall Grand Jury.

Mr. Higgins and I returned to Room 302 and I informed him I would return on Tuesday, March 15th, for the purpose of listing and returning to the Police Department the records which Mr. Smith had found in the closet of his room. Patrolman Cashman and I then took the records scheduled on list No. 1 and returned to Police Headquarters.

At or about 2.15 P. M., Tuesday, March 15, 1921, accompanied by Patrolman Cashman, I returned to Room 302 Criminal Courts Building and an attendant informed me that Mr. Higgins would return in a few minutes; he arrived shortly afterwards and immediately went into room 300, and brought out the brown telescope case. Patrolman Cashman and I took out the papers and checked them against a schedule of papers delivered to the Grand Jury made up in the office of the Chief Inspector and which was found among the papers. This list apparently enumerated records delivered to the Grand Jury from the Chief Inspector's office and according to the list a number of records were missing.

In addition to the list found in the telescope case, there were a number of Police Department records, a description of which I personally typed and gave a receipt therefor, in addition to the records which were included on the list of the Chief Inspector. All of these papers are enumerated on Schedule No. 2 attached.

I told Mr. Higgins that there were a large number of Police Department records which were furnished to the Almirall Grand Jury under subpoena not included in those returned by himself or Mr. Smith and were missing. I told him that the missing records were perhaps the most important, citing as an illustration a number of letters from the Mayor to the Police Commissioner and the Police Commissioner to the Mayor on various subjects. Mr. Higgins replied that he would make further inquiry of officials in the District Attorney's office regarding the missing records and advise me of the result.

Patrolman John F. Cashman and myself thereupon left for Headquarters about 4.20 P. M., with records enumerated on attached Schedule No. 2.

FREDERICK C. KRUSE."

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 16th day of March, 1921.

ANDREW H. G. EVANS,
Notary Public, New York County; New York County Clerk's No. 95; New
York County Register's No. 1129; Term expires March 30, 1921.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The real motive back of all these manœuvres cannot fail to be apparent even to those totally unfamiliar with political conditions in this City. On the face of it, the whole proceeding was a palpable distortion of the functions of one of the most sacred of our institutions—the Grand Jury—in furtherance of a circuitous and serpentine plan to discredit the present city administration, and to foist, by these thoroughly unconstitutional and illegal methods, an extra, or increased, street car fare, on the citizens of this City.

**Utter Insincerity
of Proceedings**

No fair-minded person will look upon such trickery and turpitude other than with abhorrence, and as a distinct infringement on, and an attempt to emasculate those inalienable rights and privileges, promised and guaranteed him by the Constitution of the United States. The preceding affidavit of a member of the Police Department, in reference to an attempt to secure the return of the letters, papers and documents, so ruthlessly seized and sequestered, inclines one to the belief that they were never used nor intended to be used for the purpose for which they were subpoenaed, or any other lawful purpose.

Assuming, from the condition in which these papers, letters and documents were found, and such an inference is reasonable, it becomes at once apparent that their removal was merely designed to further embarrass the administration of the Police Department, and an endeavor to hamper and obstruct the transaction of its legitimate business—the public's business. However, the facts have been recited in detail, and those reading them can draw their own conclusions.

**Only One
Conclusion**

POLITICAL PUBLICITY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

One of the most pernicious forms of jugglery of which the Police Department is often made a victim, to the greater glory of the corrupt office holder and pot house politician, or pestiferous and parasitical civic society, or "Union," responsible, is now before the citizens of this City in a semi-dormant state. I refer to the practice that self-seekers and spotlight chasers have of securing the indictment of police officers, for various alleged crimes, on evidence that subsequently is shown to be wholly worthless.

**Empty
Indictments**

Considerably more than a year ago, several members of the Police Department were indicted, charged with very grave offenses, the least of which might have been neglect of duty, through the agency of certain officials notorious for their volcanic and sensational attempts to obtain publicity and largesse for themselves and their office at all hazards. At their own behest, the journalistic trumpets brayed a pæan of praise for them and urged the citizens to gaze in their direction, that they might bask in the reflected rays of righteousness that flowed from these excellent officials.

The indicted officers were at once suspended from duty—a member of the Police Department is disqualified from performing his duties when under indictment—and it was assumed that they would be speedily tried. Although

ANNUAL REPORT OF

all of them repeatedly endeavored to have their cases brought to trial, a few of them, after a lapse of many months, succeeded, with the result that the monstrous conspiracy fell to the ground like a house of cards, because there was not, and apparently never had been, evidence in the hands of the prosecution capable of convicting the officers on the charges on which they had been indicted. The other members of the Department are still untried.

Outrageous Abuse of Authority

This entire transaction was an outrage. Under the rules, when the cases against the remaining policemen have fizzled out—as they inevitably will—they, like those already acquitted, will have to be restored to duty, and be given full pay from the moment of their suspension, a period that will in many cases approximate something around two years, or perhaps more. During this gap, they have rendered no service whatever to the citizens of this city; the entire Force has had this wretched example of political trickery to meditate over; and the men involved, themselves, have been ruthlessly thrown on their own resources, with their status undefined, and suspended, like Mahomet's Coffin, between heaven and earth. If police officers under indictment should not have their cases preferred—which I do not wholly concede—then, at least, they should not have them deferred as in the present instance, and countless others. The citizens, the Police Department and the men involved all suffer from this practice, which is damaging to the morale of the Department at large and for which there is not a vestige of legitimate excuse. It should be stopped, immediately, even if it is necessary to arbitrarily advance the cases of indicted policemen to the top of court calendars.

Bona Fide Actions

In all bona fide actions in which policemen are the defendants, the prosecuting officials display a quality of zeal and general anxiety to bring the cases to trial that is in startling contrast to those actions which are instituted purely for the purpose of obtaining publicity, or more readily negotiable advantages. There are then no interminable adjournments, nor casting about for technicalities upon which applications for further delays may be predicated.

When prosecuting officials are really intent upon prosecuting police officers, for alleged derelictions, they spare no effort to have the cases tried without a moment's loss of time; they will take no chances of the demise, removal or disappearance of essential witnesses, nor permit the possibility of an undue lapse of time impairing their recollection of vital points in the evidence to be produced against the policemen; and they employ every known argument, whether just or unjust, to force the hearing or trial to an issue. When these facts are considered, it is not hard to identify the utter insincerity of the indictments and actions brought against the policemen previously referred to.

Former Unscrupulous Use of Department

Political tricksters and debauched office holders, when prevented from using the Police Department for the furtherance of their own selfish ends, often glibly criticize its lack of "morale," and bewail the days when its direction was in the hands of "civilians." Such parasites never state, however, that

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

during the days that they lament the Police Department was conducted for the benefit of the privileged few, and not for the benefit and protection of the general public, as it has been throughout the existence of the present administration.

ABUSE OF BAIL BONDS

Another discouraging condition that stands in the way of the proper and adequate enforcement of the law in this City is the ease with which the majority of professional criminals obtain bail.

The recognized surety companies, the representatives of which so readily go bail for the criminal and vicious, are in their turn indemnified by a professional bondsman whom the criminal secures against loss, many times, by the very goods that he has stolen. Such proceedings are totally at variance with the spirit of the law permitting the acceptance of bail bonds, and with the ends of justice as well. Again, releasing a criminal from custody under such circumstances is virtually equivalent to putting a premium on crime; the thief must have more money to satisfy the bondsman's fees and those of the surety company, and it does not take much acumen to see that he will almost inevitably resort to more crime to preserve the liberty he has jeopardized by his previous transgression.

**A Crime
Premium**

The petty offender or the individual who, perhaps, has taken his first plunge into the vortex of crime, through force of circumstances, misapprehension, weakness of will, etc., on the other hand, pretty generally remains in jail until his case is finally disposed of by the superior court. In other words, none of the bailing agencies, so to speak, appears to be philanthropically inclined towards the amateur criminal, or the offender whose transgression is a mere bagatelle in comparison to some habitual and daring criminals respecting whom the bonding companies show intense solicitude.

That an experienced, hardened criminal is a force calling for careful watching is clearly demonstrated by the activities of those who do not hesitate a moment to resume them, even though they may already be facing one, or many, charges. The details of the further crimes of such men, temporarily free on bail, are sufficient to make anyone question the wisdom of the practice of bailing those possessing criminal records at all. (See pages 124 to 128 for examples of this kind.) They apparently only seek this boon for the purpose of resuming their nefarious doings where circumstances and the Police Department compelled them to drop them; they do not exhibit the vestige of an inclination to improve themselves or their opportunities.

**Fostering
Crime**

Regardless of the fact that the revenue of a certain class of individuals who make their offices in the Criminal Court buildings of this city may be materially curtailed, the necessity for appropriate legislation to enable the

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Police Department to cope with this situation becomes increasingly obvious. Calloused criminals, to whom arrest and indictment mean nothing, should not be permitted to prowl about the community seeking fresh prey to enable them to cancel their debts to unscrupulous persons, whose bank accounts fatten on this carrion traffic.

The present system of bailing professional criminals is so perfect and frictionless that it would be desirable that the magistrate, before fixing bail, consult with the police officer in charge of the prisoner for the purpose of learning whether the latter has a criminal record, and be guided accordingly.

Orders Adequate Ball

In response to a communication of mine, the Chief City Magistrate addressed a letter to the City Magistrates under his jurisdiction calling their attention to these conditions and practices and asking that they take cognizance of them, when fixing bail, to the end that they might be suppressed. As this action is all of very recent date, no report of results can be made, but there is every reason to believe that another leak in the manner of handling criminals has been closed.

UNWARRANTED LENIENCY

There is no doubt in my mind, whatever, but that ill-advised clemency on the part of the Court in the meting out of sentences, is responsible for far more harm than it can possibly do good. (Several instances are cited elsewhere in this report.) As can be quickly seen, there are instances on the list in which the punishment meted out to the offender was ludicrously inadequate, and that such a policy—or, even occasional lapses into it—encourages the culprit, himself, and others who hear of it, there can be no doubt.

Need for Uniform Sentences

Leaving out the sinister shadows and whispers that always follow in the wake of disproportionate sentences, there should be more uniformity in regard to their length than exists at present. It is not difficult for the Court, with every facility at his disposal, to gauge and plumb the actual depths of the viciousness of prisoners brought before him, nor should it be puzzling to measure the amount of discipline necessary to convince any given law-breaker of the error of his ways. There are times, however, when this quality of the judicial mind seems to be completely askew, and the scales of justice tilt very much in the prisoner's favor.

This is without doubt very satisfactory to the culprit, but society suffers, in the end, and the Police Department has to firmly impress upon the criminal element that one incident does not make a rule and that there is no way by which the consequence of crime can be successfully discounted in advance.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PAROLE AND INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

In line with these considerations, are the effects of terminating the sentences of criminals before they have been fully served. The prime responsibility for this rests with the statutes permitting judges to give indeterminate sentences. If a criminal knew, when he was sentenced, that he would have to serve it to the bitter end, barring commutation for good behavior, general respect for the law, and law enforcement officers, among this element would be greatly enhanced.

As matters stand, the case-hardened enemy of society knows, when he is given an indeterminate sentence, that the chances are, through the exertion of a little influence, or wire-pulling, he can have his sentence reduced to the minimum. This thought encourages him, and provides him with an incentive, and he neither needs, nor should be allowed to have, the one or the other. When an individual becomes a chronic offender, or when his first offense is of a grave and vicious character, let him drain the cup of punishment to its sourest dregs, both for his own good and that of society at large.

**Weakness of
Parole System**

In connection with this subject I cannot refrain from some reference to the manner in which avowed criminals are dealt with at the present time. Jails, penitentiaries and similar disciplinary institutions were feared at one time. That is no longer the case, for, as the professional criminal well knows—and as he duly informs the inexperienced aspirant for infamy—they have degenerated into a sort of sanctuary in which the practice of coddling and pampering the law-breaker, the pervert, etc., has been reduced to a science or fine art—I don't know which.

**Coddling the
Convict**

A sentence to one of the penal institutions in this State is now looked upon by the chronic law-breaker with something approaching tolerance—a little annoying, perhaps, as interfering with his accustomed routine, but, on the whole, as a species of compulsory vacation during which he can recuperate and prepare for more murderous and thieving forays.

The jails, penitentiaries, reformatories, etc., seem to have fallen upon evil days, so far as society at large is concerned. Instead of bringing home to the inmate a sense of the enormity of his offense and his duty and responsibility to his fellows, he is petted and humored and made to feel, with his twisted viewpoint, that a grievous wrong has been really done him. This condition is directly traceable to the unintelligent interference and unbridled mawkish sentimentality of well enough meaning individuals, but those who, nevertheless, are neither qualified by training, experience nor temperament to attempt to remodel the convict.

**Disciplinary
Measures Only
Memories**

The vast majority of criminals are totally lacking in self-discipline, or an appreciation of the necessity for it; that probably has much to do with making them lawless and ungovernable. Relaxing or softening the conditions which

ANNUAL REPORT OF

should properly surround penal servitude neither teaches them to respect the laws of the land, regard the rights of others, nor illustrate the necessity for self-discipline. Judicious exercise, under suitable restrictions, is undoubtedly necessary to the physical well being of convicts, but athletic amusements are not punishments, as permitted and encouraged in our penal institutions nowadays, any more than motion picture shows or special theatrical entertainments. But that is the policy that prevails in some of them to-day, and that is the sort of disciplining that the murderer, incendiary, robber or thief of any character has, in many instances, to look forward to after the Police Department has had to bend every energy, and face and overcome all manner of legal barriers intentionally thrown in its way, to convict him. To the hardened law-breaker the whole proceeding is the acme of stupidity and comical beyond description, and for all the good it does he might just as well be bombarded with powder puffs and sprayed with perfume.

The Law Made Ridiculous

Between the abuse of the bail-bond system, unwarranted clemency, and the subsequent glorification of the criminal if he is unlucky enough to get into jail, the whole fabric of criminal jurisprudence is in a fair way to become a laughing stock, to the law-breaker. This state of affairs should be halted, and there is no better time to do it than the present.

It is not the province of the Police Department to attempt to remedy these conditions, but the citizens of this City have that right, and the various civic, banking, merchandizing and mercantile associations should investigate them and, as a matter of self-protection, have them corrected.

VICE AND GAMBLING

Harlots' Hotels

When I assumed command of the Police Department organized prostitution had what amounted to a strangle hold on that form of viciousness. There was a chain of pseudo hotels in operation, which did nothing else but cater to the numerous varieties of professional prostitute then in existence. Some of these establishments had been running for long periods, and had progressed from the stage of neighborhood toleration to that of accepted local institutions. The proprietors and those responsible for the management of these bagnios were plainly under the impression that they were fixtures, and that, Police Department, or no Police Department, their position was impregnable.

Had Been Unmolested

For some unknown reasons these centers of iniquity were conducting their nefarious business with virtually the same serenity and obviousness as the local grocer, butcher or baker was conducting his. They had been unmolested, for so long, that apprehension was apparently unknown to them, and were quite oblivious to the fact that their business was a shameless, flagrant violation of the law. The amount of damage that these resorts did to the community, at large—and especially the younger and immature element—can never be esti-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

mated. Their very existence was not only an inducement to violate the civil and religious codes, but it inspired a cynical disrespect for the laws generally, and for the constituted authorities liable for their enforcement.

Some idea of the magnitude of this illicit business can be gained from the fact that there were 48 such self-styled "hotels" in operation, when I took charge of the Police Department. All of them have been wiped out, regardless of the open and covert threats made by those deriving fat revenues from them. Besides these spurious hotels, there were a number of auxiliary establishments catering to prostitutes, such as houses, flats, etc. There were 19 such houses, all of which have been driven out of business; and during the past three years a total of 616 establishments of like character have been permanently closed. **616 Bagnios Closed**

This City was never so free of commercialized vice, as it is at the present time. The resorts formerly dedicated to this degrading commerce, and open to the public, have been completely obliterated; they are nothing but an ugly memory, and they will remain in that category.

With the perverted ingenuity, characteristic of their kind, some taxi-cab chauffeurs, and the operators of cars possessing hacking licenses, were quick to grasp their opportunity, with the closing of these "hotels," and offered the use of their vehicles to encompass the same result. This sort of traffic received proper police attention, but, of course, for many obvious reasons, there was never any possibility of its reaching the proportions attained by the chain of pseudo hotels. **Refuge in Hacks**

The entire situation is well in hand, however, and there will be no return to previous conditions, while the present administration continues. The individuals who finance and open "hotels" and resorts catering to and fostering prostitution as a business proposition thoroughly understand that, and that any attempt on their part to reopen their strongholds of debauchery will profit them nothing.

GAMBLING AS A BUSINESS

Under the protection of charters, issued by the State of New York, and on the strength of a decision rendered in a cause, brought to close a certain gambling house, more commonly known as the "Bright's Case," 24 semi-public gambling houses were in operation at the outset of my administration. **Charters**

The charters issued by the State of New York had been originally granted to bona fide clubs, and were never intended to license or protect any form of gambling. Like similar documents, their phraseology was, unfortunately, of such a character as to lend itself to different constructions and various forms of legal hocus-pocus. Gambling house proprietors who possessed one of these

ANNUAL REPORT OF

charters—purchased directly, or through a long sequence of purchases and sales, from the defunct club, to which it had been originally issued—felt that they had unimpeachable authority to violate the law in regard to gambling.

A Strenuous Battle

The legal talent employed by those who were not so fortunately endowed, tried to shield their clients through the medium of the Bright's Case decision. Substantially, this decision made it practically impossible, from a legal standpoint, for the police to identify the proprietor, or game keeper, of a gambling house. The theory was that, not being able to fix the responsibility for its existence, the police could not interfere with its conduct or make arrests.

Strange Associations

The legal array that appeared in court to fight for and uphold this choice bit of fiction was quite formidable, and unavoidably gave the impression that "poker clubs," "crap games," "(roulette) wheel houses," etc., must have produced a handsome revenue, for their proprietors, to enable them to fee their legal talent in the fashion, which rumor claimed, they demanded.

The gamblers' legal talent—sworn officers of the court, and sworn to uphold the law—presented a rather curious spectacle, trying to ensnare the representatives of the Police Department, endeavoring to enforce the law, into statements, with double meanings which might be construed to the advantage of their clients, the professional gamblers, or, failing that, to brow-beat and hector them, in various ultra-legal ways.

Finally Suppressed

Regardless of all that, however, the 24 chartered "clubs," and gambling hells, bulwarked and stockaded with the Bright's Case decision, and their legal bombasts, were ultimately put out of business, to the great discomfiture of the detractors of the Police Department, who wanted at least one source of scandal left them with which to besmirch it. They have been denied that grain of dubious comfort, and, in spite of the vigorous battle and the several intrigues to which the professional gamblers had resort, they have been thoroughly and roundly whipped, and are *hors de combat*, like the leaders and rank and file of the army of commercialized prostitution.

SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Besides the work done by the plain-clothes men, attached to the offices of the several inspectors, towards enforcing the Public Morals Law, this subject also receives attention from a chosen body of men, known as the Special Service Division. Its field of activity is not confined to any particular locality, but it maintains general surveillance over the manner in which the Public Morals Law is enforced, and takes such action as the circumstances demand. The Special Service Division possesses exceptional facilities for properly treating all kinds of commercialized vice and spasmodic gambling, and besides taking the initiative against these forms of disorder, itself, often supplements the work of the precinct or district forces.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

During, and immediately following, the period of the war, the dice game, **"Crap" or Dice** commonly known as "craps," attained a tremendous degree of popularity. This was attributable to a variety of causes, among which were extraordinarily high wages, and the general demand for amusement and excitement. The elimination of it became a serious problem, in connection with the law relating to public morals. While not in itself a serious offense, it has, like other forms of gambling, a pauperizing and demoralizing effect, particularly because the popularity of this game was seized upon by grafters, usually criminals, as a sure and ready means of obtaining money. These men visited shipyards, and other industrial plants on pay days, and started crap games, relying on the artful substitution of "loaded" dice to make their winnings certain. They also "cut" on the game, or exacted a certain percentage of each participant's winnings for the dubious privilege of being permitted to take part in the play. The vicious rivalry to control these games, and the accidental discovery of the loaded dice usually resulted in violence. The activities of this Division were directed against the playing of crap, and crimes of violence having their origin in these games have been eliminated to a great degree.

Those guilty of bookmaking (gambling on horse races), pool selling, and like forms of gambling were prosecuted with the utmost zeal, and the arrests for these offenses in 1920, as shown by the statistics given on the next page, far surpass those of former years. While there is some doubt in judicial minds as to what constitutes technical bookmaking, the policy generally has been to make arrests for this offense where the individual was known to be a handbook maker, and was seen accepting bets and wagers from a number of individuals. This action made bookmaking hazardous and unprofitable, and has been a potential force in the elimination of it. **Bookmaking, etc.**

A system of tabulating well-known gamblers, keeping them under surveillance and recording their movements and affiliations, has been instituted. Members of this Division are required to report the presence of each well-known criminal and gambler recognized, so the records may be kept up to the minute, and a close check kept on them. **Checking Up Gamblers**

Prostitution, particularly on the streets, tenement houses and hotels, has been reduced to practically the minimum.

Many matters of a confidential nature relating to the Police Department, and members of it, have been investigated by this Division, and such action taken as the findings justified. A system of checking up the work of the various Inspection Districts has been followed; and where the machinery of an Inspection District Office was insufficient to cope with obstinate conditions, relating to vice and the enforcement of the law pertaining to public morals, this Division assisted in their suppression.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

NUMBER OF ARRESTS BY SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1920

Summary

MANHATTAN—					Gambling—				1920	1919
	Vice	Gam- bling	Miscel- laneous	Tota	Arrested	-	-	-	3236	255
Arrest -	838	2504	2043	5385	Convicted	-	-	-	893	46
Convicted -	659	479	1452	2590	Discharged	-	-	-	2251	207
Discharged -	107	1988	511	2606	Pending	-	-	-	92	2
Pending -	72	37	80	189	Vice—					
BROOKLYN—					Arrested	-	-	-	926	728
Arrest -	84	579	825	1488	Convicted	-	-	-	720	574
Convicted -	58	388	642	1088	Discharged	-	-	-	129	145
Discharged -	21	140	157	318	Pending -	-	-	-	77	9
Pending -	5	51	26	82	Miscellaneous—					
BRONX—					Arrested	-	-	-	2920	4952
Arrest -	4	96	14	114	Convicted	-	-	-	2132	3011
Convicted -	3	20	8	31	Discharged	-	-	-	673	1888
Discharged -	1	73	2	76	Pending	-	-	-	115	53
Pending -	—	3	4	7	Recapitulation—					
QUEENS—					Arrest	-	-	-	7082	5935
Arrest -	—	11	27	38	Convicted	-	-	-	3745	3631
Convicted -	—	6	22	28	Discharged	-	-	-	3053	2240
Discharged -	—	5	1	6	Pending	-	-	-	284	64
Pending -	—	—	4	4	EXPENSES					
RICHMOND—					1920		1919			
Arrest -	—	46	11	57	\$21,045.24		\$30,329.49			
Convicted -	—	—	8	8	Gambling includes: Cards and crap in premises; betting on races.					
Discharged -	—	45	2	47	Vice includes: Violators of Narcotic Drug Law.					
Pending -	—	1	1	2	Miscellaneous includes: Crap and cards on street.					

FINES AND SENTENCES

	Misde- meanors	Felonies	Total Fines	Misdemeanors			Felonies			Total Sentences		
Fines -	\$9,920	\$ 50	\$9,970	Yrs.	Mos.	Days	Yrs.	Yrs.	Mos.	Days		
Bail forfeited	8,900	1,000	9,900	504	1	22	31	535	1	22		
Total Fines and Forfeiture of Bail				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$19,870	

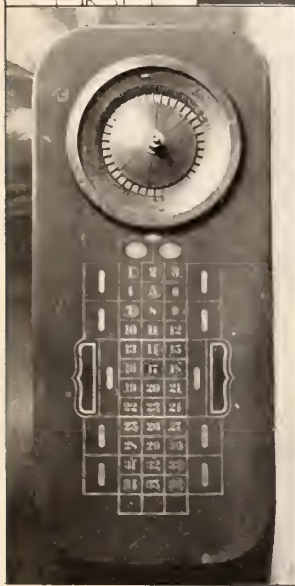
Narcotic Drugs

The suppression of gambling and prostitution often resulted in bringing the members of this Division into contact with forms of the narcotic drug evil, and the year 1920 witnessed the conviction of a large number of dealers in narcotics, and the identification of addicts.

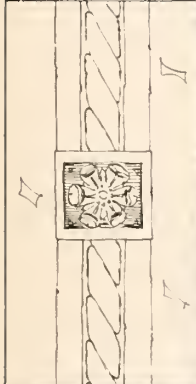
SPECIAL STATISTICS OF ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE ILLEGAL SALE AND USE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY THIS DIVISION

Summary

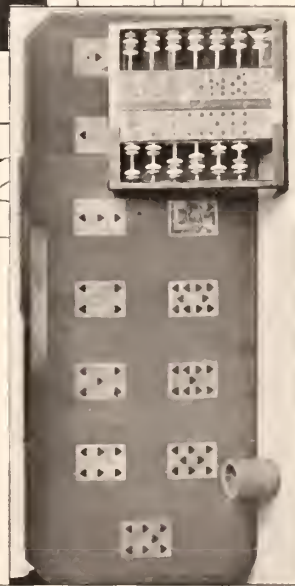
	Convicted	Discharged	Pend- ing	Total	Sentences				
					Fines	Suspended Sentence	Years	Months	Days
Selling -	17	9	2	28	Bails \$1,900	-	-	-	-
Possession -	284	37	42	363	Fines \$685	-	-	-	-
User -	5	-	-	5	-	23	223	11	13
Total -	306	46	44	396	\$2,585	23	223	11	13



- ROULETTE WHEEL -



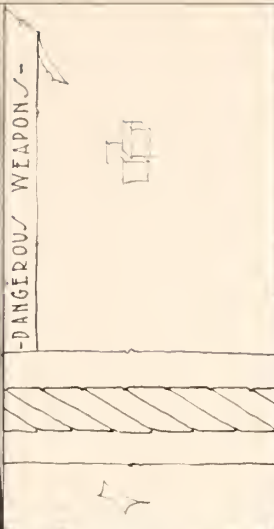
CHINESE GAMES



- FARO LAYOUT -



- DANGEROUS WEAPONS -



NARCOTICS, PIPES ETC.

INSTRUMENTS OF VICE AND CRIME

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SERVICE

Though the expenses, incidental to the investigations of complaints, and the obtaining of evidence, were greatly augmented by the prevailing high prices, the per capita cost per case during the year of 1920 was \$2.97—as against:

\$5.12 in 1919	\$5.25 in 1918	\$11.75 in 1917
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This result was obtained by a strict adherence to the retrenchment policy outlined by the Police Commissioner, at the beginning of the year, and accomplished by the critical scrutiny of all vouchers and memoranda of expenditures submitted by members of the Division. That the effectiveness of the Division has not been diminished by this policy of retrenchment is attested by the number of arrests for the year 1920, 7082, as against:

5935 for the year 1919	3359 for the year 1918	1759 for the year 1917
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The sum of \$21,045.24 was expended by this office for the year 1920. **Self-Sustaining**
The returns to the City for fines and forfeitures was \$19,870, leaving but a small deficit in the operating expenses of the office.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That no member of the force be permanently detailed to this Division until his ability has been determined by a period of temporary or probationary service. That the continuation of his assignment to the Division be dependent on his maintaining a high standard of efficiency.

SURVEY OF COMMERCIALIZED VICE THROUGHOUT THE GREATER CITY

For administrative purposes, during the year 1920, the city was divided into 17 Inspection Districts, each under the command of a Police Inspector. These Inspectors were individually held responsible for police conditions in their respective districts under the general command and supervision of the Chief Inspector, who is charged with full responsibility to the Police Commissioner for the thorough and proper enforcement of the laws and ordinances by the district inspectors.

In the latter part of December, 1920, I ordered a complete survey of police conditions throughout the entire city, by the district inspectors, and the commanding officer of each detective district. The reports received from each inspection district, and detective division, were referred to the commanding officer of the Special Service Division with instructions to make a personal investigation as to the statements made in each report, and that they constituted a true and complete review of police conditions in the respective districts to which they referred. It was also ordered that only the most competent and efficient officers be selected to make such investigation. **Checking Up Vice**
The verbatim reports follow:

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE FIRST INSPECTION DISTRICT

Territory

East River, Fulton Street, Broadway, Park Row, Chatham Square, Bowery, Fourth Avenue, East 14th Street, Fifth Avenue, East 27th Street, First Avenue, 26th Street, East River, to place of beginning.

"December 30, 1920.

FROM : Commanding Officer, First Inspection District.

TO : The Chief Inspector (direct).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

There are no places within the First Inspection District in which conditions mentioned are known to exist.

Prostitution

There is practically no vice conditions in this district. Street soliciting is rare and prostitution in buildings is not carried on to any great extent.

Volstead Act is enforced according to instructions and advice of Corporation Counsel. Offenses observed and reported are proceeded against vigorously. The aid and cooperation of the plain clothes force of this district is given to the Federal Authorities at all times in the enforcement of this Act.

Gaming on Horse Races

The handbook evil is on the decline and there are no locations known where these men frequent. This condition requires daily supervision in order to suppress same and constant effort is made toward this as evinced by the large number of arrests made for offenses arising out of gambling on horse-races.

Gambling in Coffee Houses

The only condition that exists in this district causing annoyance or difficulty and which might be called gambling but is really nothing more than a public nuisance is the continuous card playing indulged in in the numerous restaurants, coffee houses, and tea houses which infest the East Side, where groups of foreigners or foreign born, mostly Jews from various parts of Europe, gather in these places, which are conducted by fellow countrymen, play games peculiar to their own countries, seldom displaying money, conversing in their own language, making it difficult to obtain evidence that they are actually gambling. To date this condition is being strenuously handled and arrests in them being constantly made. In spite of the fact that little assistance in combating these conditions is given to the plain clothes force by the magistrates I am satisfied that our activity is having good effect in keeping these places under control. Two of the worst are located at 269 Broome Street and 276 East Houston Street. On December 21, 1920, these two coffee houses were raided on warrants obtained from Chief Magistrate McAdoo and the managers held for trial charged with keeping and maintaining a room for gambling in violation of section 973 of the Penal Law. Uniformed patrolmen have been stationed in said places.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Real gambling houses where betting on horse-races, crap games, stuss games or other forms of gambling may be carried on uninterruptedly do not exist. "Crap Games" and Pool Rooms

Patrons and conductors of floating crap games and pool rooms, which move daily from one part of the city to another, and have attempted to do a little business in this district have received severe shocks as the table of arrests for these particular offenses shows.

Charges	Arrests	Detailed Summary
Keeping a room for gambling, 973 Penal Law	- 32	
Handbook, 986 Penal Law	- 37	
Disorderly Person, 899 Code Criminal Procedure	- 97	
Vagrancy, Prostitution	- 17	
Tenement House Law, Prostitution	- 11	
Street Soliciting, Prostitution	- 15	
Keeping Disorderly House	- 3	
Male Degenerates	- 9	
Narcotics	- 38	
Opium Joint, keeping	- 1	
Violation of Prohibition Act	- 39	
Violation of Liquor Tax Law	- 2	
Crap in premises (Disorderly Conduct)	- 463	
Crap in street	- 50	
Cards in premises (Disorderly Conduct)	- 772	
Cards in street	- 6	
Disorderly Conduct, bets on horse races (inside)	- 279	
Disorderly Conduct, bets on horse races (outside)	- 31	
Common Gambler, 970 Penal Law	- 1	
Total	- 1903	

(Signed) William A. Coleman, Inspector."

FIRST DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"March 16, 1921.

Report of
Detective
Division

FROM: Commanding Officer, First Inspection District.

TO: The Acting Chief Inspector.

SUBJECT: REPORT ON VICE AND GAMBLING.

From my personal investigation and from reports made to me by my subordinates, I find there are no known places where vice exists; nor are there any known places where gambling is carried on that constitutes a violation of law, within this district.

As a result of my investigation I have been unable to obtain any information that would show conditions existed other than as reported by the Commanding Officer of the First Inspection District.

(Signed) George Busby, Captain."

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE SECOND INSPECTION DISTRICT

Territory

27th Street and North River, to Fifth Avenue, west side, to 14th Street, south side to Fourth Avenue, to Bowery, west side, to Park Row, to Broadway, to Fulton Street, to East River, to North River, to place of beginning.

"December 30, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Second Inspection District.

TO: The Police Commissioner (through official channels).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

"Equitable Social Club"

The only place within this district where it is suspected that gambling is carried on is in No. 7 East 12th Street, occupied by the Equitable Social Club, organized April 24, 1917; president, Richard J. Fells.

Efforts to Close It

Every effort has been made by the police to obtain evidence against this club and the place was raided on November 13, 1920. The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Douras, who discharged them, stating that there was no violation of law. A uniformed patrolman was stationed in these premises from date of this raid until November 30, 1920, when he was withdrawn by direction of the Acting Police Commissioner.

Application was made by this club in the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the police from entering the premises, but this was denied by Honorable Justice Cohalan on December 16, 1920.

The premises is receiving continued attention and I am satisfied that the police will succeed in suppressing it in a short time.

Prostitution

There is no location within this district where it is suspected that vice is carried on.

Whenever information is received or evidence obtained of any disorderly condition existing in this district, immediate action is taken and condition suppressed.

(Signed) James S. Bolan, Inspector."

SECOND DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 17, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Second Detective District.

TO: Police Commissioner (through official channels).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

Report of Detective Division

In compliance with your orders I have caused a careful survey to be made of the territory comprising the Second Detective District for the purpose of obtaining information on vice and gambling within the same.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

I have assigned a number of competent detectives attached to this office to obtain the desired information in the various precincts and I have tried myself to obtain like information.

The men so assigned have reported to me that they could find no vice or gambling within the district.

(Signed) Thomas M. Fay, Captain."

THE THIRD INSPECTION DISTRICT

110th Street, Cathedral Parkway, Central Park West (to Park Wall), West 59th Street (to Park Wall), Sixth Avenue, West 42nd Street, East 42nd Street, Park Avenue, Fourth Avenue, East 27th Street, West 27th Street, North River.

"December 30, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Third Inspection District.
TO: Chief Inspector (direct).
SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

The newspaper articles allege, among other things, that several big gambling houses 'are reported' to be still in operation. It is obvious that if this were true these newspapers would make it their business to find out where the gambling houses are located and publish their specific locations in large type under a blazing headline on the front page of their newspapers. The very fact that they use the term 'reported' shows that their allegation is without foundation. If these allegations were true not only these newspapers but many others antagonistic to the present administration would long ago have written articles on this matter.

**False Reports
of Alleged
Gaming-houses**

There is absolutely no foundation in these statements. There are no gambling houses in operation in the Third Inspection District.

All complaints received with reference to violation of Volstead Act are immediately investigated and where found to exist proper action was taken. Also during the course of investigation of other complaints when violations of this Act were observed proper action was taken. Since I have been in command of this district 118 arrests for violation of this Act were made by members of my staff.

Volstead Act

In a cosmopolitan section as is included in the Third Inspection District it is natural in the total elimination of the old time pool room that handbook men try to operate covertly in the many public places and on the sidewalks of this district. Every effort has been made to eradicate this element. Since I have been in command of this district (May 28, 1920, to date—exactly 7

**Gaming on
Horse Races**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

months) members of my command have made 307 arrests of this character. These handbook men don't confine themselves to any specific location but float about from place to place and are continually under surveillance.

"Crap Games"

There are no organized crap games in this district, but whenever the so-called floating crap games which operate spasmodically in different sections of the city are located in this district arrests are promptly made. During my incumbency in this district members of my staff have made 615 arrests for this offense.

Dance Halls and Prostitution

There are many licensed dance halls in the Third Inspection District and not only are they regularly visited by members of my staff but receive the attention of members of the force attached to the Special Service Division, Chief Inspector's Squad and Policewomen from the Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner's Office and if the law had been transgressed in any of these places proper action would have been taken against them. The two principal dance halls in this district are respectively, the Roseland at 1654 Broadway and St. Nicholas Rink at 55 West 66th Street, in both of which several thousand people nightly indulge in dancing. Under date of September 17, 1920, recommendation was made by me to revoke the dance hall license of the Roseland Company and on November 3, 1920, I also requested the revocation of the dance hall license of the St. Nicholas Rink.

(Signed) William F. Boettler, Inspector."

THIRD DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 14, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Third Detective District.

TO: The Chief Inspector (direct).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

Two competent detectives have been assigned to investigate vice and gambling conditions in each precinct in the Third Detective District.

Report of Detective Division

From the report of their investigations, I find there are no vice or gambling houses in operation in the Third Detective District.

These investigations will be continued, and in the event of any information being obtained, a report will be promptly submitted.

(Signed) Patrick J. Randle, Captain."

THE FOURTH INSPECTION DISTRICT

Territory

East River, 26th Street, First Avenue, 27th Street, Fourth Avenue, Park Avenue, East 42nd Street, West 42nd Street, Sixth Avenue, Park Wall 59th Street,

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Park Wall Fifth Avenue, 120th Street, Mt. Morris Park West, 124th Street, Fifth Avenue, Harlem River, East River to place of beginning.

"December 30, 1920.

FROM: The Commanding Officer, Fourth Inspection District.
TO: The Police Commissioner (through official channels).
SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

From personal observation and from reports received from commanding officers of precincts comprising the Fourth Inspection District I find that there are no known places where gambling or vice exists within this district. This is verified by reports of plain clothes men. **Prostitution**

Thirteen arrests were made within this district by members of this command during the year of 1920 for keeping and maintaining a gambling and betting establishment in violation of Section 973 of the Penal Law. **Gambling**

The following arrests were made within this district by members of this command for gambling and violation of the Volstead Act: **Volstead Act**

Offense	Number of Arrests
Handbook	128
Craps and Cards (Inside).....	1,743
Crap (Outside)	434
Lottery	4
Volstead Act	62

(Signed) Thomas V. Underhill, Inspector."

FOURTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 17, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Fourth Detective District.
TO: The Chief Inspector (direct).
SUBJECT: REPORT OF GAMBLING IN DISTRICT.

From personal observation and from reports received from commanding officers of the various detective precincts in this detective district, I know of no places where gambling is carried on within this detective district. **Report of Detective Division**

(Signed) John Duane, Captain."

THE FIFTH INSPECTION DISTRICT

Hudson River, Cathedral Parkway, Park Wall 110th Street, Fifth Avenue, 120th Street, Mt. Morris Park West, 124th Street, Fifth Avenue, Harlem **Territory**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Harlem River, Hudson River, Hudson River to place of beginning.

"December 29, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer, 5th Inspection District.

TO: The Chief Inspector.

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

From personal inspections, and reports made to me by my subordinates, I know of no places in this District where vice or gambling exists.

Prostitution and Gambling

From time to time complaints and information are received that vice or gambling exists, and it is promptly investigated and proper police action taken.

In addition to this means, observation by myself, and the force attached to the District use every possible effort to detect and suppress such conditions.

(Signed) Cornelius F. Cahalane, Inspector."

FIFTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 15, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Fifth Detective District.

TO: The Chief Inspector.

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

Report of Detective Division

From my personal investigation, and from reports made to me by my subordinates, I find there are no known places where vice exists, nor are there any known places where gambling is carried on that constitutes a violation of law, within this District.

As a result of my investigations, I have been unable to obtain any information that would show conditions existed other than as reported by the Commanding Officer of the Fifth Inspection District.

(Signed) Louis M. Haupt, Captain."

THE SIXTH INSPECTION DISTRICT.

Territory

East River, Pugsleys Creek, Patterson Avenue, Sound View Avenue, Morrison Avenue, East 174th Street, Bronx River, East 180th Street, Park Fence Boston Road, Park Fence Bronx Park South, East 182nd Street, Arthur Avenue, East 184th Street, 3d Avenue, East 183d Street, Webster Avenue, East 184th

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Street, Grand Concourse, East Fordham Road, West Fordham Road, both sides of University Heights Bridge, Harlem River, Bronx Kills, East River, to place of beginning.

"December 30, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer 6th Inspection District.

TO: The Chief Inspector.

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

There is no gambling or any vice conditions at present existing in this district in violation of law.

Relative to the newspaper report which appeared in a certain newspaper of December 27, 1920, in substance as follows: Number of poolrooms, none; number of handbooks run more or less openly, none; liquor easily procured, none. This matter of poolrooms, handbooks and selling of liquor has been receiving the attention of the plain clothes patrolmen assigned to duty in this district since October 1, 1920, when I assumed command of same, with the following result: poolroom arrests, none; handbook arrests, eight; arrests for violation of Volstead Act, fourteen and two arrests for violation of the Liquor Tax Law. **Gaming on Horse Races** **Volstead Act**

Continuous attention is being given to vice and gambling within this district and wherever complaints are received relative to violations of the Volstead Act earnest endeavor is made to make an arrest and suppress the conditions.

(Signed) John F. Sweeney, Acting Inspector."

SIXTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 15, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Sixth Detective District.

TO: The Chief Inspector.

SUBJECT: GAMBLING AND VICE CONDITIONS.

I have looked over the precincts in the Sixth Detective District and have been unable to find any violations of the law in regards to gambling or vice. Also the detectives in charge of precincts within this District have made careful inquiries and report that there is no gambling or vice being carried on in their respective precincts. **Report of Detective Division**

(Signed) Andrew J. Wines, Acting Captain."

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE SEVENTH INSPECTION DISTRICT

Territory

Hudson River, Northern Boundary of the City of New York, Long Island Sound, East River, Pugsleys Creek, Patterson Avenue, Sound View Avenue, Morrison Avenue, East 174th Street, Bronx River, East 180th Street, Park Fence Boston Road, Park Fence Bronx Park South, East 182nd Street, Arthur Avenue, East 184th Street, 3rd Avenue, East 183rd Street, Webster Avenue, East 184th Street, Grand Concourse, East Fordham Road, West Fordham Road, entrance to University Heights Bridge, including driveway north side of Bridge, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Harlem River, Hudson River, to place of beginning.

“December 29, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Seventh Inspection District.

TO: The Chief Inspector.

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

GAMBLING

“Crap Games”

On October 10, 1920, nineteen arrests were made in store occupied by Concourse Club at 3131 Villa Avenue (53rd Precinct), and the men arrested were charged with Disorderly Conduct, engaged in game of crap for money. Four dice and two dollars in currency confiscated. Each prisoner fined \$2.00 by Magistrate Tobias 6th District Court, October 11, 1920. Patrolman was stationed in premises. Premises now vacated.

On October 10, 1920, three arrests were made at Herschell and Halsey Street (51st Precinct), prisoners charged with disorderly conduct, engaged in game of crap on street. Each fined \$1.00 by Magistrate Simpson, 10th District Court, October 10, 1920.

On November 21, 1920, nine arrests were made in premises 304 City Island Avenue (54th Precinct), occupied by Fraternity Club, and prisoners charged with Disorderly Conduct, engaged in game of crap for money, Magistrate McGeehan, 8th District Court, November 22, 1920, suspended sentence in each case. Patrolman was stationed in premises. Premises vacated.

VICE

Prostitution

On December 15, 1920, Solomon Lee, was arrested in premises 3230 Bronx Boulevard (53rd Precinct), charged with keeping and maintaining disorderly house. Case pending in Court of Special Session.

Clara Koenig, 19 years, charged with Vagrancy, having had sexual intercourse with above prisoner and an unknown man. Case pending. Patrolman stationed in premises.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

On November 26, 1920, arrests were made in premises, 771 E. 213th Street (56th Precinct); 1500 Williamsbridge Road (51st Precinct), both former licensed liquor saloons, and bartenders charged with violation Liquor Tax Law, **Volstead Act** selling in each instance two glasses of whiskey and accepting fifty cents in payment for each drink. Case pending in Court of Special Sessions.

There are no known places within this District where gambling or vice conditions exist.

Every possible effort is being made by visits to pool parlors, clubs and former liquor saloons for evidence of petty gambling and violation of Liquor Tax Law, in which action has been taken as mentioned and continued arrests will be made when warranted.

The allegation that underworld claims there will be a letdown in supervision later in winter, may have been said by persons whose sole motive were to attract publicity and cause mention it has succeeded in doing, being made, which is without the slightest foundation as to truth or condition.

(Signed) George C. Liebers, Inspector."

SEVENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 15, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Seventh Detective District.

TO: The Chief Inspector.

SUBJECT: INVESTIGATION OF VICE AND GAMBLING CONDITIONS.

Have made a careful investigation of conditions relative to vice and gambling within the Seventh Inspection District, for the purpose of verifying attached report of the Inspector of said District, and have not been able to find any place where vice and gambling is carried on. **Report of Detective Division**

Have also had the detectives attached to the various precincts within this District make a careful investigation for the same purpose and they report that there are no known places where vice or gambling is carried on.

Examined the Records of the Department and they show that the arrests as stated in said report were actually made.

(Signed) Henry Duane, Acting Captain."

THE EIGHTH INSPECTION DISTRICT

The entire Borough of Richmond, including Shooters Island on the north and **Territory** Pralls Island on the west. It is bounded as follows: Newark Bay and the

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Kill Von Kull River on the north; Raritan Bay on the south; Upper and Lower New York Bay and Princes Bay on the east; Staten Island Sound and Arthur Kill River on the west.

"December 30, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer Eighth Inspection District.

TO: The Chief Inspector.

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

Vice and Gambling

There are no premises within this District wherein vice or gambling is known or suspected to exist at the present time.

(Signed) Thomas F. Walsh, Inspector."

EIGHTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 15, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Eighth Detective District.

TO: The Chief Inspector.

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

Report of Detective Division

The Commanding Officer and members of this Detective District do not know of any premises used, or suspected of being used, for gambling or other vice, within the Eighth District.

(Signed) Ernest L. Van Wagner, Acting Captain."

THE TENTH INSPECTION DISTRICT

Territory

Atlantic Ocean to Jamaica Bay to Paerdegat Basin to Farragut Road to Ocean Avenue to Avenue N to 60th Street to New Utrecht Avenue to Manhattan Beach R. R. Cut to Gravesend Bay to Atlantic Ocean.

"December 30, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer Tenth Inspection District.

TO: The Police Commissioner (through official channels).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

No known or suspected gambling or disorderly houses are in operation in this District.

Vice and Gambling

Vice and gambling conditions in this District during the past summer were promptly suppressed wherever and whenever found and the laws relative

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

to gambling and vice were, are now and will be vigorously and continuously enforced.

(Signed) Byron R. Sackett, Inspector."

TENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 15, 1921.

FROM: Sergeant in Command, Detective District No. 10.

TO: The Chief Inspector.

SUBJECT: RE VICE AND GAMBLING.

Thorough and careful investigation was made by members of this command with a view of learning whether any gambling or vice conditions existed in this district. No gambling or vice could be found, nor could any information be obtained that such conditions exist.

**Report of
Detective
Division**

I have instructed the detectives attached hereto to keep this matter in mind and in the event of learning of such conditions within their precincts to promptly notify this office.

(Signed) John J. Ryan, Sergeant."

THE ELEVENTH INSPECTION DISTRICT

Fulton Street, Jamaica Avenue, Gillen Place, Highland Boulevard (both sides), Borough Line, Elderts Lane, Borough Line, Spring Creek, Jamaica Bay, Paerdegat Basin, Farragut Road, Ocean Avenue (park wall from Parkside Avenue to Empire Boulevard), Empire Boulevard (park wall), Washington Avenue (park wall), Classon Avenue (park wall), Eastern Parkway (park wall), Plaza Street East, Vanderbilt Avenue to Fulton Street, to place of beginning.

Territory

"December 30, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer, 11th Inspection District.

TO: The Chief Inspector (Direct).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

There are no known places where gambling is carried on or where disorderly conditions exist in this District.

**Vice and
Gambling**

An examination of the article published in a certain newspaper does not show any locations in this District.

False Report

(Signed) Thomas McDonald, Inspector."

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ELEVENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 15, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Eleventh Detective District.

TO: The Chief Inspector (direct).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

Report of Detective Division

Investigation made by Commanding Officers of Precinct Detectives verifies report of Inspector, commanding Eleventh Inspection District, that there are no known places where gambling is carried on or where disorderly conditions exist in this district.

(Signed) John J. Gallagher, Acting Captain."

THE TWELFTH INSPECTION DISTRICT

Territory

New York Bay, Gowanus Canal, Nevins Street from Butler to Fulton Street, Vanderbilt Avenue, Plaza Street, Park Wall Prospect Park West, Park Wall Prospect Park Southwest, Park Wall Coney Island Avenue, both sides of Caton Avenue, both sides Parade Place, Park Wall Parkside Avenue, Ocean Avenue, Avenue N, 60th Street, New Utrecht Avenue, Long Island R. R. cut, New York Bay, to place of beginning.

"December 30, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Twelfth Inspection District.

TO: Chief Inspector (Direct).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

Vice and Gambling

There are no places located within the Twelfth Inspection District, where vice or gambling is carried on.

The newspaper report which appeared in a certain newspaper of December 27, 1920, does not mention the Twelfth Inspection District.

(Signed) Bernard J. Hayes, Inspector."

TWELFTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 16, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Twelfth Detective District.

TO: Commanding Officer, Detective Division.

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

In compliance with endorsement, I selected Acting Detective Sergeants Joseph Bridgetts, Joseph Mahon, John J. McGowan and Bernard Dowd and

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

directed them to make a careful and confidential investigation as to whether there were any houses of vice and gambling within this District.

The foregoing mentioned detectives have reported that they were unable to locate any houses that were used for such violations of the law. **Report of Detective Division**

I have made careful inquiries, and have been unable to locate any houses used for the purpose of vice and gambling within the confines of this District.

(Signed) John J. Sullivan, Acting Captain Commanding."

THE FOURTEENTH INSPECTION DISTRICT

East River, Navy Yard Wall, Navy Yard Wall Navy Street, Navy Yard Wall **Territory**
Flushing Avenue, St. Edwards Street, Park Wall Ft. Greene Park to Ft.
Greene Place, Ft. Greene Place, Fulton Street, Nevins Street, both sides of
Butler Street, Gowanus Canal, New York Bay, East River to place of begin-
ning.

"December 30, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer Fourteenth Inspection District.

TO: The Chief Inspector (Direct).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

There are no known places within this District where gambling or vice is carried on.

This District has for years been referred to by the newspapers as 'Brooklyn's Tenderloin,' presumably for the reason that numerous theatres and department stores are located therein; also that there is a large negro colony located in same. **Character of District**

Liquor is not sold openly and the plain clothes men have found it very difficult to secure evidence of the sale of liquor. Since October 1, 1920, the plain clothes men of this office have made 21 arrests for violation of the Volstead Act and 2 arrests for violation of the Liquor Tax Law (selling whiskey). **Volstead Act**

There is no prostitution going on in this District at present and the members of this command are making earnest efforts to keep vice stamped out. **Prostitution**

Special attention is given to gambling. Petty gambling does crop out now and then, but it is promptly suppressed. Since October 1, 1920, the members of this command have made 265 arrests for petty gambling. **Gambling**

(Signed) William T. Davis, Acting Inspector."

ANNUAL REPORT OF

FOURTEENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 17, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Fourteenth Detective District.

TO: The Chief Inspector (direct).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

I selected two of the most competent detectives in each precinct comprising the Fourteenth Detective District and directed them to submit a report from their actual knowledge, as to the conditions of vice and gambling within the said precincts.

Report of Detective Division

They have reported that there are no known gambling places or houses of prostitution in the precincts to which they are attached, that prostitutes have disappeared from the streets and that most of the saloons of the objectionable kind have been closed, those which still remain open, if they do sell liquor, do so surreptitiously and disorderly women are not allowed to congregate therein.

I have made a personal investigation and checked the reports submitted by the detectives and find them to be substantially correct.

The following detectives were assigned to make this investigation: 89th Precinct, Acting Detective Sergeants Eason and McCarthy; 92d Precinct, Acting Detective Sergeants Brosnan and Cunningham; 93d Precinct, Acting Detective Sergeants McClunn and Brickley; 91st Precinct, Acting Detective Sergeants Clare and Pucciano.

(Signed) George Priday, Commanding Officer."

THE FIFTEENTH INSPECTION DISTRICT

Territory

Flushing Avenue Navy Yard Wall, from St. Edwards Street, to Clinton Avenue, to Kent Avenue Basin, to Hewes Street, to Classon Avenue, to Flushing Avenue, to Borough Line across Evergreen Cemetery, along line of Evergreen Cemetery, to Bushwick Avenue, to Gillen Place, to Jamaica Avenue, to Fulton Street, to Fort Greene Place, to west side of Fort Greene Park, to St. Edwards Street, to place of beginning.

"December 30, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Fifteenth Inspection District.

TO: The Chief Inspector (Direct).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

Vice and Gambling

There are no known places within this District where vice or gambling exist, and none are carried on U. F. 16.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

All complaints relative to such conditions have received prompt and proper attention, arrests were made where evidence warranted, or causes of complaints have been suppressed.

(Signed) Charles A. Formoso, Inspector."

FIFTEENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 15, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Fifteenth Detective District.

TO: The Chief Inspector (Direct).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

I have made a thorough and careful investigation relative to the attached **Report of Detective Division** report, also interviewed the detectives doing duty in this command, and find that there are no known places in this district where vice or gambling exist.

(Signed) Daniel Moriarty, Acting Captain."

THE SIXTEENTH INSPECTION DISTRICT

Commencing at Purdey Place and Flushing Avenue, North side of Flushing **Territory** Avenue, to Classon Avenue, to Hewes Street, to Wallabout Canal, to Wallabout Creek, to East River, to Newtown Creek, to Metropolitan Avenue, along County Line to Flushing Avenue and Purdey Place, the point of beginning.

"December 30, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Sixteenth Inspection District.

TO: The Chief Inspector (Direct).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

In answer to communication received from your office under date of December 29, 1920, I herewith report that after a careful survey and thorough investigation, I find that there are no premises in this district which are being used for vice or gambling. **Vice and Gambling**

Since I was assigned in command of the Sixteenth Inspection District on October 1, 1920, special attention has been given gambling and commercialized vice herein, with the result that this district is particularly free from these forms of violations of law, and every effort will be made to keep it in that condition.

(Signed) Joseph A. Conboy, Inspector, Sixteenth District."

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SIXTEENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 15, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Sixteenth Detective District.

TO: The Chief Inspector (direct).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING WITHIN DISTRICT.

Report of Detective Division

After a careful and thorough investigation, as well as confidential inquiry, I find that there are no known premises within this district where vice and gambling is conducted.

No reports or complaints of this nature have been received by me or disclosed during any investigation conducted by the detectives of this command.

Detective precinct commanders within this district report that after a careful and thorough investigation no such conditions exist in their respective precincts.

(Signed) Daniel J. Carey, Acting Captain."

THE SEVENTEENTH INSPECTION DISTRICT

Territory

East River, Little Neck Bay, City Line, East Alley Road, West Alley Road, Rocky Hill Road, Black Stump Road, Fresh Meadow Road, Union Turnpike, Metropolitan Avenue, Newtown Creek, East River, to place of beginning.

"December 30, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Seventeenth Inspection District.

TO: Chief Inspector (Direct).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

There are no known gambling houses, houses of prostitution or disorderly places within the Seventeenth Inspection District.

I have read the articles which appeared in certain newspapers and there is no reference made to the Seventeenth District.

Gambling and Volstead Act

At No. 449 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City (saloon), conducted by Simon Flaherty, a patrolman is stationed therein owing to arrests made by members of Special Service Division for 'making hand book' and violation of Volstead Act. Flaherty was discharged on gambling charge and case against bartender for violation of Volstead Act is pending in Federal Court. Flaherty was also charged with maintaining a nuisance at said premises but was discharged in Federal Court.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

At No. 13 Broadway, Flushing (barber shop), one Salvatore Russo was arrested on November 30, 1920, by plain clothes patrolmen attached to this office and charged with 'making hand book' in said barber shop, and case is still pending. There is a patrolman stationed in these premises. **Gambling**

(Signed) Thos. Ryan, Inspector."

SEVENTEENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"Queens, L. I., January 15, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Seventeenth Detective District.

TO: The Chief Inspector (direct).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

I have made a thorough investigation of vice and gambling within the Seventeenth Detective District, and I find no known gambling houses, houses of prostitution or disorderly houses. **Report of Detective Division**

(Signed) Ernest L. B. Von Diezelski, Captain."

THE EIGHTEENTH INSPECTION DISTRICT

Newtown Creek, Metropolitan Avenue, Union Turnpike, Fresh Meadow Road, Black Stump Road, Rocky Hill Road, West Alley Road, East Alley Road, City Limits, Hook Creek, centre line head of Bay, City Limits, McNeill Avenue, City Limits, Banister Creek, Atlantic Ocean, Rockaway Inlet, Jamaica Bay, Spring Creek Borough Line, Eldert's Lane, Borough Line, Highland Boulevard, Borough Line to Newtown Creek, place of beginning; including center of bridges in said territory and excepting the Islands of Jamaica Bay. **Territory**

"December 30, 1920.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Eighteenth Inspection District.

TO: Police Commissioner (through official channels).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

There are no known places in the Eighteenth Inspection District where vice or gambling exists. **Gambling and Prostitution**

With reference to articles which appeared in certain newspapers re: Rockaway's being wide open last summer, while there was a great number of people visiting and residing there during the summer months, there was but little disorder, and all public places and places where there was any reason to believe that violations of the law were apt to occur, were kept under observation. **False Reports**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

During period from July 1st to September 15th, the following number of arrests were made in the Rockaway's for vice and gambling :

Handbook	2
Card games	13
Crap games	12
Prostitution	1
Total	28

(Signed) Thomas J. Kelly, Inspector, Eighteenth District."

EIGHTEENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

"January 17, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Eighteenth Detective District.

TO. The Police Commissioner (through official channels).

SUBJECT: VICE AND GAMBLING.

Report of Detective Division

There are no known places in the Eighteenth Detective District where vice and gambling exists.

(Signed) Thos. W. Mullarkey, Captain."

MARINE DIVISION

Jurisdiction and Duties

The jurisdiction of the Marine Division extends over all the navigable waters within the boundaries of Greater New York, comprising 579 miles of water front, including 18 islands, exclusive of Staten Island and Coney Island. The enforcement of the regulations governing the transportation of explosives, the safety of pleasure crafts and the salvage of lost, stolen or abandoned property are a part of the duties of the Division.

Marine Inspector

On May 14, 1920, the rank of Marine Inspector in the Police Department was created by law and James W. Hallock was promoted to that rank in charge of the Marine Division.

The force of the Marine Division is as follows :

Personnel

							Uniformed Force
Marine Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Patrolmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Civilian Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	80

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

From January 16 to January 26, 1920, the police boat "Patrol" guarded a barge containing 700 barrels of whiskey. It had been seized by the Federal authorities, on the day the Federal Prohibition Law became effective. The liquor was ultimately placed in a Government bonded warehouse.

From January 21 to February 1, 1920, during a strike among employees on tugboats in the Harbor of New York, the Marine Division operated tugboats, which towed the City's garbage and ashes to sea materially aiding in preserving sanitary conditions.

On February 6, 1920, the steamer "Patrol" received a call for assistance by wireless from the steamer "Princess Anne" of the Old Dominion Line, which had stranded off the Rockaway shore during a severe storm. The "Patrol" proceeded to the place where the ship was stranded, and brought all the passengers and crew in safety to her landing at Pier A, New York City.

On February 26, 1920, the steamer "Nahant" arrived in New York Harbor from Norfolk, Va., where it had been transferred from the United States Navy to the Police Department, by direction of the President of the United States. This steamer was brought from Norfolk to New York by a picked crew from the Marine Division. On May 22, 1920, the steamer was rechristened the "John F. Hylan" by Mrs. John F. Sinnott, daughter of Mayor Hylan. The ceremonies took place at 80th Street and North River, representatives from the United States Navy, formally turning over the boat to the Police Department. The "John F. Hylan" was then placed in commission replacing the old steamer "Patrol," which was transferred to the Department of Plant and Structures.

**Retirement of
"Patrol"**

From April 20 to May 18, 1920, the Marine Division operated tugboats and towed coal for various city departments from Perth Amboy and South Amboy to New York, during the strike among the Marine Workers in the Port of New York. A total of 87 barges were brought to New York containing 60,000 tons of coal.

**Getting Coal to
City**

On the night of June 6, 1920, the crew of Police Launch No. 1, attached to the Marine Division, participated in the rescue from death of seven men and seven women when the forty-foot cabin cruiser "Crucible" struck a rock off Lawrence Point in Hell Gate, and settled in several feet of water at a particularly dangerous point. The police boat threw a line aboard the "Crucible" and made fast. Several passengers were carried aboard and taken to Astoria, and from that point by automobile to the Colonial Yacht Club. The craft was afterward floated and towed into shallow water by Police Launch No. 2. None of the passengers suffered serious injury.

From August 29 to September 7, 1920, during the strike of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the steamer "John F. Hylan" was operated

**Helping the
Workers Home**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

by the Marine Division as a ferry between Pier A, North River, and 69th Street, Bay Ridge, during the rush hours, morning and evening. It made one-half hourly trips, ferrying home-bound workers free of charge, and carried on an average of 5,300 people daily, making a total of 33,000 people during the period of the strike.

The Marine Division cooperates with the Health Department by assigning six patrolmen to the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwells Island and to the Riverside Hospital on North Brothers Island for the purpose of guarding Drug Addicts who are undergoing treatment there.

Assisting Federal Authorities

During the year the Marine Division cooperated with the Federal authorities by reporting to them the name and address of any person operating a motorboat without the proper Custom House numbers on the bow. The Customs authorities have imposed a fine of \$10 on each offender; about 25 cases were reported.

The Marine Division also cooperated with the Federal authorities in enforcing the Federal Prohibition Law, in arresting and convicting two men, in a motorboat, who were unlawfully in possession of 20 bottles of liquor. They were fined \$100 each in the Federal Court.

Summary

AIDED AND ARREST CASES, 1920

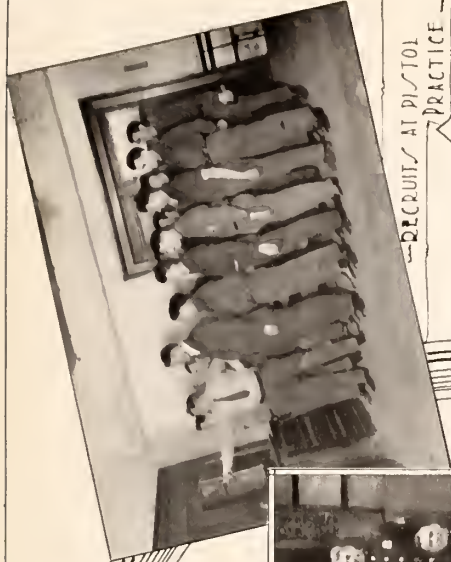
Month	Found Drowned	Sick	Found Dead	Rescued	Insane	Suicides	Total Aided	Felony	Misde-meanor	Summons	Total Arrests
January -	2	3	-	-	-	1	6	4	2	-	6
February -	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	-	3
March -	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	2	3
April -	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	1	2	8
May -	30	2	-	3	1	-	36	4	6	-	10
June -	37	-	1	-	-	-	38	5	8	10	23
July -	36	4	-	1	-	1	42	1	-	-	1
August -	29	4	2	-	-	-	35	10	11	-	21
September	23	4	2	-	1	-	30	1	1	6	8
October -	18	3	1	-	-	-	22	1	2	1	4
November	9	4	5	2	-	-	20	4	5	4	13
December	7	7	1	-	-	-	15	15	1	-	16
Total -	214	34	12	6	2	2	270	52	39	25	116

Details

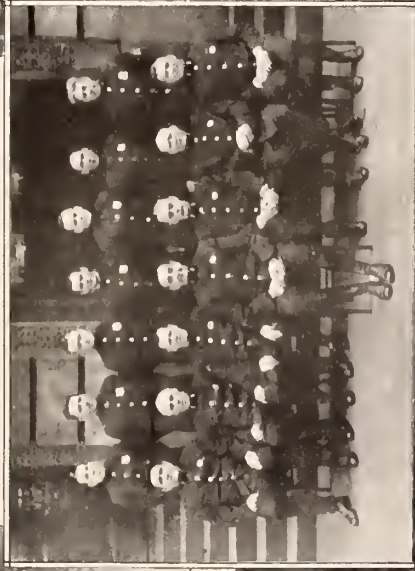
	1920	1919
Rescued from drowning	6	17
Found drowned	214	260
Recovered by grappling	46	45
Rescued from stranded vessels	80	15
Disabled boats towed to safety	25	27
Calls for assistance	43	73
Investigations made	320	304
Derelicts towed from channel-way	19	18



Recruits Drilling in
Gymnasium



Recruits at Pistol
Practice



Captain Schofield and Staff of
Instructors - Mental and Physical



Class Room - In Session



Recruits at Calisthenics

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

	1920	1919
Boats found adrift and returned to owners	56	24
Number of fires attended	17	27
Value of property recovered	\$376,225	\$187,490
Miles of water front patrolled	579	579
Miles steamed by "John F. Hylan" and Steamer "Patrol"	4698	—
Miles steamed by Steamer "Patrol"	—	14340

TRAINING SCHOOL

The Police Training School is under the command of an Acting Captain, who is assisted by five Lieutenants, two Sergeants, one Acting Sergeant and five Patrolmen. **Commander and Personnel**

During the year 499 Probationary Patrolmen were graduated, 33 resigned and 9 were rejected.

Raw recruits are transformed into astonishingly efficient and capable officers in a period of 60 days. The intensive training which they receive is probably never equalled, and certainly never excelled, by any similar course for the same period of time, excepting perhaps, at the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The recruits are intensively trained in the manual of arms, the school of soldiery, the laws and ordinances, the regulations and procedure of the Department, court procedure, traffic regulations, first aid to the injured, and in every form of public activity incident to the service. **Recruits' Training**

The school is divided into two branches, viz.: physical and mental. Two hours are allotted daily for physical instruction, divided into two periods—one hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon. **Details of School**

THE SCHEDULE

MORNING		AFTERNOON
Inspecting prisoners (Line-up)	1 hour	School of the Soldier, Squad and Company. Manual of Arms (United States Army Rifle used)
Calisthenics -	15 minutes	-
Humane and scientific handling of prisoners by Jiu-Jitsu -	15 minutes	-
Boxing -	15 minutes	-
Apparatus work -	15 minutes	-

Four and one-half hours are allotted daily for mental instruction, divided into two periods of one-half hour and one hour in the forenoon, and one hour and two hours in the afternoon.

The following is a list of the mental subjects in the curriculum:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Deportment | 5. Arrests |
| 2. Patrol | 6. Traffic |
| 3. Observation | 7. Animals |
| 4. Crime Classification | 8. Fire and Accidents |

ANNUAL REPORT OF

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 9. Ordinances | 16. Children |
| 10. Felonies and Misdemeanors | 17. Court Procedure |
| 11. Disorderly Conduct | 18. Election Law |
| 12. Assault and Dangerous Weapons | 19. Reports |
| 13. Homicide | 20. Malicious Mischief |
| 14. Larceny and Robbery | 21. Public Morals |
| 15. Burglary | 22. Sabbath Law |

Principal Subjects Covered

The five principal functions of the Police Department covered by instruction are :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. To preserve the peace | 4. To prevent crime |
| 2. To enforce the law | 5. To detect and arrest offenders |
| 3. To protect life and property | |

a. Each mental instructor is provided with a schedule of the subjects, the time allotted for each subject, by date and hour, and a syllabus upon each subject, so that instruction upon any essential point will not be omitted.

b. Recruits have permission after a subject has been explained, to ask questions during the class sessions, or recreation periods. Such discussion is earnestly solicited by the instructors, in order to remove any erroneous opinion or clear up any doubt, which may exist in the mind of the student upon any subject.

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

Police Department's Authority

The laws from which the department derives its powers, and functions, are explained. The operations of other city, state and federal departments, and the various courts, in their relation to the Police Department, are also explained by officers of experience, who are assigned to the school as instructors.

Written examinations are held and the recruits' standing is rated on the results. Daily home work, consisting of their interpretations of the rules and regulations, reports, functions and procedure of the Department are examined, and errors are pointed out and explained.

One squad, daily, receives instruction in the handling and use of the regulation revolver at the pistol range; standard, full-power ammunition is used. They are instructed in the proper method of handling all types of firearms which are likely to come into their possession, particularly the loading and unloading of automatic pistols, and the necessity of preserving possible finger impressions found on firearms, and other weapons and instruments, used in the commission of crime.

Moot Court

There is a moot court, where recruits are required to follow regular court procedure, preparing complaints and affidavits, and testifying in the cases assigned to them. In addition, they attend courts in regular session.



RECRUITS PRACTISING FIRST AID TO INJURED

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Recruits view the line-up of criminals at Police Headquarters daily.

Members of the force who are specialists in various classes of criminal work, deliver lectures in the Training School on the *modus operandi* system of identifying criminals. On certain days, and on Saturday and Sunday evenings, the recruits are assigned to detective duty and patrol, and are thereby afforded further opportunity to gain practical experience before graduation.

If, at the end of the school term extending over a period of two months, the applicant's character and reputation have withstood the test of a searching investigation ; and if his progress in the school has been satisfactory in every respect, he is graduated, and assigned to a precinct in uniform. After four months of patrol service on the streets, providing his conduct and general qualifications have measured up to the rigid requirements of the Department, he may be permanently appointed a member of the Police Force of the City of New York, at the discretion of the Police Commissioner. **Appointment**

A new policy has been adopted regarding the investigation of the antecedents of candidates for appointment as Patrolmen. It was the practice, heretofore, to appoint these men from the eligible list, in the order of their standing, and afterwards investigate their characters. In some cases it was discovered that applicants had criminal records which, of course, disqualified them. Nevertheless, they had been placed on probation, taken a course in the Training School, purchased their uniforms and equipment at considerable expense, and were dropped from the rolls at the end of their probationary period. This unjust and unbusiness-like procedure has been corrected, by investigating the character and previous record of all candidates before they are appointed on probation.

The graduating exercises of the Training School are becoming a matter of great public interest, and the facilities at Police Headquarters being inadequate, these ceremonies, which occur about every sixty days, are now held at different armories throughout the city. Not only the friends and relatives of those connected with the Department have taken an interest in them, but the general public helps to swell the large and appreciative audience attending these exercises.

BUREAU OF TELEGRAPH

The Bureau of Telegraph of the Police Department comprises five distinct units, one in each borough, constantly maintaining telephone, radio and Morse communication with each other and Headquarters, Manhattan.

The personnel of the force is as follows:

UNIFORMED FORCE										Personnel
Superintendent of Telegraph	-	-	1	Sergeant	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph	1			Patrolmen	-	-	-	-	-	82
Acting Captains	-	-	-	Lineman	-	-	-	-	-	1
										<hr/> 95

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CIVILIAN FORCE

Linemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Wireman	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Electricians	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Cable Splicer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Batteryman	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								9
Total Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104

There was a reduction in force of 4 patrolmen during the year.

Equipment

There are 3,518.32 miles of wire in operation, an increase of 138.02 miles during the year, as follows:

Police Department, underground	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,415.21
Police Department, aerial	-	-	-	-	-	-	272.50
Police Department, submarine	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.35
Leased lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,818.26
							<u>3,518.32</u>

The number of telephone connections, and recorded messages in 1920, was as follows:

		Telephone Connections			Recorded Messages
1920	-	-	-	-	13871904
1919	-	-	-	-	12678070
Increase	-	-	-	-	<u>1193834</u>
1920	-	-	-	-	2719781
1919	-	-	-	-	2217448
Increase	-	-	-	-	<u>502333</u>

GENERAL ALARMS

Number of general alarms for missing and lost persons ; lost, stolen and abandoned property and property recovered:

1919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9404
1920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>8762</u>
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	642

SIGNAL BOX SERVICE

Signal Box Service

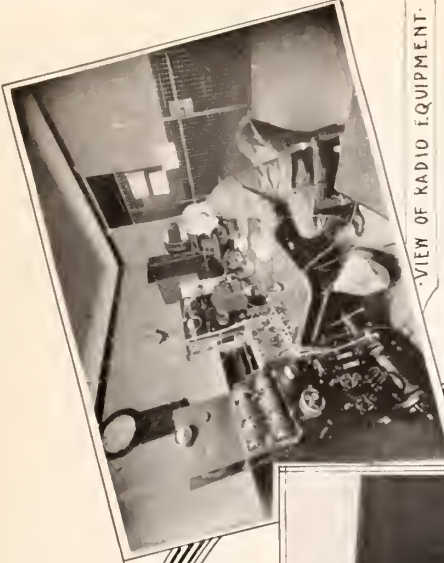
Police signal boxes are attached to walls of building in the thickly populated portions of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, they are attached to telegraph and telephone poles. The boxes are equipped with stationary keys, in order to render them more accessible for patrol reports, and to enable citizens to communicate with the station house.

In addition to making their hourly report, the boxes are used by patrolmen in summoning ambulances and transmitting notifications and special reports; this convenience relieves them of the necessity of quitting their posts to perform such duties. The boxes are also equipped with memorandum pads for recording messages, alarms, etc., transmitted by the Desk Lieutenant.

There are 1289 signal boxes in operation in all boroughs, including 203 with flashlight equipment. The signal box system is now in operation in all precincts, excepting 11 precincts in Brooklyn and 4 in Queens.



CABLE TERMINAL ROOM-



VIEW OF RADIO EQUIPMENT.



SUPT. BRENNAN AT HIS DESK.



VIEW OF TELEPHONE OPERATOR



MORSE OPERATOR AT WORK

BUREAU OF TELEGRAPH, SHOWING THE TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND RADIO EQUIPMENT

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

During the year 18 additional patrol signal boxes were installed, and 6 discontinued as follows :

			Installed	Discontinued
Manhattan	-	-	4	-
Brooklyn	-	-	9	-
Queens	-	-	4	-
Richmond	-	-	1	-
Bronx	-	-	-	6

A readjustment of the signal-box system, in the Bronx, made possible the elimination of these six boxes, with economy and increased efficiency.

FLASHLIGHT SIGNAL SYSTEM

Flashlight signal boxes and lamps are attached to the Edison electric light poles in several Manhattan and Brooklyn precincts. They are equipped in the same manner as signal boxes. The signal lamp enables the Desk Lieutenant by means of a switch in the station-house to cause any particular signal lamp to automatically flash at intervals of four seconds, until an officer responds. A concentration of reserves in case of an emergency is readily available through this signalling system. It is also available for use of citizens when there is no patrolman present. Continuous pressure of a button marked "Citizens' Call Button" attached to the signal box lights the lamp. The Citizens' Call shows on the lamp a steady light, while the police station call is an intermittent flash.

PATROL TELEPHONE BOOTHS

There are 157 booths in operation in all boroughs. During the year eight additional patrol booths were installed at the following points:

BROOKLYN 4—14th Avenue and 35th Street	BRONX 3—170th Street and Clay Avenue
Albermarle and Rugby Roads	Pelham Parkway and Eastern Boulevard
W. 9th St. and Kings H'way	
Manhattan Beach	Soundview Avenue and White Plains Road
QUEENS 1—Jackson Avenue and 25th Street	

MORSE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

The Morse telegraph, which is in operation between Manhattan, Brooklyn, and The Bronx, is a valuable auxiliary. Messages to the number of 180,402 were transmitted during the busy hours—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.—which greatly relieved congestion on the telephone trunk lines.

RADIO SERVICE

The Radio Service is an important branch of police communication. Many messages pass between Police Headquarters, United States Navy Yard and police boat "John F. Hylan."

Information concerning missing persons, lost and stolen property, fugitives from justice and general alarms is now transmitted by radio.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

BUREAU OF UNIFORM INSPECTION

Duties

This Bureau was created for the inspection and stamping of new uniforms.

Previous to the establishment of this Bureau there was scarcely any check on the tailors, except that they were required to purchase regulation material at the Equipment Bureau. Two hundred different tailors were making uniforms, many of which did not comply with our specifications. Inferior material was substituted for regulation cloth; workmanship was very poor; garments did not fit; members of the force, in many cases, were defrauded by dishonest and incompetent tailors. In many instances the tailors would not purchase enough regulation cloth to make the required garment, so they made up the deficiency by substituting inferior cloth, or by making the conspicuous parts of the garment smaller than required by the specifications.

Bids Solicited

During 1920, bids were solicited from seventy-two different uniform makers, with a view of having all uniforms made at the lowest possible cost to the members of the force. The lowest bidders were the small tailors, who were only able to make a very limited number of uniforms. A list of all the tailors and their prices was published for the benefit of the members of the Department. All uniform garments found below standard, whether from quality of cloth, workmanship or fit, are rejected. Linings and pocketings have been standardized, which tends to make better uniforms without adding to the cost. This creates active competition among the tailors and helps to keep down the price of uniforms from ten to twenty-five per cent during 1920. Only 5 garments were offered for inspection that were not made of regulation material.

Members of the force now patronize about twenty-five tailors, half of whom make the bulk of the uniforms worn.

The following table will show the work of this Bureau for the year 1920:

Garments	Inspected and Stamped	Rejected	Garments	Inspected and Stamped	Rejected
Overcoats:			Trousers:		
Foot . . .	1329	162	Winter . . .	1986	38
Foot (turned) . . .	55	-	Summer . . .	2899	71
Bicycle . . .	84	16	Bicycle . . .	142	7
Bicycle (turned) . . .	4	-	Mounted . . .	57	5
Motorcycle . . .	8	1	Motorcycle . . .	20	2
Blouses:			Total . . .	11137	1011
Winter . . .	1480	258	Old garments restamped	2231	
Winter (turned) . . .	71	-	Grand Total	13368	
Summer . . .	3002	451			



TRIAL ROOM ON TRIAL DAY~



UNIFORM INSPECTION~



RECORD AND FILING BUREAU CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE



BOOKKEEPER'S OFFICE-PAYING PEN/IONER'S



LAW LIBRARY~

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

II

DETECTIVE DIVISION

Commanding Officers of Detective Districts all endorse the change made in the detective system, i. e., the abolishing of Detective Branches and installing of detectives in precincts, for the following reasons:

**Abolition of
Branch Detective
Bureaus**

1. That it enables detectives to become acquainted with the business people as well as the patrolmen in the smaller unit (the precinct), from whom valuable information can be obtained, particularly in reference to questionable characters with whom they may come in contact.

2. That it is more convenient for citizens reporting crimes, or needing the assistance of detectives.

3. That Detectives arrive at the scene of the crime much quicker.

4. That in various precincts a certain class of crime may be prevalent, while in the adjoining precinct an entirely different crime is the more common. Detectives thus become thoroughly familiar with methods employed by local offenders.

5. That it enables the Commanding Officer of the Detective District, and the Inspector Commanding the uniformed force, to work together in the prevention of crime. This could not be done under the branch system as different territory was covered by these respective commanders.

**Cooperation of the
Two Branches**

6. That it promotes better feeling between patrolmen and detectives and complete cooperation is thereby secured.

FELONIES

In a large percentage of homicide cases, the weapon used is a revolver. Numerous cases have been found where the perpetrator has gone to the adjoining States to purchase the weapon.

Homicide Squad

SUMMARY OF RESULTS—HOMICIDES (ACTUAL MURDERS)

	1920	1919	1918	1917	Summary
Cases reported - - - - -	*215	224	223	236	
Arrests - - - - -	200	229	209	204	
Convicted - - - - -	29	38	43	54	
Discharged - - - - -	90	83	89	26	
For other authorities - - - - -	2	4	1	-	
Pending - - - - -	79	104	76	124	

*The 1920 figures does not include the 39 persons killed in the Wall Street Explosion.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Details of Summary

The following is a classification of homicides which shows an appreciable reduction in killings by "assault" during 1920 over the three previous years :

	1920	1919	1918	1917
Shot - - - - -	140	132	128	122
Stabbed - - - - -	39	47	39	36
Assault - - - - -	32	37	39	60
Burning - - - - -	-	-	1	3
Strangulation - - - - -	-	2	2	1
Poisoned - - - - -	-	-	2	6
Infanticide - - - - -	4	6	12	8
Total reported - - - - -	215	224	223	236

Efforts to Restrict Sale of Firearms

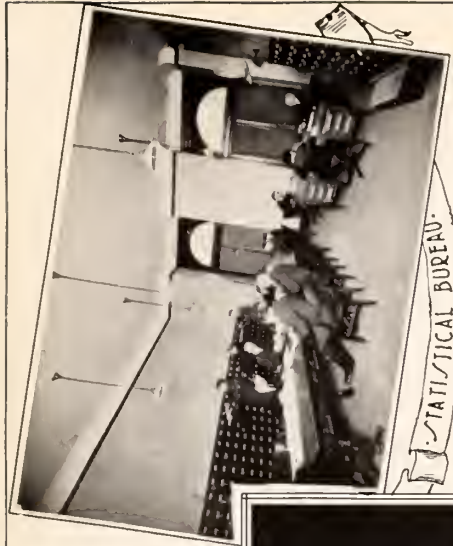
Practically, since the commencement of the present city administration, the Police Commissioner has sought to put a stop to the pernicious traffic in firearms. In New York City itself, when its size is considered, conditions have vastly improved. There is still something to be desired, in reference to the sale of firearms, but, on the whole, the matter is well in hand. The same cannot be said of large neighboring cities in other states—notably New Jersey and Connecticut. Now that the professional, or potential, criminal can only secure his instrument of death, in this City, at great difficulty and at imminent risk of the exposure of his project, he has only to travel to New Jersey or Connecticut to get it. This merely involves the expenditure of a little additional time, of which this class always has too much. This is a most unfortunate condition, which militates against the best efforts of the Police Department to prevent crimes of violence by anticipating them, in so far as that is humanly possible. Appeals to the state legislatures have been non-productive, and the greatest perseverance has been required to keep the subject before them. In numerous cities and towns, on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River, almost any sort of weapon and ammunition can be bought, without delay, or the purchaser being interrogated. This state of affairs may be unknown to many amateur criminals, but such is not the case with the professional, and the result is obvious. However, the City and Police Administrations take this opportunity, with pleasure, to extend their heartiest thanks to those officials of the two states concerned who so freely gave of their time and efforts to assist the representatives of the Police Department of this City in attempts to bring about the desired legislation. A most energetic campaign has been waged against the improper and promiscuous carrying of firearms, and that it is bearing fruit there can be no question, and that in spite of the fact that a new foe has appeared in the form of business houses that offer to sell firearms, and near firearms, by mail.

Weapons by Mail

Following are fac-similes of advertisements, which appear quite regularly in New York daily papers, offering to sell fire-arms by mail. These advertisements are very skillfully worded and, to the uninitiated, would give the impression that the weapon offered for sale was merely an imitation, or toy. The



CORRESPONDENCE ROOM



STATISTICAL BUREAU



JOHN D. COUGHLIN -
COMMANDING DETECTIVE DIVISION



CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BUREAU



FINGER PRINT AND BERTILLON ROOM
PHOTO GALLERY

SCENES FROM THE DETECTIVE DIVISION

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

fact is that these "toys" will fire a .22 calibre cartridge, and are just as effective, for the purposes of the criminal, as a larger, or more formidable looking firearm; some authorities aver that the small calibre weapon will inflict a more dangerous wound than the .38 or .45 calibres. For obvious reasons, the names and addresses of the concerns responsible for these advertisements have been effaced, but both are located in Chicago.

Blank Cartridge Pistol
REVOLVER STYLE
Well made and effective; modeled on the latest type Revolver; the appearance is enough to scare a burglar. When loaded it may prove just as effective as a real revolver without danger to life. It takes the standard .22 Calibre Blank Cartridges obtainable everywhere. A Great Protection Against Burglars, Tramps and Dogs. You can have it lying about without the danger attached to other revolvers. PRICE 50c. Better make and superior quality for \$1.00. Postpaid. Blank Cartridges .22 Cal., shipped by express 50 cents per hundred.



PRICES
50c &
\$1.00
Post
Paid
CHICAGO

BLANK CARTRIDGE PISTOL
PRICES
50c.
\$1.00
Revolver Catalog Free



We'd made an effective; modeled on latest type of Revolver; appearance alone is enough to scare a burglar. When loaded it may be as effective as a real revolver without danger to life. It takes standard .22 Cal. Blank Cartridges obtainable everywhere. A Great Protection Against Burglars, Tramps and Dogs. You can have it lying about without the danger attached to other revolvers. PRICE 50c Postpaid - Better make and superior quality for \$1.00. Blank Cartridges .22 cal., shipped express 50c per 100. Chicago

This presents a vexatious problem, as the Police Department is without jurisdiction, but it is, at least, a testimony that the local crusade has been effective. This entire subject will continue to receive attention, until such time as it has been brought under approximate control or the dangerous features eliminated.

Section 1897 of the Penal Law, as amended, provides that pistol permits in the City of New York shall be issued to persons of good character by the Police Commissioner, and by the Judges of the various courts in other parts of the State. The procedure followed by the Police Department makes it impossible for criminals or persons of bad character to obtain a permit from the Police Commissioner. Notwithstanding that, hundreds of such permits were readily obtained from judicial sources outside the city, with the result that armed desperadoes, licensed by judicial authority to carry firearms, are at large on the city streets.

**Abuse of
Revolver
Permits**

Many criminals arrested by the police of this city for serious offenses, including robbery and homicide, are found to be in possession of such permits. The law should be amended so as to prevent this abuse of discretionary power by licensing authorities, or else it should be so amended as to make permits other than those issued by the Police Commissioner void in this City.

The fee for pistol permits should be increased to \$5, instead of the totally inadequate sum of \$1 which is now charged. Taking into consideration the fact that each application is carefully investigated by an officer of the Police Department, who also interviews at least three of the applicant's character

ANNUAL REPORT OF

witnesses, the amount of clerical work required, cost of stationery, etc., the fee suggested is in no way excessive, and would add substantially to the revenue of the Police Pension Fund.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

This Bureau possesses the most complete criminal finger print system and files in the United States.

Criminal Records Furnished Courts

In addition to making identifications, and keeping records of criminals, this Bureau furnishes the District Attorney's Office every day with a report on all persons on trial in the Court of General Sessions, in which felons are tried. The District Attorney of each County in Greater New York is furnished every day with a report showing the number of cases held for the action of the Grand Jury, and where the defendant has a criminal record, a copy of his record is also provided. It also furnishes the Court of Special Sessions, of each County throughout the Greater City, with data of all persons having criminal records, prior to conviction and after having been finger printed.

Photographs and Finger-Prints

This Bureau identifies parole violators, and reports them to the Parole Commission. It photographs scenes of crimes as required and unidentified dead bodies; photographs and finger-prints convicted offenders. It also classifies and searches finger print files, on application from the Department of Licenses.

The Modus Operandi System has been enlarged until this photographic file of criminals, classified according to methods employed by them in the commission of crime, has reached a state of wonderful completeness. This system, which is original with the New York City Police Department, includes the photographing of the criminal in various attitudes, corresponding group photographs of criminals who operate in concert, together with such data and records as may seem appropriate and valuable.

	1920	1919
Photographs and records of criminals arrested in New York on file -	3971	4016
Photographs and records of criminals arrested outside of New York on file	5928	7402
Total number of finger-print records on file - - - - -	46952	45620
New photographs, records and prints made during year - - - - -	2271	2362
Finger-print records received from other Cities during the year - - - - -	2921	2511
Identification of criminals arrested in New York City - - - - -	9258	8887
Identification of criminals arrested outside New York City - - - - -	632	620
Unknown dead men identified at City Morgue as criminals with records -	31	28

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

This Bureau is open at all times of the day and night, including Sundays and holidays, and has proved to be of great assistance to the public and the Department. A complete record is maintained of arrests made, summonses

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

served, accidents and "aided cases," that is, those in which assistance has been rendered by members of the Police Force for practically any reason. There is also a file, of automobile licenses, issued by the Secretary of State, of the State of New York, for the use of this Department.

The following is a complete list of the records kept on file in the Bureau of Information, including those mentioned: **Data Always on Hand**

All arrests.	Owners of and dealers in automobiles.
Street and other accidents.	Chauffeurs and operators.
Persons found dead.	Records of arrests for violation of the
Ambulance calls.	Motor Vehicle and Highway Laws.
Public disasters.	Record of arrests for violation of the
Persons aided.	Tenement House Law.
Automobile licenses.	Translation of foreign correspondence.

BUREAU OF LOST PROPERTY

The Lost Property Bureau has accomplished an amazing amount of work with but 40 men during the year 1920. In 1917, there were 88 men attached to the Bureau, and in 1919 there were 44 men. **Reduction of Force**

This is a central bureau through which all stolen, lost and abandoned property, which may be offered for sale or pawn to any licensed pawn broker, second-hand or junk dealer, may be located; this includes lost or stolen automobiles. Thousands of cards are received daily from these licensed dealers, reporting property pledged and bought, which are then classified and filed. Records are also on file of all property reported to the Police Department as lost or stolen, from all over the country, and these cards are checked each day with cards received from above mentioned dealers; and also against complaints in reference to automobiles.

In addition to the above functions of this Bureau, there are detectives visiting pawnshops, second-hand dealers and junk shops, every day, examining the record of property pledged and bought, and placing police stops on property located through records on file; and investigating pledgers or persons selling or pawning the property. **Ceaseless Investigations**

Description of property wanted in this city, is forwarded as indicated to other cities and towns by the Lost Property Bureau.

Since March 1, 1920, reports of lost property are telephoned to the Bureau of Lost Property for record, and then referred to detectives in precincts for attention.

STATISTICS											1920	1919	
Investigations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20086	25242	Summary
Articles recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2624	1844	
Automobiles recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	584	

ANNUAL REPORT OF

	1920	1919
Value of automobiles recovered by Lost Property Bureau	\$ 9,000	\$ 17,330.00
Assisted Automobile Squad and Precincts in recovery of automobiles valued at	1,072,934	896,618.00
Total value of automobiles recovered	\$1,081,934	\$913,948.00
Total value of miscellaneous property recovered by Lost Property Bureau	288,359	224,639.17
Total value of property received	\$1,370,293	\$1,138,587.17

Automobile Squad

This squad broadened its scope of work in 1920 by maintaining surveillance at ferries, and other traffic channels leading out of the city, for the apprehension of thieves and recovery of stolen automobiles. The force of the squad was increased by five men, familiar with the methods used by automobile thieves, during 1920. Suspected garages and other places were visited and kept under surveillance, as were professional automobile thieves, and numerous arrests and convictions were obtained through this procedure.

Summary

The following is a tabulation of the operations of the Automobile Squad during the years 1919 and 1920 :

	1920	1919
Arrests	241	334
Convictions	150	162
Discharged	46	82
Cases pending	45	90
Investigations for other authorities	212	195
Automobiles recovered	737	739
Value of automobiles recovered	\$1,360,747	\$1,247,519

Bomb Squad

The Bomb Squad, during the past year, has been actively engaged in curbing, and keeping under surveillance, the various radical organizations, i. e., The Communist Party, Communist Labor Party, United Communist Party, Union of Russian Workers of the United States and Canada, and their subsidiary groups.

The several parties mentioned made it a practice to edit, publish and distribute numerous newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets, containing attacks on the Federal, State and City officials and aimed at the overthrow of all organized government, by force and violence. Members of this squad arrested, and secured the conviction of five of their leaders, who were sentenced to terms of five to ten years.

On September 7, 1920, members of the Bomb Squad arrested James Foye, charged with the larceny of \$381,000 worth of jewelry. He was sentenced to 15 years in States Prison, and property valued at \$300,000 was recovered.

On September 7, 1920, Bomb Squad members arrested Joseph Starkey, Aaron Still and James Johnson for the larceny of registered mail sacks, con-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

taining bonds and jewelry, valued at \$250,000. Johnson was sentenced to five years, and the other two prisoners to three years each. Property valued at \$231,000 was recovered.

Numerous other arrests were made during the year by this Squad. Members attended 221 radical meetings. There were 698 communications from citizens, and other authorities, relating to radicals, investigated during the year; and 500 communications relative to the Wall Street explosion. The Bomb Squad had one-half of its members on the scene of the latter, fifteen minutes after it occurred, and within an hour every member of the Squad was at work on it. Numerous reports are at present on file, in this case, which cannot be made public at present, as such publicity might defeat the ends of justice.

**Wall Street
Bomb Explosion**

STATISTICS										Summary	
										1920	1919
Investigations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	1028
Bomb explosions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495	193
Convicted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	33
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	16
Delivered to Federal Authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	41
Delivered to other authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Pending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	103
Value of stolen property recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$747,784.20	\$8,894

The following table shows the number of burglaries of lofts, in the loft district, for past four years, and a great falling off in this class of crime :

**Safe and Loft
Squad**

1920	1919	1918	1917
287	355	427	569

The continuous decrease in this class of crime, during the last three years, is principally attributable to the careful attention this important branch of police work received, and a radical change in the system of patrolling the loft district, for which previous administrations were responsible. The present police administration quickly detected the necessity for improvement, in this district, and replaced an illogical and inadequate patrol system with one fitted to the local needs. The results speak for themselves :

VALUE OF RECOVERED PROPERTY									
1920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$661,845
1919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,210

During the year of 1920 there were 522 arrests, resulting in the recovery of \$20,156 worth of property, as compared with 359 arrests for the year 1919 and the recovery of \$15,999 worth of property. In 1918 there were 284 arrests, \$12,229 worth of property recovered.

**Pickpocket
Squad**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Truck Squad

This Squad is composed of detectives familiar with thieves who make a specialty of stealing wagons, and trucks, laden with merchandise.

During the year, there has been a notable decrease in this class of crime, as shown in the following table:

ARRESTS												1920	1919
Summary	Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	185
	Convicted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	76
	Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	84
	Pending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	9
	For other authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	16
	Value of property recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$68,314	\$92,118

Recommended

1. That an ordinance be enacted by the Board of Aldermen compelling lessees and proprietors, of storage warehouses, to submit a report, within a specified time, on a printed form with questions, which properly answered, will give the quantity, quality, marks, etc., of goods received, excepting household furniture and chattels.

2. That a similar ordinance be enacted relating to auctioneers, directing that goods must not be sold until 48 hours after a report has been submitted to the Police Department, Detective Division. Stolen property is often disposed of before this Department has had an opportunity to make an investigation.

Industrial Squad

This Squad specializes in strikes, and other labor troubles, and is thoroughly familiar with the laws governing them, and rights of persons involved.

Strikes

During 1920, there were 707 strikes in miscellaneous trades, involving 30,868 persons. There were also 352 strikes in the needle trade, involving 13,255 persons. Of this total of 1,059 strikes, 886 have been terminated and 173 are in existence.

The most notable of all strikes, in the city, this year, was the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System embracing elevated, subway and surface railroads. The guarding of property and cars by the Uniformed Force, and the covering of the more important and dangerous points by flying squads of the Detective Division, operating in automobiles, proved most effective in anticipating and subduing any tendency toward violence, and thoroughly convinced the lawless element that they would not be permitted to commit acts of violence with impunity.

The principal duties of the Industrial Squad, in addition to advising both sides to a strike of their rights, are to prevent trouble, rather than to make

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

arrests ; frequent visits and inspection of places where strikes are in progress ; warning both sides against rough tactics, the use of professional pickets and gangsters ; and taking necessary police action when warnings are disregarded.

The following is a list of the important strikes which occurred during the year 1920 :

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company.	Furriers.
Glaziers, helpers and handlers of plate glass and sheet glass.	Film producers.
Lumber handlers.	Furniture handlers, chauffeurs, drivers and helpers.
Merchant truckmen.	Moving-van chauffeurs, drivers and helpers.
Elevator operators.	Bathing suit and sweater operators.
Barbers.	Outlaw railroad strike.
Warehousemen.	

This squad is maintained for the purpose of visiting all known places, throughout the entire city, which reputed gangsters, thieves, etc., frequent ; members of the squad usually travel in automobiles, and appear unexpectedly at places they desire to investigate. Questionable characters, and the place, itself, are searched for dangerous weapons or stolen property. **Gangster Squad**

Numerous arrests were made of persons carrying concealed weapons, and very often of persons wanted for other crimes. This squad recovered stolen property during the year 1920, valued at \$2,240.

The Gangster Squad also assisted greatly in maintaining order, and making arrests where necessary, during a number of strikes in the present year.

This Squad was formed on July 8, 1919 ; it now consists of ten men. The members of it speak the Italian language, and are familiar with the methods of the Italian criminal. Many very important arrests have been effected by this Squad during the year. **Italian Squad**

By patrolling the Italian sections of the city, and searching patrons of questionable coffee houses, pool rooms, saloons and cheap restaurants, 71 arrests were made during the year, and 47 convictions obtained, with 19 cases still pending.

Altogether the Squad has made 263 arrests, and secured 99 convictions ; 91 prisoners were discharged, 52 are cases pending, and 21 were delivered to other authorities. Of these arrests 174 were for felonies, 77 for misdemeanors, and 12 for juvenile delinquency. **Summary**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

BUREAU OF MISSING PERSONS

The character of the work done by the Bureau of Missing Persons is so well known, and has been so thoroughly described in previous reports, that not much need be said about it.

Because of the tremendous importance of its work to the general public, the present administration has overlooked nothing that might tend to increase its efficiency. The personnel of the Bureau has been conscientiously selected with a view to especial fitness, for this difficult line of police work; specific branches have been co-ordinated, so that lost motion might be avoided, and the general policy of centralizing authority constantly followed.

The work done by this Bureau is more in the nature of public service and welfare than absolute police duty. Speed is one of the prime essentials to the satisfactory performance of such duty and, insofar as compatible with reliability, quick action and prompt service are rendered. Many unnecessary obstacles have to be overcome, however, and far better results could often be had if those having business with the Bureau of Missing Persons would co-operate with it, instead of telling half-truths and expecting that the balance will be guessed.

Ascertaining the Truth

Much difficulty in the handling of various cases is due to lack of frankness on the part of those reporting them, i. e., they fail to give all the facts. To illustrate: Several cases of girls missing were reported by foster parents, the latter failing to call to the attention of the detective that they held no blood relationship to the runaway, which resulted in valuable time being wasted in following up empty clues. On the other hand, those responsible for the disappearance, in several instances, were blood relatives of the runaway, and were instrumental in it. This attitude seems to be caused by a suspicion, upon the part of most people, that the police will not maintain in confidence matters of family history which, if given publicity, might result in scandal. However, the members of the Bureau have been taught to endeavor to make clear to complainants that they have nothing to fear from that source.

Volume of Correspondence

Very little conception can be conveyed of the enormous mass of correspondence handled by this Bureau. Thousands of cases are referred to it annually by mail; in each instance receipt of the communication must be acknowledged. Each case usually involves the preparation of several letters of inquiry, and the reporting of results. Also many of the so-called "Oral Cases" require a great volume of correspondence, in connection with the search for the missing person. During the current year out-of-town cases called for the sending of upward of 4,000 communications, and local cases called for upward of 1,000 letters.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The interrupted communication with so many countries of Europe, Asia and elsewhere was responsible for tremendous congestion in the correspondence department of the Bureau of Missing Persons. This condition, of course, was to be expected, but for many months it was impossible to communicate with many countries on the other side of the world at all. Anxious inquirers of almost all nationalities bombarded the Bureau with reiterated requests for information concerning loved ones, friends and relatives abroad. Not fully grasping the situation, they persisted in their inquiries until the gates of communication at last did begin to open, bringing another tidal wave of similar requests from abroad, when every nerve of every member of the Bureau was strained nearly to the breaking point, and the facilities of it, which never contemplated such an emergency, were correspondingly taxed. The Bureau is still bearing a heavy burden, as the inevitable result of the complex investigations often demanded by this type of inquiry, but splendid progress was made during the year towards materially clearing up the situation.

**War-Time
Difficulties**

The Commanding Officer of the Bureau has, from time to time, addressed classes in the Department Training School, explaining to them the workings of this Bureau, and its purpose, and calling to their attention the part that they, as Patrolmen, can play in giving assistance to those who appeal to them seeking news of missing friends and relatives.

In addition to the other duties, there was compiled, during the current year, a file of all social, philanthropic and other agencies which have shown a disposition to cooperate with the work of this Bureau, in any of its phases. This work required considerable research, and outside activity, in order to bring about this cooperation because many such organizations had little, or no knowledge, of the manner this Bureau handled welfare work and cases of juvenile delinquency. In most instances, these organizations were of the impression that the particular purpose of the Police was to make arrests and drag the unfortunate, who might come into their hands, through the Courts. As soon as the policy of the Department was made clear to them, it was not at all difficult to secure the heartiest of cooperation.

**Enlisting
Auxiliaries**

Almost every case, involving the juvenile, is one in which welfare work should be introduced as a subsequent undertaking. It has been the effort of this Bureau to establish a certain type of follow-up work, by keeping in touch with the one-time runaway, for instance, and also with the family, for the double purpose of showing that the police were still maintaining an interest in the situation, and to give advice and make suggestions. In many instances, girls have alleged, as a reason for running away from home, that they were not congenially employed. Successful efforts have often been made to secure such girls employment more to their taste, and at the same time have them under wholesome supervision. Many others have

**Subsequent
Welfare Work**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

been referred to the several philanthropic organizations of the city, which have placed their services at our disposal and which possess facilities for providing the subsequent interest that many of the juveniles demand.

Assistance at Bomb Explosion

An event which illustrates the activity of the Bureau, in connection with a calamity which brought mourning to many homes, is that of the Wall Street disaster, which occurred on September 16, 1920, involving the death or injury of a great number of people. Much difficulty was experienced in the identification of many of those killed and injured; the force of the explosion tore away their clothing, leaving on their person nothing by which they might be identified. This Bureau succeeded in securing the identification of every person killed, and, in addition, was of assistance in compiling a list of those injured, and could thus direct friends to the several hospitals to which the injured were removed. In other words, the Bureau resolved itself into a Disaster Squad within a few minutes after the explosion occurred, assisting the injured and aiding the removal of the killed.

Laundry File

A file containing a list of all laundries in Greater New York, is maintained in this Bureau, and has frequently been found of priceless assistance in the identification of persons, who, through temporary loss of memory, are unable to give an account of themselves; and also in cases of unidentified dead. To keep this file up to date, patrolmen have been directed to report the laundries on their respective posts; and besides it requires frequent revision at the expense of considerable time, which might be devoted to other purposes. This might be avoided were there in existence an ordinance requiring all laundries to secure an annual license, and obliging them to submit to the licensing authorities—which should be this Department—data necessary to properly maintain said file. It is my information that, in order to secure the passage of such ordinance, it would be necessary to secure legislative enactment first; therefore, I would recommend that the necessary steps be taken to bring this end about.

Economy

With a considerable increase in the total of cases handled by the Bureau, for the current year, it was possible to deal with them with a force of the same numerical strength as during the year 1919, when it was believed that the Bureau as then constituted, had reached the limit of its capacity. The total of local cases handled this year, in excess of the year 1919, will about equal the average cases assigned to two detectives during the said year of 1919; thus, it might be considered, a saving of the salaries of two 2d Grade Detective Sergeants had been effected in the present year.

EXAMPLE OF WORK DONE

Bulte Case

Among the many unusual cases which, during the course of the year, have been reported to this Bureau, was the disappearance of Henrietta Bulte, a 15-year-old girl. She ostensibly left her home for the purpose of

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

depositing several hundred dollars in a bank, by direction of her father, but disappeared, leaving no trace. She did not return home at the time expected, and inquiry disclosed the fact that she had not appeared at the bank. The press of the city took up the case, and attempted to make it appear that the girl was the victim of kidnappers or had been abducted. This Bureau, however, succeeded in tracing the girl across the entire continent, although she had taken an assumed name from the moment she left her home, and had used it at all times, until finally located several weeks after her disappearance, in a suburb of Los Angeles, Cal. Thus with little or no expense other than that required in correspondence, and telegraphing, the girl was finally returned to her parents in this city with no harm of any kind, to herself.

Attached hereto will be found a tabulated report in consolidated form and also a summary, which shows, in comparative form, the work performed by this Bureau during the year 1920, and that performed during the previous year 1919. Comparisons

Comparing the figures for 1920 with those of previous years, will show that there is a slight decrease in the total volume of work passing through the Bureau, which may be attributed in part to a return to normal conditions after the turmoil caused by the war. There was a pronounced increase, however, in the number of cases reported from outside New York City which more than offset any local decrease. Regardless of that there was no increase in the force assigned to the Bureau, which handled its work with accustomed efficiency. The high standard set during the year 1919, has been maintained.

WORK PERFORMED

MISSING PERSONS REPORTED FROM NEW YORK CITY

	Males		Females		Total		
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
Number Reported - -	4204	4273	2466	2602	6670	6875	
Located or Returned Home	3309	3589	1912	2112	5221	5701	
Closed Otherwise - -	833	654	510	451	1343	1105	
Pending - - - -	62	30	44	39	106	69	

Cases reported in 1919 and disposed of in 1920: Males 30; Females 27

INVESTIGATIONS REPORTED FROM NEW YORK CITY

	1920	1919	
Number Reported - - - - -	3263	2292	
Number Closed - - - - -	3238	2254	
Number Pending - - - - -	25	38	

Cases reported in 1919 and disposed of in 1920: 28

MISSING PERSONS REPORTED FROM OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY

	Males		Females		Total		
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
Number Reported - -	814	895	495	570	1309	1465	
Located or Returned Home	597	698	408	482	1005	1180	
Closed Otherwise - -	132	151	54	73	186	224	
Pending - - - -	85	46	33	15	118	61	

Cases reported in 1919 and disposed of in 1920: Males 10; Females 9

ANNUAL REPORT OF

INVESTIGATIONS REPORTED OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY

								1920	1919
Number Reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1403	1142
Number Closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1395	1141
Number Pending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1

Cases reported in 1919 and disposed of in 1920: 1

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD

				Males		Females		Total	
				1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Number Reported	-	-	-	470	474	84	87	554	561
Identified	-	-	-	409	412	80	77	489	489
Number Pending	-	-	-	61	62	4	10	65	72

Cases reported in previous years and disposed of in 1920: 1 Female, 1919

BUREAU OF CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS

This Bureau keeps the statistics of the entire Detective Division, the records of all cases handled by it, and receive, record, classify and answer all correspondence relative thereto.

The following figures show the volume of work handled by the nineteen members of this Bureau for the years 1919 and 1920:

Summary

									1920	1919
Reports received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87932	87692
Supplementary reports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131898	133511
Communications from other authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26953	25593
Pool parlor applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2248	2382
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2397	1927
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251428	251105

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Suggestions

Several commanding officers recommend that public telephones be installed, in each detective precinct, to aid the public in promptly reporting crimes. Also, that a direct police wire be installed in each precinct detective office.

Commanders also request that each detective district be furnished with an automobile for the use of detectives when going to the scene of a crime, patrolling a district, etc.

Various squad commanders request more men.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

WORK OF THE DETECTIVE DIVISION

RECAPITULATION AND FINAL DISPOSITION*

Grand Summaries
and Disposition
of Cases

HOMICIDE—(Murder)			ATTEMPTED AND MISCELLANEOUS FELONIES— <i>Continued</i>		
	1920	1919		1920	1919
Cases reported - - -	†215	224	Convicted - - -	793	921
Arrests - - -	200	229	Discharged - - -	999	1332
Convicted - - -	29	38	For other authorities -	430	496
Discharged - - -	90	83	Pending - - -	1296	1103
For other authorities -	2	4			
Pending - - -	79	104	SIMPLE ASSAULT		
FELONIOUS ASSAULT			Cases reported - - -	483	556
Cases reported - - -	2786	2537	Arrests - - -	165	152
Arrests - - -	1688	1722	Convicted - - -	50	48
Convicted - - -	274	316	Discharged - - -	89	66
Discharged - - -	854	977	For other authorities -	-	1
For other authorities -	10	10	Pending - - -	26	37
Pending - - -	550	419	MISCELLANEOUS MISDEMEANORS		
ASSAULT AND ROBBERY			Cases reported - - -	2339	2119
Cases reported - - -	1145	1133	Arrests - - -	2243	2036
Arrests - - -	944	1093	Convicted - - -	1210	1013
Convicted - - -	144	236	Discharged - - -	444	434
Discharged - - -	505	561	For other authorities -	135	206
For other authorities -	7	16	Pending - - -	454	383
Pending - - -	288	280	JUVENILE DELINQUENCY		
BURGLARY			Cases reported - - -	1101	1076
Cases reported - - -	7451	7398	Arrests - - -	2105	2299
Arrests - - -	1865	2039	Convicted - - -	1237	1543
Convicted - - -	517	711	Discharged - - -	377	343
Discharged - - -	663	714	For other authorities -	19	31
For other authorities -	18	16	Pending - - -	472	382
Pending - - -	667	598	GRAND LARCENY		
LARCENIES—(Grand and Petit)			Cases reported - - -	21698	20006
Cases reported - - -	33738	34595	Arrests - - -	5176	4856
Arrests - - -	7114	6874	Convicted - - -	1006	1289
Convicted - - -	2084	2348	Discharged - - -	1959	1970
Discharged - - -	2192	2290	For other authorities -	73	84
For other authorities -	78	93	Pending - - -	2138	1513
Pending - - -	2760	2143	PETIT LARCENY		
ATTEMPTED AND MISCELLANEOUS FELONIES			Cases reported - - -	12040	14589
Cases reported - - -	3831	3758	Arrests - - -	1938	2018
Arrests - - -	3518	3852	Convicted - - -	1078	1059
			Discharged - - -	233	320
			For other authorities -	5	9
			Pending - - -	622	630

*The arrests mentioned in this report were made in years stated, irrespective of when the complaints were received.

†Does not include the 39 persons killed in the Wall Street explosion; also subject to change upon receipt of report from the Chief Medical Examiner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Total Jail Sentences and Fines

The following tabulation shows the total jail sentences and fines, on record to date, for the year 1920 :

Crime	Years	Months	Days	Fines
Murder - - - - -	230	-	-	\$ -
Homicide, others - - - - -	10	-	-	-
Felonious Assault - - - - -	114	2	10	35
Assault and Robbery - - - - -	572	-	-	-
Burglary - - - - -	503	-	-	-
Grand Larceny - - - - -	635	11	13	50
Attempted and Miscellaneous Felonies - - - - -	508	9	24	1900
Total Felonies - - - - -	2573	11	17	\$1985
Simple Assault - - - - -	-	2	21	347
Petty Larceny - - - - -	121	4	16	3990
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors - - - - -	438	6	29	3818
Total Misdemeanors - - - - -	560	2	6	\$8155
Grand Total - - - - -	3133	1	23	\$10,140

RECAPITULATION

Details of Summary

The following is a tabulation showing all classes of crime reported to this Department :

	1920	1919
Homicide (Actual Murder) - - - - -	*215	224
Felonious Assault - - - - -	2786	2537
Assault and Robbery - - - - -	1145	1133
Burglary, Residence, Day - - - - -	2203	2381
Burglary, Residence, Night - - - - -	864	750
Burglary, Store, Etc. - - - - -	4384	4267
Larcenies - - - - -	33738	34595
Attempted and Miscellaneous Felonies - - - - -	3831	3758
Simple Assault - - - - -	483	556
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors - - - - -	2339	2119
Investigations (Local) - - - - -	21017	18988
Investigations (for other authorities) - - - - -	7479	7728

*Does not include the 39 persons killed in the Wall Street Explosion; also subject to change upon receipt of report from the Chief Medical Examiner.

Crimes of Special and Unusual Interest and Ultimate Disposition of the Criminals

FIRST DETECTIVE DISTRICT :

On January 2, 1920, at about 10 P. M., five unknown men entered the United Cigar store, at 229 First Avenue, and at revolver point, held up Morris Klutter, a clerk, together with several other persons who were in the store at the time. The cash register was rifled and \$110.10 taken. Detectives assigned questioned all who were in the store when the robbery took place, with the result that one Minafo, whom it was subsequently found had a criminal record, was arrested on suspicion. Only a vague description of the robbers was obtainable from the clerk, and other witnesses. An

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

exhaustive investigation resulted in the arrest of Joseph Parella, 20 years, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was positively identified, and later made a confession, implicating Mario Biondi. The latter denied participation in the crime, however, and when placed in the line-up, witnesses of the robbery were unable to identify him, with the result that he was discharged in Court. Parella pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary. While many arrests have been made in connection with this case, the other participants in the crime have not, as yet, been apprehended.

On January 18, 1920, at 7.30 P. M., an ambulance was sent, on request, to 538 East 14th Street. Detectives assigned found that Mrs. Frances Cisco, residing on the first floor, left, was suffering from knife wounds in the left breast, wrist and arms, and that Mrs. Mary Super, residing on the first floor, right, had been shot in the left breast. Both women were removed to Bellevue Hospital. Investigation developed the fact that at about 7.15 P. M., while John Super and his wife were at dinner, they were startled by the screaming of a woman, and upon opening the door of their apartment, saw Mrs. Cisco standing near the entrance to her apartment, bleeding from a wound in the breast, and observed two men running through the hall. Mr. and Mrs. Super gave chase, and as they reached the street door, Mr. Super grappled with one of the men, who fired a shot at him which was deflected by a memorandum book in his pocket; his wife thereupon took hold of the man, and was shot by him in the left breast. Both assailants escaped. Mrs. Cisco was questioned, but nothing was elicited that would help solve the mystery. Pietro Cisco, her husband when questioned, stated that he suspected Carmelo Palmieri, who had at one time resided on East 16th Street, but whose present whereabouts he was not aware of. Carmelo Palmieri was taken into custody at 611 East 16th Street, where he was discovered in bed, fully clothed. He denied knowledge of the crime, but when taken before Mrs. Cisco, was identified by her as Carmelo Sport, a man with whom she had been friendly, and who was responsible for her injuries. Salvatore Marille, who roomed with Palmieri, was taken into custody, and upon being searched, a revolver, with two empty chambers that had been recently discharged, was discovered. When taken to the hospital, he was identified by both Mr. and Mrs. Super, as the man who had shot at Mr. Super and wounded his wife. Both prisoners were convicted of Assault, First Degree.

On April 28, 1920, at 9.40 A. M., an unknown man, a Pole, was removed from 68 Avenue A, to Bellevue Hospital, in a semi-conscious condition, supposedly suffering from the effects of a drug. Detectives assigned visited the hospital, and were informed that the patient had been identified as Alexander Pilensky, who had recently arrived from Erie, Pennsylvania, on his way to Europe; he had made the acquaintance of two of his countrymen, with whom he had spent the day previous celebrating his intended return to Poland, and whom he had informed that he had \$3,000 on his person.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

He accepted their invitation to spend a night with them at 68 Avenue A, and after taking a drink there, he became unconscious. Investigation was made and Albert Kriowsky, 343 East 24th Street, was arrested and identified by the complainant, who had again returned from Erie, Pennsylvania. Prisoner was indicted for Robbery, First Degree, and is awaiting trial.

Murder During Hold-up at Card Game

On May 16, 1920, at 1.20 A. M., a robbery was committed at 77 Second Avenue. Detectives assigned learned that a card game had been in progress, in apartment 6, on the third floor thereof, occupied by Solomon Fishbein. A Mrs. Frances Herman, 7 St. Marks Place, who had joined in the play early in the evening, received a visit from her husband, and shortly thereafter complained of feeling ill and departed. Soon after this, a knock was heard at the door, which was opened by a Mrs. Hilowitz. Four masked men entered, and with revolvers drawn ordered "hands up." Mr. Fishbein, who was standing at the far end of the apartment, approached the intruders, placing himself between them and his daughter, who was lying in bed. One of the intruders fired a shot, which struck Fishbein in the chest, felling him to the floor. The intruders immediately left the apartment, and upon their arrival on the street were arrested, and identified as George Kutz, 17 South 2d Street, Brooklyn, the man who had fired the shot, and Frederick Traina, 637 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. The men were questioned, with the result that Joseph Scottio, alias Scotti, and David Rosansky, alias David Molish, alias Bull, were mentioned as accomplices. Confessions were also obtained implicating Mr. and Mrs. Jack Herman. Kutz, Traina, and Rosansky pleaded guilty to Murder, Second Degree. Scottio has not, as yet, been apprehended. Mr. Herman is awaiting trial for Murder, First Degree. Upon advice of the District Attorney, no action has been taken against Mrs. Herman.

Assault Upon a Clergyman by Three Bolsheviks

On July 13, 1920, at 9.45 A. M., three men entered the rectory of St. George's Ukrainian Church, 22 East 7th Street, interviewed the pastor, Rev. Nicholas Eihertsky, ostensibly for the purpose of making arrangements for a contemplated marriage. The necessary fee of one dollar was given to the pastor, who turned to place the same in his strong box, whereupon one of the visitors discharged a revolver, and another struck the clergyman over the head with the butt of his. They escaped and were later arrested, giving their names as Anton Wiaslok, John Savinsky, and Sam Dero. Savinsky, it developed, had been accidentally shot in the shoulder, by one of his companions, during the struggle. Upon being searched, it was found that Savinsky had concealed in his hat, secured to the crown with adhesive plaster, hidden from view by a silk lining, three hacksaw blades. Further investigation developed the fact that it was Dero who had assaulted the clergyman. These men were Anarchists, and were identified by Rev. Father Kapitiack, Little Falls, New Jersey, as having committed a like assault upon him. Prisoners were indicted, pleaded guilty, and sentenced to States Prison.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

While confined in prison, these men, with the aid of John Carlo, who was sentenced to twenty-five years in States Prison for robbery, endeavored to secrete a quantity of dynamite which was allowed them by prison authorities, for blasting purposes, with the intention of making a wholesale jail delivery.

On October 2, 1920, at about 11.45 P. M., Thomas McCrohan, 17 Pike Street, 28 years, was shot and killed in the Downtown Paper Handlers Club, 14 Duane Street, and his body removed in a wagon and left on the sidewalk at Park Place and West Broadway.

Careful investigation was made with the result that John J. Luttrell, alias Snaps, of 4716 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, with whom the deceased had quarrelled on the night in question, was arrested. Joseph Burns, 1265 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was also seriously wounded, at the same time and place, and later died at the Broad Street Hospital. Prisoner indicted for Murder, First Degree, and is awaiting trial.

On March 26, 1920, at 12 Noon, Solomon Chibik, was assaulted with an iron bar, in his store, 273 Third Avenue, New York, for the purpose of robbery, and died shortly thereafter. Detectives assigned arrested James Gleason, 411 East 29th Street, 17 years, who pleaded guilty to Manslaughter, Second Degree. Prisoner was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory.

On May 22, 1920, at 11.20 A. M., Solomon Rosenthal, was held up, at revolver point, in hallway of premises 214 East 2d Street, and \$7 stolen from him. It was Rosenthal's custom to carry the pay-roll, which amounted to \$2,500, to these premises every Saturday. Lawrence Kilroy, Harry and Ella Sullivan were arrested. The Sullivans were formerly employed in the factory, and furnished Kilroy with the revolver and information as to when Rosenthal would enter the building. Kilroy was convicted, and turned over to the United States Army authorities, by whom he was wanted as a fugitive from justice.

**Assault and
Robbery**

On October 24, 1920, Annie Horowitz, 38 years, janitress, 429 Cherry Street, was found murdered in a vacant apartment on the first floor there. Detectives assigned arrested Rizziri Voschi, 29 years, charged with Homicide. Prisoner has been indicted and is awaiting trial.

On August 17, 1920, Tony Bellanina, 11 Summit Street, Brooklyn, was shot and killed at Clinton and Water Streets; his assailant escaped. Detectives assigned arrested Carlo Canino, 100 President Street, Brooklyn, charged with Homicide. Prisoner is now awaiting trial.

SECOND DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

Some time between the hours of 8.15 P. M. January 27, and 7.45 A. M., January 28, 1920, the loft occupied by Mahler Bros., dress and suit manufacturers, 32 West 20th Street, was burglarized and goods valued at \$6,000 stolen.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Detectives assigned, and on January 28, 1920, at 8.30 A.M., observed a number of packages being carried from premises 37 West 19th Street, to a wagon in charge of Louis Cohen. He was arrested, and when interrogated stated that he was employed by Terdeman and Abramowitz, and that the property was being conveyed from the loft of Schoen Bros, 37 W. 19th Street; that he was to deliver the same to Joseph Williams Company, 85 Bleecker Street, New York. Property recovered. Prisoner awaiting trial.

Committed Four Robberies

On February 15, 1920, at about 7.30 P. M., a member of the Detective Division was patrolling the 16th Precinct, in an effort to apprehend the perpetrators of a series of robberies reported to have taken place there. He arrested Frank Chiurella, 99 West Houston Street, in front of 25 Bond Street, on the charge of robbery and carrying concealed weapons. The connection of Chiurella with three other robberies was established. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to State's Prison for not less than 7½ years, nor more than 15 years.

On February 25, 1920, at 1.55 P.M., an unknown woman was found dead in premises, 168 W. 22nd Street. Detectives assigned. Investigation disclosed the fact that the deceased, accompanied by an unknown man, had rented a furnished room from Mrs. Rose Vannini, the lessee, on February 24, 1920. The deceased was identified by Rose Casanova, 835 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, as her sister, Mary Var Varo. Antonio Chiarelli, 12 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, was arrested on March 3, 1920, charged with Homicide. Prisoner was convicted of Manslaughter.

First National Bank Case

On March 3, 1920, at 6.15 P.M., Samuel Weldon, cashier, First National Bank, 2 Wall Street, reported that Charles Dorgan, a messenger in the employ of the bank, had collected checks and cash to the amount of \$77,949.37, and disappeared. Detectives assigned traced Dorgan to Wilson's Dancing Academy, Broadway and 46th Street, where on March 22, 1920, he was arrested, charged with violation of the Sullivan Law. All of the property, with the exception of \$949.37, was recovered. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to Elmira Reformatory.

Harriman & Co. Case

On March 29, 1920, at 5:30 P.M., Frank McGowan, Manager of Harriman & Company, 111 Broadway, reported the loss of \$118,000 worth of stocks and bonds. Investigation disclosed the fact that an extra runner had been employed by the above concern that morning, who gave the name of Dennis Shea, and his address as 159 W. 11th Street, New York City, and that it was he who disappeared with the stocks and bonds. After persistent efforts, on May 3, 1920, detectives arrested Leroy Gardner, 64 East Broadway, 16 years, who was identified as the Dennis Shea wanted. On August 4, 1920, Anthony Colonna, alias Jimmy Valentine, 370 E. 113th Street, and Louis Lax, 1842 Seventh Avenue, were arrested while endeavoring to dispose of \$34,000 worth of the stocks. On August 11, 1920, Robert Gardner, 57 Cherry Street, brother of

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Leroy Gardner, was arrested, charged with having in his possession \$64,000 worth of the stocks and bonds that were stolen. On June 15, 1920, Patrick Rowan, alias James Ryan, 307 W. 113th Street, Benjamin Silverman, Benjamin Steinberg and Abe Lewis, alias Fat Abe, were arrested while attempting to dispose of \$30,000 worth of stock, the property of Munds, Rogers and Stackpole, brokers, 44 Exchange Place, which was stolen by Leroy Gardner on March 9, 1920. The latter prisoners were arrested in Providence, Rhode Island. Patrick Rowan has delivered to the District Attorney of New York, \$5,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, the property of Harriman & Co. To date, property valued at \$103,000 has been recovered. Leroy Gardner was convicted, Anthony Colonna pleaded guilty, Louis Lax was acquitted, Robert Gardiner, Patrick Rowan, Benjamin Silverman, Benjamin Steinberg, and Abe Lewis are awaiting trial.

On March 13, 1920, Charles Sacks, 570 West Broadway, while in his place of business, in company with four others, was held up at revolver point by five unknown men, who stole jewelry and money valued at \$3,000. Detectives assigned, and on March 18, 1920, arrested Peter Migliorino, 203 Thompson Street; Vincent Amato, 47 King Street; Ralph Sirio, 50 Macdougall Street, and Thomas Riccio, 2308 Hughes Avenue, charged with this crime. Prisoners were convicted and sentenced to State's Prison for 16 years.

On June 14, 1920, at about 10:30 P.M., a member of the Detective Division was patrolling the Bowery, between Delancey and Rivington Streets, when several shots were fired. The detective saw a man running from Rivington Street in the direction of the Bowery, and he pursued the fugitive, who refused to stop at his command, until he had been shot in the left leg and left buttock. He was arrested and identified as Angel DeAnco, 217 Bowery, who had shot Rosa DeMaria, at the corner of Chrystie and Rivington Streets. Prisoner is awaiting trial.

**Shooting of
Rosa DeMaria**

On July 16, 1920, the store of Frederick Osamm Company, 245 Seventh Avenue, was burglarized. Detectives assigned learned that a case of needles, valued at \$2,500 had been stolen. William Hochmeyer was suspected and arrested in connection with this crime. Property recovered. Prisoner awaiting trial.

THIRD DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On March 15, 1920, a quantity of raw silk valued at \$218,000, was stolen from a freight car of the New York Central Railroad, at 11th Avenue and 30th Street, by persons unknown. On April 25, 1920, Theodore Serlen, Benjamin Serlen, Peter Jorgensen and Samuel Weiner were arrested in Maspeth, L. I., and charged with the crime. Property recovered. Prisoners indicted by Federal Grand Jury and awaiting trial.

Grand Larceny

ANNUAL REPORT OF

On May 22, 1920, at about 6 A. M., four unknown men entered the saloon of James Smith, 466 Tenth Avenue, and at revolver point, held up the bartender, Thomas Lord, and other patrons, stole \$50 from the cash register, \$12 from Lord's pocket and escaped. Detectives assigned. Edward Harding, 20 Bethune Street, and Joseph Reilly, 536 Ninth Avenue, were arrested, convicted and sentenced to State's Prison.

On June 17, 1920, Frank Page, 339 W. 48th Street; John Egan, 502 W. 39th Street, and Joseph Brown, 524 W. 39th Street, were arrested at 339 W. 48th Street, charged with having revolvers in their possession. Detectives connected them with a holdup at the Bennett Haberdashery Store, Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, on June 7, 1920, where jewelry and silk shirts valued at \$2,400 were stolen. All were convicted and sentenced to State's Prison.

Homicide in Hotel Plymouth

On November 3, 1920, at about 7:15 A.M., report was received that an unknown man had been killed in Room 805 of the Plymouth Hotel, 257 W. 38th Street. The deceased was identified as Leeds Vaughn Waters, Bronxville, N. Y. Investigation resulted in the arrest of John Reidy, alias Whitey Dunn, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, who made a full confession.

Bank Robbery

On December 20, 1920, the First National Bank of Milltown, N. J., was burglarized by four unknown men. Stocks and bonds valued at \$27,000 were stolen. Two men were taken into custody at the time of the occurrence, the remaining two escaping with the proceeds of the burglary. On December 21, 1920, Henry L. Bitzberger, Jerome B. Schaffe and Chester Levene, charged with this crime were arrested. Prisoners were placed in the Tombs Prison awaiting extradition to New Jersey. On January 3, 1921, Henry L. Bitzberger made his escape by sawing the bars of his cell window. His wife was kept under surveillance, and on January 5, 1921, she was followed to Providence, Rhode Island, where she was met by a man who was recognized as Henry L. Bitzberger. He was immediately placed under arrest and returned to this jurisdiction where he is held awaiting extradition.

FOURTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On August 12, 1920, Anna Westervelt, 1412 Second Avenue; Walter McKeon, 174 E. 85th Street; Frank Rubino, 242 E. 90th Street, and George Rubino, same address, were arrested, charged with having in their possession a quantity of jewelry, for which they could not satisfactorily account. Investigation developed the fact that the apartment of Mrs. K. B. Stevens, 927 Fifth Avenue, and the apartments of four other complainants had been burglarized. Property recovered. Anna Westervelt received a suspended sentence. Walter McKeon was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory; George and Frank Rubino were sentenced to State's Prison.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

On August 20, 1920, at about 1.15 P. M., Albert Hovey and Frank Zieris, **Payroll Hold-Up** employees of the Hammond Typewriter Company, 537 E. 69th Street, while on their way from the Guarantee Trust Company, Madison Avenue and 60th Street, to the office of the Hammond Typewriter Company, with a payroll of \$4,841, were held up and robbed at revolver point by two unknown men who made their escape, in front of 420 E. 69th Street. Detectives assigned arrested Joseph F. Holland, 305 W. 150th Street, who admitted his guilt but refused to give any information concerning his confederate. Prisoner convicted.

On February 26, 1920, at about 1.15 A.M., Ralph Caleron, 63 E. 133rd **Stabbing** Street, was found suffering from stab wounds in the left chest from which he died while being conveyed to the Harlem Hospital, detectives assigned arrested Pietro Hermida, 266 W. 10th Street, 17 years, who admitted that he had stabbed the deceased during an altercation. Prisoner acquitted.

FIFTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On September 7, 1920, at about 1 P. M., while engaged in a game of pool at 2212 Fifth Avenue, John H. Crawford, 2250 Fifth Avenue, was stabbed by an unknown man during an altercation. Crawford was removed to Harlem Hospital where he died. Detectives assigned and investigation developed the fact that Charles Coleman, alias "Black Cat," was the perpetrator of this crime. Coleman was arrested, convicted and sentenced to from 7 to 15 years in State's Prison.

On September 3, 1920, at about 8.30 A.M., Morris H. Protter, manager of a store at 1398 St. Nicholas Avenue, reported that two unknown men entered his place of business and held him up at revolver point, attempting to chloroform him. Detectives assigned arrested Max Greenberg, David Littman and Irving Hernburg, charged with this crime. Case pending.

On December 16, 1920, at about 11.55 P.M., Police Lieutenant Floyd Horton was shot by an unknown man who was escaping from the hallway of 540 W. 146th Street, where he had discharged a revolver. Investigation developed the fact that Lieutenant Horton, who was on his way home, observed the unknown man hurriedly board an automobile in front of the above premises, whereupon Lieutenant Horton, who was in pursuit, jumped upon the running board of the car and in response to his command to stop the automobile, was fired upon and returned the fire. Lieutenant Horton was wounded and fell to the roadway and from this position emptied his gun at the occupants of the car. He then noted the license number of it upon a piece of paper. Lieutenant Horton later died at the hospital to which he had been removed as the result of a gunshot wound in the right lung. On December 17, 1920, at 7 A.M., the automobile was located in front of a garage at 36 Beach Street. At 8.35 A.M., Nicholas Laresch, who arrived at the garage **Police Lieutenant Slain**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

and admitted ownership of the automobile, was placed under arrest. Upon being questioned, he stated that his brother, Joseph Laresch, had been shot and killed by Lieutenant Horton as they were making their escape on the night previous, and that his body was left at the apartment of his brother. He further stated that the occupants of the automobile, at the time of the shooting, were Mrs. Lucile Brooks, Joseph Laresch, and himself. Detectives arrested Mrs. Lucile Brooks and one Kavanagh, who were held as material witnesses. Nicholas Laresch has been indicted. Case pending.

SIXTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On February 20, 1920, Thomas Carfaro, 230 E. 115th Street, and Frank Rizzo, 247 Mott Street, were arrested and charged with the commission of a flat burglary, and the possession of burglar's tools. Property, to the amount of \$300 was recovered. The defendants, it was found, were implicated in twelve other burglaries. Carfaro was sentenced to 4 years and 6 months, and Rizzo, who had four prior convictions, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 7 years and 1 month.

On March 30, 1920, Frank Arthur was arrested, charged with theft from telephone coin boxes. Detectives assigned connected him with robbing one hundred and sixty-two telephone coin boxes. He was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary.

On June 16, 1920, William Schneider, 762 Courtlandt Avenue, and Otto Renner, same address, were arrested and charged with robbery, having brutally assaulted Arthur Bahr, a station agent, at Hunts Point Road and Whitlock Avenue, while in the company of one Helen Lenny. Investigation developed the fact that the complainant had been lured to the scene of the crime by the girl, who was in league with the prisoners. Helen Lenny was arrested and sentenced to the House of Good Shepherd. Schneider and Renner were sentenced to the New York City Reformatory.

On November 1, 1920, at about 2.15 P.M., Ralph Kreiger, 1774 Bryant Avenue, complained that he had been held up and robbed by three unknown colored men, of diamonds to the value of \$25,000. Investigation developed the fact that Ralph Krieger had received on consignment from Arthur Groenan, diamonds valued at \$5,000; that he in collusion with Samuel Strahl, 560 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn, had planned a fake holdup. Krieger and Strahl were arrested. Case pending. Property recovered.

Payroll Taken

On February 6, 1920, Sidney Marks, 627 W. 136th Street, and Saul Meyer, 1816 Madison Avenue, were held up at revolver point by four unknown men and robbed of the payroll of the Simon Ascher Knitting Mills, at Third Avenue and 136th Street, which amounted to \$5,505.76. The robbers escaped

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

in an automobile. Detectives assigned and on February 7, 1920, arrested John Malone, Daniel Waches, and William Lee, who were charged with this crime. Prisoners were convicted.

SEVENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On October 6, 1920, at 1.30 P.M., Benedict Costello, 649 Crescent Avenue, 22 years, was arrested, charged with holding up Thomas J. Dudgeon, 249 E. 203rd Street, at revolver point and taking cash and jewelry from his person, while in the Botanical Gardens, at Twin Lake Bridge. Detectives, who were patrolling in an automobile, observed the robbery, stopped their machine, and, as they were about to alight from same, Costello fired three revolver shots at them. The fire was returned by one of the detectives. Prisoner was indicted and held in heavy bail to await trial.

**Robbery in the
Botanical
Gardens**

EIGHTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On May 15, 1920, Fritz Stoeffel, a messenger for G. Siegel Company, Rosebank, Staten Island, was held up by two unknown men at Chestnut Avenue, Rosebank, Staten Island. He was robbed of the company payroll, amounting to \$2,984.34, the robbers making their escape in an automobile. Detectives assigned arrested Harry Smith, alias Swiss, 110 Chrystie Street, chauffeur; Albert Becker, 935 Bay Street, Stapleton, and William Krome, 22 Simonson Avenue, Clifton. Through information obtained from Albert Becker, William Rookey, Emile Langhben, William Troutman and George Anson were arrested, resulting in the clearing up of a number of burglaries on piers in Staten Island. Prisoners were all convicted. Smith and Krome were sentenced to 14 years in State's Prison; Rookey sentenced to 31½ years; Langhben sentenced to 17½ years; Anson sentenced to 14½ years; Troutman sentenced to the New York County Penitentiary. Becker was convicted of Assault, Robbery and Burglary and deported.

TENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On July 4, 1920, at 3 A.M., the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Johnson, 852 E. 29th Street, Brooklyn, was entered by a negro. Having been awakened by a noise, Mr. Johnson, carrying a rifle and accompanied by his wife, went to the lower floor where they were met by the intruder, who seized the rifle and assaulted Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, fracturing their skulls, and made his escape. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson later died at the Kings County Hospital. On July 8, 1920, John P. Bolgo was arrested, charged with Homicide. Prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to death.

On August 31, 1920, at about 9 P.M., Fred Friedman, 17 years, was struck with a stone while a passenger on a Sea Beach line train at 62nd Street between 11th and 12th Avenues, as a result of which he died in the Kings County Hospital. Investigation developed the fact that certain

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad employees, who were on strike, threw stones at the passing train. Twelve of the attacking strikers were arrested charged with Homicide, five of them have been convicted, and the remainder are awaiting trial.

On January 25, 1920, at 2 A.M., Frederick Michaels, 1495 E. 10th Street, was held up at revolver point by three unknown men, in the hallway of his residence and robbed of cash and jewelry amounting to \$250. Detectives assigned on January 31, 1920, arrested John J. McWalters, 883 E. 13th Street, 21 years; Joseph Mazzone, 3822 Fort Hamilton Parkway, and John Joyce, 103 Eighth Street, 17 years, charged with the crime. Prisoners were convicted and sentenced to State's Prison.

On June 28, 1920, at about 11 A.M., Harry Hamm, 2044-a Fulton Street, while walking on Fulton Street near Van Sinder Avenue, was held up at revolver point, and robbed by two unknown men. Detectives on July 3, 1920, arrested James Nevin, finding in his possession a ring valued at \$600, which proved to be part of the proceeds of the robbery. On November 30, 1920, detectives arrested Charles Ricklefs and John Willis, charged with complicity. Prisoners awaiting trial.

On November 20, 1920, at about 11 P.M., Solomon Winch, 64 Tapscott Place, while walking on Tapscott Place was held up by three unknown men, knocked senseless and robbed of cash and jewelry to the amount of \$1,700. Detectives on November 25, 1920, arrested Louis Hoffman, who was identified by the complainant, and is awaiting trial.

On November 22, 1920, Henry Fettel, 187 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, was held up at revolver point by three unknown men, at the door of his residence, and robbed of jewelry valued at \$2,910. The patrolman on post arrested Walter Phinney, who was identified by Mr. Fettel, confessed and implicated Bo Mullin and George King. Detectives kept the residence of King under surveillance, with the result that on December 25, 1920, they followed his wife to 420 W. 116th Street, where they arrested him, who had in his possession the watch and chain of Mr. Fettel. Phinney and King have both been indicted, and are held in \$150,000 bail awaiting trial.

FOURTEENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On April 11, 1920, at about 8.45 P.M., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Corado, 597 President Street, Brooklyn, were shot in their residence by Joseph Piccarillo, the owner of the premises. Detectives assigned developed the fact that Joseph Piccarillo had entered the apartment of Joseph Corado, and engaged the latter in an argument over the non-payment of the rent. Piccarillo shot Corado in the left arm and groin, and Mrs. Corado in the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

abdomen, and made his escape. The victims were removed to the Holy Family Hospital, where Mrs. Corado died. Piccarillo was later arrested, convicted and sentenced to from 4 to 8 years in State's Prison.

On June 7, 1920, at 8.45 A.M., the haberdashery store of R. W. Bennett and Company, 106 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was entered by three unknown men, who at revolver point commanded David D. Feldman, salesman; James J. Quinn, letter-carrier, and Thomas Jenkins, manager of the store, to descend to the cellar where they were bound and gagged, after which jewelry, cash and silk shirts to the value of \$1,583 were stolen. Detectives on June 21, 1920, arrested John Egan, 21 years, 502 W. 39th Street; Joseph Brown, 19 years, 524 W. 30th Street, and Frank Page, 21 years, 339 W. 48th Street. All were convicted, Egan and Page being sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for 15 years, and Brown to from 10 to 20 years.

On March 18, 1920, Mrs. Mary Van, 366 State Street, Brooklyn, proprietress of a furnished room house, was attacked in the basement of said premises by two unknown men; they tied her to a chair, struck her on the head with a hammer until she became unconscious, took four diamond rings from her fingers, valued at \$800, and made their escape. Detectives developed the fact that the two men had engaged a furnished room, from the victim, two days prior to the assault. By means of a laundry mark on a soiled collar left in the room, it was established that one of the men was a railroad employee by the name of Milton Mauer, and his photograph was positively identified by Mrs. Van as that of one of the two men who had assaulted and robbed her. On August 5, 1920, Mauer was arrested, and made a confession implicating Vincent Kowosmvlite, 505 Fourth Avenue, Long Island City. Property in this case was recovered, together with the proceeds of other burglaries. Prisoners convicted, and sentenced to 10 years in State's Prison.

FIFTEENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On October 21, 1920, Hannah Leidner, 6-8 Conway Street, Brooklyn, reported that her apartment was entered by means of false keys and jewelry, cash and liberty bonds valued at \$2,885 stolen. Detectives assigned and on November 13, 1920, Thomas Meehan and William Marwig, ex-convicts, were arrested after having shot one of the detectives. Upon being questioned the prisoners admitted the Leidner burglary, part of the proceeds of the same being found upon the person of Thomas Meehan. Investigation developed that the prisoners were wanted by the Buffalo authorities, having escaped from the Erie Penitentiary, where Marwig was held awaiting trial for Homicide and Meehan for violation of Section 2 of the United States Penal Law. Prisoners were delivered to the Sheriff of Erie County.

On November 22, 1919, at about 10 P.M., Jeanette Rosen, 1742 Union Street, Brooklyn, while walking on Eastern Parkway, between Brooklyn

ANNUAL REPORT OF

and Kingston Avenues, was held up by three unknown men, one of whom struck her with a wrench, and stole her purse containing \$115 in cash. Detectives assigned on February 28, 1920, arrested Theodore Cominsky, 18 years, and Emil Oliver, 17 years, charged with Assault and Robbery. Oliver was convicted and sentenced to from 5 to 10 years in Sing Sing prison and Cominsky was convicted and sentenced to Elmira Reformatory.

SIXTEENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

Arson Cases

On January 2, 1920, Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy reported that a number of incendiary fires had occurred in the Borough of Queens. Detectives assigned and on January 10, 1920, observed John Mayer, 144 Noll Street, Brooklyn, 15 years, acting in a suspicious manner while watching a fire at 424 Knickerbocker Avenue. Mayer was arrested and upon being questioned stated that he, together with Charles Papa, 21 Wilson Avenue, 16 years; Michael Dooley, 50 Noll Street, 15 years, and Albert Michael, 131 Noll Street, 15 years, had started 40 or 50 fires in various tenement houses for the purpose of robbing tenants in the vicinity of the fire. Mayer was on parole from Hoboken, N. J., having committed a larceny there during a fire. Prisoners were all convicted.

On September 20, 1920, at about 12.05 A.M., six unknown men entered the cafe of Scharf Brothers, 412 Meeker Avenue, and at revolver point held up and robbed Edward Scharf, Charles Lopez, and Albert Meyers, of cash and jewelry valued at \$961. Lopez, who was slow in raising his hands when ordered to do so, was shot and killed by one of robbers. Detectives assigned arrested William Mahoney, alias Maloney, and James Sheehan, charged with Homicide. Prisoners are held awaiting trial.

Unusual Detective Work

On October 23, 1920, at about 9.30 P. M., while patrolling Wallabout Street near Lee Avenue, detectives observed an automobile containing seven men, who answered the description of those wanted in connection with a hold-up at 113 Richardson Street, on October 2, 1920, when at revolver point, \$1,200 in cash was stolen from a cash register. Six of the men were arrested and charged with this crime, three of whom possessed revolvers. Convictions were obtained and resulted in one of the men being sentenced to 7 years in State's Prison.

On November 30, 1920, at about 2.15 P.M., Austin Young, 39 years, and Irving Cohen, 18 years, employees of Kean, Taylor & Company, 5 Nassau Street, who were to deliver \$466,000 worth of Liberty Bonds to Igoe Bros., 69 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, were held up and robbed in front of 69 Metropolitan Avenue, by four unknown men. Detectives assigned arrested Antonio DiGregorio, an employee of Kean, Taylor & Company, who confessed that he had planned the robbery with one Vanelli, 500 E. 11th Street, and Joseph Amoruso, 225 E. 107th Street. Vanelli and Amoruso were arrested and positively identified. Prisoners are held awaiting trial.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

EIGHTEENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On January 12, 1920, at 1 A.M., Dominic Taplace, hackman, 164 Third Street, Mineola, L. I., reported that while he was driving two unknown men from Mineola to Jamaica, he was struck on the head with a blackjack, the blow rendering him unconscious. Detectives assigned arrested Salvatore Morman and George Dunn, 941 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, who were identified by the complainant. Prisoners convicted and sentenced to State's Prison for 5 years.

On October 24, 1920, an unknown dead man was found in a lot on Harmon Street, near Forrest Avenue, Ridgewood, apparently beaten to death. Detectives assigned developed the fact that the unknown dead man was William Hessner, and that he had been fatally assaulted in the rear room of a saloon near the place where the body was found. Edward Ehr Gott and Charles Rotteck were arrested, and charged with Homicide. Prisoners held awaiting trial.

**Beaten to Death
in Saloon**

Exceptionally Difficult Cases Successfully Handled by Special Squads

AUTOMOBILE SQUAD:

On January 1, 1920, the Cadillac Motor Company reported that a 1920 Cadillac touring car had been stolen from the storeroom of that concern on a false pass. On January 2, 1920, Adolph Mainzer was arrested, the stolen car having been found in his possession; Julius Baehr was also arrested. As a result of these arrests, eight other stolen cars, amounting in the aggregate to \$20,000 were recovered. Cases still pending.

**Automobile
Larcenies**

On December 4, 1920, while detectives were investigating garages, they arrested five men, charged with the larceny of nine automobiles, valued at \$16,285, all recovered. Prisoners alleged that they had stolen the cars with the consent of the owners, who, as a result of the theft, intended collecting the insurance. Detectives are still working on the case in an effort to implicate the owners.

**Alleged
Conspiracy to
Collect Insurance**

On March 4, 1920, detectives went to New Haven, Connecticut, and arrested Jerome Kraus, who was charged with the theft of a Cadillac touring car, valued at \$5,000. As a result of this arrest, twenty other stolen cars were recovered, fourteen of which had been sold to dealers in Hartford, Connecticut, and six in Boston, Massachusetts. On April 11, 1920, George Jones, James Horan and James Duncan, were arrested in Brownsville, charged with stealing Ford cars. Although forty-two of the cars were located, they could not be identified, as the numbers were nearly obliterated. During the trial it was shown that about two hundred Ford cars had been shipped south by the defendants. Both prisoners were convicted.

**Wholesale Theft
of Automobiles**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Recovery of Forty-two Ford Cars

On July 12, 1920, Morris Elias, of Newark, New Jersey, was arrested in Washington, D. C., and charged with the larceny of forty-two Ford cars, valued at \$20,000, all of which were recovered.

SAFE AND LOFT SQUAD:

On January 7, 1920, detectives arrested Florence Donovan, 432 W. 27th Street, Thomas O'Brien, 433 W. 33rd Street, and Charles Fischer, Yonkers, N. Y., charged with the larceny of 21 bales of silk, valued at \$60,000, the same having been stolen from the Lloyd Sabaudo Steamship Company, Pier 95, North River. Property recovered.

On May 28, 1920, detectives arrested Matthew Donovan, 12th Avenue and 24th Street, charged with acting in concert with several others and stealing 50 cases of woolens, valued at \$175,000. Property recovered and prisoner convicted.

ITALIAN SQUAD:

Homicide— Assailant Ar- rested in Italy

On March 7, 1920, at about 6 P.M., Lena Spinelli, 18 years, and Josephine Gentile, 19 years, were shot and killed at Mulberry and Kenmare Streets by Vincenzo Papaccio, whom it was found had shot at and wounded Guiseppe DiCesare, and had made his escape. Detectives located Papaccio in Naples, Italy, where he had been arrested, awaiting extradition to the United States.

On September 17, 1920, Vincenzo Sturiano, 23 years, 471 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn; Frank Marsalo, 24 years, 501 Fountain Avenue, Brooklyn, and Guiseppe Amato, were arrested on complaint of Luigi Boccia, 470 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, that they had, on September 12, 1920, at 1 A.M., entered his home and at revolver point held up eight friends and himself, taking \$2,000 in money and jewelry and making their escape. All were convicted and sentenced to State's Prison.

Cases of Undue and Disproportionate Leniency

On July 20, 1919, Eleanor Brown, 307 West 119th Street, was shot in the abdomen by Bradie Hutsin, alias Hutchinson, a negro, in her apartment. She was removed to Knickerbocker Hospital, where she died on September 7, 1919. Cause of shooting was Hutsin's jealousy of another colored man who was visiting Eleanor Brown while Hutsin was away. A circular was sent out for Hutsin and he was finally arrested on April 22, 1920, in Cleveland, Ohio. On June 11, 1920, Bradie Hutsin was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter, first degree, and was sentenced to not less than six years nor more than ten in State's Prison.

On February 10, 1920, George and William Nicholson, 515 West 145th Street, were arrested, charged with burglary of flat of Francis Cox, 1580 Amsterdam Avenue, stealing jewelry and money to value of \$40. Upon being

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

searched, the proceeds of another burglary was also found on George Nicholson. On March 10, 1920, George Nicholson, who had a previous conviction against him, was sentenced to the Penitentiary, and sentence was suspended in the case of William Nicholson.

On August 20, 1920, Albert Kinsella and William Dunn were arrested. Both were charged with having burglarized the apartment of Olive Baggett, 526 West 139th Street, by jimmying the door. Investigation proved that they had committed a number of other flat burglaries in adjoining precincts. At the time of his arrest, William Dunn was under a suspended sentence, on a charge of burglary; he was sentenced to the Penitentiary. Kinsella was also under a previous suspended sentence.

On November 22, 1920, Louis Kiss was arrested, charged with burglarizing freight cars at 129th Street and North River. On December 10, he received a suspended sentence, although Kiss had a bad record as a juvenile and had other juveniles in the neighborhood commit numerous burglaries on freight cars, three juveniles being arrested when Kiss was.

On October 25, 1920, Edwin F. Tate was arrested, charged with breaking into a drug store at 4257 Broadway and attempting to open safe in rear of store. He was found hiding in basement of the building by arresting officer. He pleaded guilty and on November 17, 1920, was sentenced to two and a half years in State's Prison. Tate had previously served terms in Sing Sing, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, for the same crime.

On September 2, 1920, Zola Goldfarb, a soldier, stole an automobile, and while escaping with it ran upon the sidewalk in front of the Hippodrome Theatre, causing the death of Louis Murphy of Hagerstown, N. Y., and seriously injuring several other persons. On September 3, Goldfarb was arrested, charged with homicide and grand larceny. He was indicted, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and on December 21, 1920, was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory. He was 20 years of age when arrested.

On January 26, 1920, Lawrence McCort was arrested for forgery and received a suspended sentence. On July 29, 1920, he was arrested for grand larceny, stealing two cement machines, valued at \$400. McCort received a suspended sentence on the grand larceny charge on October 28, 1920.

George Meierdiercks, Sr., and George Meierdiercks, Jr., were arrested on November 17, 1920, at about 6 p. m., in premises, 4301 First Avenue, Brooklyn, a former liquor saloon, for unlawfully having in their place of business, concealed in a locked safe, three large paper packages containing cocaine (about three pounds). They were arraigned on a charge of unlawful possession of cocaine and were held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, in \$500 bail, on November 18, 1920. Both prisoners were tried in the latter court and were acquitted on January 18, 1921.

Narcotic Drugs

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Cologas Mattina was arrested on January 18, 1921, at about 9 P. M., in front of premises 217 Chrystie Street, for unlawfully selling (2) two paper packages (decks) of heroin for the sum of \$2. Prisoner was arraigned on January 19, 1921, charged with unlawfully selling narcotics (short affidavit), and the case was postponed until January 21, 1921, at 9 A. M. Prisoner was again arraigned, charged with unlawfully selling a quantity of heroin for the sum of \$2, and was discharged.

Cases in Which Defendant, While on Bail, Committed New Crimes

Felonious Assault

On January 21, 1920, Dominick Colucci, of 201 Bay 43d Street, Brooklyn, was arrested, charged by Joseph Pellegrino, of 127 Sullivan Street, with cutting him on face and hand during an altercation at Sullivan and Prince Streets, at 9.30 P. M., January 11, 1920. Prisoner was also supposed to have cut one Frank Lupo, of 59 Charles Street, on left hand, and also cutting one Mano Rossi, of 174 Spring Street, on right breast and both arms, at same time and place. Prisoner was charged with felonious assault by the above complainant and on January 21, 1920, he was held in \$1,500 bail for examination January 23, 1920. On January 23, 1920, case was adjourned until January 26, 1920, bail being reduced to \$1,000. On January 26, 1920, prisoner was held in \$1,000 bail, on felonious assault charge, for the action of Grand Jury.

While the above prisoner was out on bail, he was arrested on June 30, 1920, charged by Maria Calivano, of 585 East 188th Street, Bronx, with having burglarized her apartment at the above address, and on July 23, 1920, he was convicted and sentenced to serve from two and a half to five years in State's Prison, on said burglary charge. The felonious assault charge is still pending and will be taken up at the expiration of his present sentence.

Max Gold was charged with the larceny of a pocketbook containing \$30.11 in cash from the person of Jacob Weissman, on October 1, 1920, while on a north-bound Broadway surface car at 33d Street. Held in \$1,500 bail, on October 5, 1920.

The defendant was again arrested on a charge of pocket-picking on November 11, 1920, and sentenced to five years in State's Prison.

On January 1, 1920, Morris Fishel was charged with placing his left hand in the trousers pocket of Louis Mahoney, while he was about to board a train, and stole \$7. Fishel was held in \$2,500 bail for trial on January 7, 1920.

In the meanwhile, Fishel got in trouble again and is now serving a seven-year sentence in Boston, Mass., for grand larceny.

On May 7, 1920, Charles Dunton, alias Charles Duncan, was arrested in front of 39 Frankfort Street, charged by Henry D. Maxted, of Thompson &

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Binger, with acting in concert with an unknown man, striking him in the face and attempting to steal a package containing \$3,426.71. Dunton was held in \$5,000 bail for action of the Grand Jury. **Highway Robbery**

Charles Dunton was again arrested in company with one Frank Hessey, on February 26, 1921, on the charge of burglary, committed at 570 West 172d Street. Both were held in \$1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, on March 1, 1921. Defendant Hessey is at present on bail for crime mentioned.

Peter Palmer was arrested, June 14, 1921, on a charge of burglary. He is charged with acting in concert with one John Walsh, also an ex-convict, picture No. 43392, in forcing an entrance to a butcher store owned by Salvatore Vitozzi, of 11 Roosevelt Street, and stealing meats and money amounting to \$25. Palmer and Walsh were held in \$2,000 bail each, for examination, June 16, 1921.

Palmer was arrested, with Charles Cavanaugh, Thomas McGrath and Thomas Farrell, on November 20, 1920, charged with burglary and safe blowing, at Meyer Danzig & Co., 300 Water Street. Farrell was discharged, but Palmer, Cavanaugh and McGrath were indicted by the Grand Jury and are now out on bail, pending trial. He has been arrested nine times, convicted five times, and served time in the Catholic Protectory and Penitentiary. **Safe-Blowing**

James Hennessy was arrested, charged with forcing skylight on loft building at 1797 First Avenue and stealing a quantity of shirts valued at \$3,000. He was arraigned on December 21, 1920, and released on \$2,000 bail. On January 13, 1921, he was again arrested, charged with forcing door of apartment at 309 East 95th Street, for which he was held for trial. Hennessy pleaded guilty to both indictments, and was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory.

On April 3, 1920, John J. Quigley was arrested, charged with grand larceny of automobile and merchandise, and on April 24, 1920, was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory. At time of his arrest he was out on bail on two separate felony charges, having been arrested by the uniformed force.

On May 26, 1920, John Barry was arrested, charged with assault and burglary, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory. At time of arrest he was out on bail on two separate charges of burglary.

On July 10, 1920, Frank Blair, and two others, were arrested, charged with burglary, and on August 3, 1920, Blair pleaded guilty to burglary in third degree and received a suspended sentence. Blair at time of arrest was out on bail on a charge of robbery, and the Judge, in accepting a plea of guilty, embodied the robbery charge in it.

On November 5, 1920, James Walsh was arrested, charged with burglary, and admitted to \$1,500 bail. While out on said bail, was again arrested, charged

ANNUAL REPORT OF

with robbery, and is at present in City Prison awaiting trial, he being held in sum of \$25,000 on second charge.

On November 5, 1920, Joseph Hughes was arrested, charged with burglary, and was held in \$1,500 for trial. While out on bail, was again arrested, charged with robbery; was convicted and sentenced to twelve years in State's Prison.

On November 5, 1920, Henry Rines was arrested, charged with burglary, and released in \$1,000 bail. While on bail was again arrested on November 10, 1920, by a uniformed patrolman, on charge of burglary, and was then held in the sum of \$10,000 bail.

On February 7, 1920, James Malone, alias Coyne, was arrested, charged with robbing a pay-roll clerk of \$5,505.67 at 137th Street and Third Avenue. He was out on \$1,000 bail at the time, having been arrested previously, charged with assault and robbery. He received a sentence of seven and a half years to fifteen years in State's Prison, with a case still pending against him.

On May 22, 1920, Henry Ware was arrested, charged with burglary. On May 25, 1920, he was held in \$1,000 bail for trial.

On September 8, 1920, he, while released on bail in the above case, was arrested on the charge of grand larceny. On September 10, 1920, he was held in \$1,500 bail for trial.

On November 10, 1920, Ware was sentenced to not less than two years and six months and not more than five years in State's Prison on the burglary charge. Bench warrant for grand larceny lodged against the prisoner in State's Prison in the other case.

On July 19, 1919, Harry Irvin was arrested, charged with assault and robbery on complaint of John Killgannon, 823 Third Avenue. He was admitted to bail. On October 20, 1920, he was held for the Grand Jury, the original bail, \$2,500, being continued. On March 6, 1920, while released on bail, he was arrested, charged with assaulting a policeman, and for this crime he was sentenced to the Penitentiary on October 26, 1920. The assault and robbery case has not been disposed of. A bench warrant has been filed against him.

Felonious Assault and Larceny

On March 6, 1920, William Sullivan was arrested, charged with felonious assault on a policeman, and was held in \$3,000 bail for the Grand Jury, on March 18, 1920. He was indicted for assault in the second degree, and was admitted to bail in the above amount. On May 17, 1920, while out on bail, he was again arrested, charged with grand larceny, on complaint of Arthur Patt, and was held in \$1,500 bail. The Grand Jury reduced this charge to petit larceny, for which he was sentenced to the Workhouse for 60 days, in the Court of Special Sessions. On the assault charge he was sentenced to the penitentiary, in the County Court, on October 26, 1920.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

On April 3, 1920, Eugene Hannivan was arrested, charged with felonious assault on a policeman, and was held in \$2,500 bail. While on bail in this case he was again arrested, charged with burglary, on complaint of Morris Pincus, 5020 Third Avenue. On this charge he was held in \$3,000 bail for the Grand Jury, on July 8, 1920. On the assault charge he was sentenced to the Penitentiary October 26, 1920. The burglary charge has not been disposed of. A bench warrant has been filed against him.

**Felonious Assault
and Burglary**

On February 13, 1920, Nathan Selig was arrested for felonious assault; he was released in \$1,500 bail, and while out, was again arrested for grand larceny in Kings County, for which he was sentenced to the Penitentiary.

On July 15, 1920, Edward Lang was arrested, charged with the grand larceny of an automobile. He had been previously arrested on a similar charge and is out on \$3,000 bail in each case.

On July 24, 1919, Frank Intall was arrested, charged with assault and robbery by George Gouldsberg, 435 Fifth Street, Brooklyn. Intall, in company with two other men, held Gouldsberg up at revolver point and took from his pocket (\$75) seventy-five dollars. The prisoner was arraigned on July 31, 1919. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury and later admitted to bail.

**Assault and
Robbery**

On February 27, 1920, while out on bail, Intall was arrested at the corner of Sackett and Court Streets, Brooklyn, while engaged in an altercation, and when searched, a fully loaded .38 calibre revolver was found in his pocket. He was arrested and held to await the action of the Grand Jury, being admitted to bail.

On March 31, 1920, Intall was discharged on the assault and robbery charge. On April 5, 1920, he was sent to the Penitentiary on charge of unlawfully carrying a dangerous weapon, in the Kings County Court.

Louis Feldman was arrested on November, 1919, charged with the larceny of several automobiles, and after indictment, was released on \$10,000 bail, furnished by a surety company.

During the time he was awaiting trial on the above charge, he was arrested, charged with burglary, involving a quantity of silk valued at \$2,500. The prisoner, and two others, who were arrested with him at the time, were indicted prior to final action by the Magistrates' Court, and released in \$6,000 bail, which was also furnished by a surety company. On June 25, 1920, Feldman was sentenced to Sing Sing for two and a half years on the first arrest. The Brooklyn case is pending his release; bench warrant has been filed at Sing Sing.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

On May 11, 1920, Mario Tortora and Tony Fuscho were arrested, charged with stabbing one Nicholas Allocco on the face and body during an altercation over the payment of a gambling debt. Both prisoners were released in \$1,000 bail, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, and both cases are still pending.

On February 6, 1921, Mario Tortora was again arrested on the complaint of Ralph Casino, charged with shooting him in the jaw, arm, and left side, during a dispute relative to a contract for cement construction, on which they both had given an estimate. Tony Fuscho also was implicated in this case, but made his escape, and an alarm was sent out for him.

The case of Charles V. Meehan is not only one of ill-advised clemency, but shameless abuse of the bail-bond as well.

On June 15, 1920, he was arrested, charged with grand larceny. On the 10th of September, following, sentence was suspended on him in the Court of General Sessions. He was again arrested, on the 24th of the same month, charged with burglary. He was dismissed on this occasion. Once more, on the 23d of November, he was arrested, charged with grand larceny, and held in \$1,500 bail, for the grand jury. While at liberty, on bail, in this case, he was again arrested charged with robbery, on the 4th of December. He was released, on this occasion, under \$1,500 bail. When this case was subsequently called for trial, this bail was declared forfeited, Meehan failing to appear.

Safe Burglary

Timothy O'Hara and George Williams were arrested in this City, December 1, 1919, charged with safe burglary; they were released on \$20,000 bail. While this case was pending against them, they were arrested in Boston, Mass., for a similar offense.

Louis Goldberg was arrested, February 18, 1920, charged with grand larceny. He was released under \$1,000 bail. He was arrested again April 10, 1920, for forgery. Both cases are pending.

BOARD OF SURGEONS

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE SURGICAL BUREAU IN COMPARISON WITH THE YEAR 1919

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS	1920	1919
Total number of members of the Force admitted to sick report -	5757	5571
Total number of admissions, all causes (re-admissions classed as admissions) - - - - -	12621	9646
Aggregate number of days absent on sick report of members of the Force - - - - -	120902	104403
Aggregate number of visits made by Surgeons to members of the Force on sick report - - - - -	47161	43913

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Examinations for appointment as Probationary Patrolmen and Policewomen - - - - -	1306	753
Examinations of Probationary Patrolmen and Policewomen before appointment as regular members of the Force - - - -	629	477
Examinations of members of the Force with a view of retirement on physical disability - - - - -	72	83
By rank :		
Inspectors - - - - -	-	3
Captains - - - - -	1	1
Lieutenants - - - - -	1	5
Sergeants - - - - -	9	7
Patrolmen - - - - -	60	65
Policewomen or Matrons - - - - -	1	2
Members of the Force retired on Police Surgeons' certificates of physical disability - - - - -	28	36
By rank :		
Captains - - - - -	-	1
Lieutenants - - - - -	-	4
Sergeants - - - - -	4	3
Patrolmen - - - - -	23	27
Policewomen or Matrons - - - - -	1	1
Total number of deaths of members of the Force - - - -	85	82
By rank :		
Surgeons - - - - -	2	-
Captains - - - - -	2	2
Lieutenants - - - - -	11	10
Sergeants - - - - -	8	8
Patrolmen - - - - -	60	62
Policewomen or Matrons - - - - -	1	-
Linemen - - - - -	1	-
Total number of members of the Force on sick report by reason of injuries	1290	1172

NOTE—The increased number of sick admissions during the year 1920, was due to the influenza epidemic during the months of January and February, when it became necessary to employ five temporary Police Surgeons for a period of 30 days in January, and one temporary Police Surgeon for a period of 30 days, in February.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike during the latter part of August and early part of September, owing to the irregularity of meals and long hours of duty, with loss of sleep, was responsible for a large number of officers being on sick report with stomach and intestinal diseases.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Honorary Surgeons during the year:

HONORARY SURGEON DR. CHARLES GORDON HEYD.	
No. of Cases	No. of Cases
Operations performed 5	Improved 4
Consultations 1	Unimproved 1

ANNUAL REPORT OF

HONORARY SURGEON DR. MARVIN F. JONES.

	No. of Cases		No. of Cases
Treated	10	Improved	7
Operations	1	Unimproved	3

HONORARY OPTOMETRIST DR. HARRY A. COHEN.

	No. of Cases		No. of Cases
Treated	1000	Number of treatments.....	2900
Presbyopes	465	For muscular condition.....	300
Astigmatic	225	Improved by treatment.....	210
Hypermetropes	215	Corrected under treatment.....	90
Myopic	95		

HONORARY SURGEON DENTIST DR. LEO F. GEIBERICH.

	No. of Cases		No. of Cases
Treated	38	Extractions	27
Improved	38		

HONORARY SURGEON DENTIST DR. EDWARD APPEL.

	No. of Cases		No. of Cases
Treated	40	Extractions	13
Improved	40		

HONORARY SURGEON DENTIST DR. CANUTE HANSEN.

	No. of Cases		No. of Cases
Treated	30	Extractions	20
Improved	30		

HONORARY PODIATRIST DR. AAGE H. HANSEN.

	No. of Cases		No. of Cases
Treated	1575	Improved, arch cases corrected.....	466
Operations	41	Unimproved	5
Disturbance cases	471		

On May 24th, Dr. Canute Hansen was appointed Honorary Dental Surgeon.

On November 13th, Police Surgeon Daniel J. Donovan was designated Deputy Chief Surgeon to serve without extra compensation.

On December 21st, Police Surgeon Charles E. Nammack, retired, was appointed Honorary Consulting Neurologist.

POLICE CHAPLAINS

Chaplain John A. Wade, Chaplain A. Blum,
 Chaplain John J. Coogan, Chaplain William George Ivie,
 Chaplain Lawrence H. Bracken.



POLICE CHAPLAINS

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Chaplains of the Police Department are not only spiritual advisors, but welfare workers of the finest type as well. In a great quasi military organization, such as the Police Department, the chaplain serves in much the same way as does the chaplain of an army. Being closely associated with the men in their line of duty, he is in a position to make of religion a practical, every-day affair for them. Furthermore, he is the men's friend in need and in this capacity renders splendid social and welfare service to the policeman and his family.

**Wide Range
Covered by
Chaplain's Work**

As spiritual advisors, the chaplains visit the sick, injured, and dying. Some idea of the extent of this phase of the work may be realized when we consider that in 1920 the total number of members of the force admitted to sick report was 5,757. Of course, not every man of this number was visited, because many return to duty after a short illness, but the proportion of visits is large. The hospital visits made by chaplains numbered 2,550; 300 were made because of death in the families of policemen, and the various chaplains officiated at 85 funeral services for deceased members of the force.

It is a recognized fact that the efficiency, of a big organization, is dependent upon the conditions under which the men live and work. Large corporations now employ personnel directors in order that the physical, social and economic welfare of their workers may be studied and properly directed. The Police Department, with its vast army of workers, who, to be efficient, must be absolutely fit, physically, mentally, and socially, as yet has no means of giving its men this service. This presents a wide field for future development.

In a small way the chaplains, as do other agencies in the department, undertake some personnel work. For instance, the chaplains act in an advisory capacity where domestic or other problems worry the policeman. In fact, the police chaplain is the policeman's confidant whenever sympathy, counsel and aid are needed.

**Policeman's
Confidants**

In watching over those who might be tempted to break the departmental rules, the chaplain frequently saves a man from a foolish mistake and the possibility of dismissal. Towards one who has violated some regulation, he acts as a probation officer. In carrying on this angle of their work, the chaplains attend trials before trial commissioners, investigate causes of delinquency, and frequently make recommendations.

The work done by chaplains in arranging religious gatherings, lectures, etc., is a definite step towards constructive personnel work.

The Police Department is continually seeking to perfect its organization and raise its standards; in this, it has been aided greatly by the splendid assistance of its chaplains.

**Invaluable
Aids to the
Department**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

For some occult reason, previous Police Administrations, and particularly the last, appeared obsessed with the desire to de-centralize authority, and disrupt systems that had stood the test of time, though a little intelligent effort might have been necessary to make them conform to current conditions enough to retain them.

Re-centralizing Authority

However good the results of the de-centralization of power may be in other spheres of activity, it is one of the worst possible things that can happen in a police department, and particularly a large one. In pursuance of a policy of absolute centralization of authority and responsibility, towards the end of the current year, I reallotted the duties of all the administrative officers, bringing parallel lines of activity under the same Deputy Police Commissioner, or the same Special Deputy Police Commissioner, as the case might be; I had been working towards this end for some time, and the task had been accomplished, almost imperceptibly, when the crystallization of it was made part of the official record of the Police Department. Thus there exists now a co-ordination of duties, under the immediate supervision of the same director, that banishes duplication of work, in whole or part, and brings before the mind's eye of each administrative officer exactly what is required of him.

Such a policy insures a maximum of efficiency, as there is no wasted effort, improves the morale of the clerical force, and indicates to the Uniformed Force, at large, that Headquarters is really all that the name should imply—the fountain-head of authority and the court of last resort.

Consolidation of Command

Another step, in consonance with this policy, was taken when I placed the responsibility of command, of both the Uniformed Force and the Detective Division, on the shoulders of the Chief Inspector. This was only done after thorough consideration, and I know will justify itself, if given the opportunity. One of the most serious flaws that formerly existed in the handling of conditions requiring police attention, in this city, was the lack of continuous team-work between members of the Uniformed Force and the Detective Division.

Disorder Previously Rampant

It was very apparent to me, when I took command of the Department, that the de-centralization policy that had been in progress for some years and reached a culmination during the tenure of office of the previous administration, had brought this condition to an almost acute stage. Then and there, I should have liked to uproot many evils, but under such circumstances readjustment must come first and reconstruction afterwards, if the flimsy structure with which I had to deal was not to be utterly wrecked. As circumstances shaped themselves, I took advantage of them until, in an entirely unforced and easy manner, I was enabled to bring both great divisions of the Police Depart

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ment together, under the immediate supervision and direction of a single individual, the Chief Inspector, without impairing the integrity or identity of either of the two divisions, in the slightest.

This arrangement makes a perfect sequence of command, and an absolute fixation of responsibility, thus—the District Inspectors, in command of the Uniformed Force, and the Commanders of Detective Districts, in command of the detectives, are vis-à-vis, so to speak, both being directly responsible to the Chief Inspector; below both classes, in rank, come the precinct commanders of both branches, directly responsible to their immediate superiors; the subordinates of both branches follow to the proper termination of rank.

**Sequence of
Command**

At the beginning of my administration, I found the department broken up into numerous small commands, the members of which had only a very imperfect idea of the exact nature of their duties; some of them reported to somebody, sometimes; others were groping for a leader, endowed with unquestionable authority to tell them what to do; pretty nearly the whole department was in a state of trepidation and doubt.

Nothing else could be expected, because the previous administration was not one of definite policies and standards but of the personalities of its administrative body—their likes and dislikes, and general idiosyncrasies—and when these were abruptly withdrawn, these leaderless commands, not excluding many of the clerical force, were helpless and bewildered.

**Definite
Policies
Lacking**

At one time utter chaos might have reigned had it not been for the splendid moral effect exerted by the existence of the Regulations, which had a solid foundation even if the upper structure, lost in a jungle of verbiage, was somewhat incongruous.

There always existed a certain amount of constraint between the various ranks of the Force beyond that called for by the requirements of discipline. I sought a remedy for this condition at once, being satisfied that it acted as a serious barrier to necessary co-operation. No better one suggested itself than the Campfire. Every autumn, therefore, a thousand or more carefully selected men of various ranks, changing daily, meet at suitable grounds within the city limits. In the daylight hours athletics are indulged in. After the evening meal, served at cost by the Quartermaster's Department, the men gather about glowing campfires, listen to addresses by eminent speakers on pertinent topics, later freely discussing police matters of moment and general interest. Without impairing discipline, these assemblages have brought mutual understanding of purpose, duties and sentiments, as well as aiding to weld the Force into a unit of unequalled

**Re-Enforcing
the Organisation**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

flexibility and efficiency; a cohesive and coherent organization which will move and act with discretion, certainty and effectiveness unparalleled in police annals.

While it has taken infinite patience and time, it has been my privilege to pick out the wrenches that were thrown into the mechanism of the Police Department, and repair and readjust the damage that had been done, and it exists today as a machine functioning smoothly, in all its complex parts, performing its many duties faithfully, efficiently, and promptly, free from outside interference, vapid experimenters and asinine faddists.

BRANDING THE CRIMINAL

For a number of years past, it has come home to me that the usual police methods of handling criminals left much to be desired. To drive them from New York City, for example, by drastic action solved no problem, except temporarily the local one, because they either scattered over the adjacent country or descended en masse upon some large, neighboring city, where the "picking" seemed to promise well; in a relatively brief time a large percentage of them seeped back into New York, unostentatiously.

A Boomerang

At this writing, there is a project begun which, it is expected, will cope, in some measure, with this phenomenon of crime conditions, and it is the intention, ultimately, to solicit the aid of the Chiefs of Police throughout the country, and perhaps evolve an International Institute of Criminology, the principal feature of which will be, as a nucleus, the most complete record of criminals possible to obtain, together with every detail and idiosyncrasy of physical conformation, habit, and character and method of theft of interest and obtainable.

**National
Co-operation**

As matters stand at present, a criminal may be infamous in New York City, from a police standpoint, but if arrested in some small city, nothing whatever may be known of him, and he will then, in all probability, be treated no differently from the average citizen, momentarily "gone wrong." If it is possible to mature the projects now in their inception, and if the proper co-operation is forthcoming, an individual with a criminal record will be promptly recognized, and the local police and prosecutor will be possessed of knowledge that will enable them to know just how to deal with the prisoner.

**National
Criminal
Identification**

This enterprise, as can be readily seen, is constructive and, perhaps, the first really important step forward, in police work, initiated in years. Once in full operation, it will act as a powerful deterrent to both the amateur and professional criminal, and the latter, especially, will not feel so foot-loose and fancy-free to bring to fruition the crimes he has planned to commit, in parts of the country where he is little known, when freed from jail.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The more minute details have yet to be worked out, but I am convinced that such a system, if it received proper and adequate support from the judiciary, would diminish crime to the irreducible minimum—to that point where only the extremely immature, the congenital defective, and the downright lunatic would attempt it.

**Elimination of
Premeditated
Crime**

The Police of this City have been repeatedly accused of failure to “prevent” murders or homicides as they are generally termed in official parlance. There are, unquestionably, two grand divisions of crime—preventable and non-preventable.

Cases of homicide that might have been prevented are so rare, so far as the Police Force is concerned, as to be practically unknown. Such crimes are usually hidden deep among the thoughts of the individual who contemplates them; it is not customary for men or women, harboring such designs, to consult others concerning them, or to advise the police in advance of their intention. By far the vast majority of homicides are perpetrated indoors, with no one present but the two actors, directly involved; when it occurs in a public house, in the presence of an assemblage, no one but the perpetrator may have the faintest conception of what is about to transpire.

Even supposing, for the sake of argument, the absurdity that a policeman were to be stationed in every domicile or building, sheltering, or likely to shelter, human beings, how he could prevent homicides, save in rare cases, very rare, too, is hard to see. There is a time coming, however, as already referred to, when individuals whose criminal careers and method of life stamp them as potential assassins, will be so closely scrutinized and their movements so carefully watched, that they will have no chance to give vent to their vicious instincts. Every effort is being bent to bring this condition about, so far as the Police Department is concerned, but co-operation must be had and all attempts will fail if the judiciary is indifferent and fails to assist.

Time was, in this city, and everywhere, in fact, when it was an incident of common occurrence to read of the murder of a householder by a burglar, or other marauder. Efficient patrol has “prevented” such crimes to a great extent, but attention must be called to the fact, that in these cases, the culprit came from outside the building in which the crime was committed and was not already in it, a welcome figure, perhaps, as is so often the case with those guilty of homicide, in the present day.

**The Householder
Protected**

The midnight prowler, prepared to commit any crime, rather than sacrifice his liberty, with the intelligent development of police patrol, has come to realize that the mesh of patrol is too closely knitted, now-a-days, for him to attempt to ply his trade. At the present rate, in this City, at least, the good, old-

**Obliteration of
Midnight
Marauder**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

fashioned occupation of house-breaking, with a little murder thrown in, will be utterly ruined, and depart as a memory, to join the grisly, senile shades of "green goods," wireless wire-tapping, wheels of fortune, etc.

Misplaced Sympathy

A dangerous source of inspiration received by a potential murderer, particularly if he possesses an exaggerated ego—most of them do—is the maudlin, misplaced sympathy the criminal guilty of the major offenses receives. The candidate for the assassin's crown feels that he, too, would like to participate in this gory glory and these searing sweets; this is particularly true of the younger element, who have been brought up in an atmosphere of crime-saturated poverty.

Such a frame of mind—probably the growth of months, or years—is often responsible for the hold-up of a shopkeeper, a gang-murder in a perfectly proper licensed dance hall, or for the commission of a homicide in one of the countless other settings, within doors, which a great, cosmopolitan city like this provides at every turn.

These illustrations plainly demonstrate how utterly insincere any critic of the Police Department must be, who disparages it because of an assumed dereliction in failing to prevent homicides. They are being, as has been pointed out, and will continue to be prevented, so far as they may, but it is a huge undertaking requiring time, intensive study, and proper assistance.

Remarkable Discovery

Some conspicuously brilliant mind among the chronic detractors of the Police Department, a notorious gang of political mountebanks, that attack it, when they haven't anything else to do, or have some point to gain, suddenly discovered within the last year or two, that occasionally policemen were kept in premises that were raided, for one reason or another. From the references made to the practice, it was clear that the discoverer, and his adherents, believed he had stumbled on a gem of intelligence that could not fail to redound to the utter confusion and disgrace of the entire Police Department.

Certain elements, seeking to misrepresent the present municipal administration, and the Police Department, burst forth with a terrific rhodomontade about favored policemen being permitted to idle away their time in places where no need for their services existed, and that thus the taxpayers' money was being wantonly wasted. Quite a spectacular yarn was made of it, and, to anyone not familiar with the facts, it read very plausibly. In fact, the story was an excellent one, and all it lacked was the truth to make it perfect.

A Necessary Policy

Policemen are assigned to raided premises to prevent the possibility of the occupants returning and resuming the form of vice or crime that caused the raid, following the preliminary hearing and their release on bail.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

It was a matter of common occurrence, for example, at one time in the history of this city, for a house or "flat" to be raided, the prisoners taken to court and released on bail and be back in their old quarters, ready for business, all within an hour or so. This was especially true of prostitutes and gamblers, but a stop has been put to the practice long ago.

Policemen assigned to such duty are generally convalescents, on the sick list drawing half pay, and pronounced fit for work of such character by the Police Surgeons subsequent to an examination. If these convalescent policemen were not detailed to this and similar duty they would be rendering no service whatever to the city, but would be drawing their "sick," or half pay just the same. Incidentally, it might be well to add that policemen are "favored" with this duty until the precise moment that the Police Surgeons declare them capable of performing full police duty, to which they are promptly returned. So that all these crocodile tears over this assumed waste of the taxpayers' money is simply another venomous and misleading falsehood.

**Policemen on
Half-pay**

There are, undoubtedly, many worthy and fair-minded citizens who have been greatly exercised over this wretched yarn, which is always befrilled and inflated to gigantic proportions to accomplish just that result. Such distortion of facts is typical of press tactics and those of some of the "uplifters" and civic societies, although the statements of the former may be attributable to uncontrollable mendacity and malice, while in the case of the latter they are often traceable to superlative stupidity.

**Duping the
Public**

The substantial, law-abiding citizens of this City should not be guilty of promiscuous criticism of the Police Department, nor permit others to commit them, through their affiliation with various associations, to policies involving unconstructive criticism, or such as might tend to decrease respect for the executive branch of the social order represented by the Police Force. This course of action cannot be prevented from reacting on the entire community, and anything that makes it additionally difficult for the police to enforce the law, eventually must add to the cost of running the City.

AUTOMOBILE INSPECTION CAMPAIGN

This campaign started on November 15th and continued until December 6th. Members of the Force were enlisted in the inspection of automobiles in the streets, highways, roads and garages in the city. They were directed to inspect the license number, operator's license, chauffeur's license and motor number.

**Automobile
Inspection
Campaign**

Each member was furnished with a set of instructions showing where the motor numbers of the different makes of automobiles could be found. Commercial trucks and wagons were also inspected and their operators required

ANNUAL REPORT OF

to show licenses. Forms were also furnished for the purpose of reporting cars inspected. After the inspection the operator of the automobile was given a police motor inspection certificate for display on the vehicle.

Educational Character

Generally speaking, great results were not expected from this campaign; its object was both experimental and instructive, in scope. The entire Force learned much about automobiles, from practical experience and observation, that will enable them to perform their duties better and more intelligently, in respect to motor traffic; and automobile operators received much needed lessons in regard to traffic regulations, and the imperative necessity for maintaining their vehicles in such condition that they will neither be a menace to the operator, himself, his passengers, pedestrians, nor other vehicles.

The specific purposes of it were :

1. To furnish each operator of a motor vehicle with a pamphlet containing traffic regulations and instructions;
2. To reduce the number of automobile accidents;
3. To see that the persons operating the motor vehicles were licensed, and had the license in his possession;
4. To see that motor vehicles were equipped with proper lights;
5. To suppress unnecessary noises by motor vehicles;
6. To warn operators and owners of the necessity of observing the motor vehicle law and traffic regulations.

There were more than 165,000 cars inspected during the campaign, with the following results:

Results

Twenty-nine stolen cars were recovered;

Four hundred and forty-three summonses were served for various violations of the Motor Vehicle Law and Traffic Regulations. This small proportion found violating the law and regulations would seem to indicate that operators and chauffeurs generally are familiar with the Motor Vehicle Law and Traffic Regulations;

One thousand seven hundred sixty-three cars had either defective, improperly placed, illegible or loose license plates, defective lighting apparatus, broken or unsafe mudguards.

The effects of the campaign will be carefully watched, and, if warranted, another of wider scope may be undertaken.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES

During the year the following territorial changes were made in Inspection Districts : One Inspection District was eliminated in the Borough of Manhattan,

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

and the territory previously covered by it was divided, and allotted to adjoining districts. It was necessary, therefore, to renumber all of the districts in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond. This change has made for more efficient and economical control of the territory, and released a number of officers for duty elsewhere.

The 90th Precinct was abolished on November 8, 1920, and its territory divided, and allotted to the 89th, 91st and 93d Precincts. The former 90th Precinct Station House is in course of reconstruction, and when ready for occupancy, in the early part of 1921, the 91st Precinct Station, now temporarily housing both precincts, will be abandoned and turned over to the Sinking Fund.

On January 1st, the Bridge Precinct was abolished, and the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges were made a separate unit, and designated the 3d Precinct. Likewise, the Williamsburg and the Queensboro Bridges together were designated the 27th Precinct. This change has greatly improved the police regulation of the four precincts spanning the East River, as it was impossible for one commanding officer to properly control the force assigned to them all.

**Readjustment
of Bridge
Precinct**

POLICE AT POLLING PLACES

At the suggestion of this Department, the Election Law was amended so as to provide one Patrolman to each polling place, instead of two as formerly. This amendment released for regular duty more than 2,500 Patrolmen, whose services, for many years, had been wasted at polling-places on Election Day. The National and State elections which were of unusual importance, passed off without the slightest disorder, or untoward event of any kind.

**Polling Place
Assignments**

Revised instructions, comprehensive but plain, as to their duties at the polls, were issued to the force.

Their duties are to preserve the peace ; to maintain order ; to see that the election officers are not interfered with in the performance of their duty ; to protect properly qualified electors in the exercise of the right of franchise ; to protect the rights of duly accredited watchers, and from assault, or intimidation of any kind ; to prevent violations of the election law ; to arrest persons guilty of any violation of the election law, or of any attempt at such violation ; and to perform any other proper police work that may be required of them.

They are prohibited, under any circumstances, from writing in, or handling, the books of the election officers ; nor will they handle ballots or stubs, voted or unvoted ; nor will they go behind the guard rails, unless requested or directed to do so by an election inspector, or to preserve the peace, or enforce the law. They must take all proper measures to prevent fraudulent voting.

Prohibitions

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MURDERS, BURGLARIES, ROBBERIES, AND GRAND LARCENIES

To anticipate any possibility of neglect or oversight in the matter of the solution of the major crimes, such as murders difficult of solution, and burglaries and robberies involving large sums of money, or its equivalent, I appointed a carefully chosen committee to review such cases at length, and to make such recommendations to me as the conclusions warranted.

Cooperation with Insurance Committee

Among the duties of this committee is to confer with a similar body, appointed by the Burglary Insurance Underwriters, for the purpose of bringing greater unity of action and thorough cooperation in reference to the classes of crime in which this organization and the Police Department are mutually interested.

The committee has also been directed to ascertain the most effective methods of reducing the major crimes, through the medium of the interchange of pertinent information between the Police Department and various private and public agencies, that are vitally interested in the prevention of all, or any one, of these classes of criminal endeavor.

Method of Reducing Crime

The committee was organized too late in the year to make possible the publication of any of the results of its efforts, but it will supply a want that has existed for a lengthy period in Police Department procedure, and it will contribute an important share towards the reduction and solution of the graver crimes. The committee is composed of the Second, Third and Fourth Deputy Police Commissioners, the Assistant Corporation Counsel, assigned to Police Headquarters, the Captain in command of the Homicide Squad, and a Lieutenant of Police, assigned to the committee because of his peculiar qualifications. All the members are practical police officers, with the exception of the Assistant Corporation Counsel, and have had many years' experience dealing with crime and criminals and the conditions responsible for them.

BURGLARIES AND INSURANCE

When a complaint of a theft or burglary is made to a member of the Police Department, he assumes that it is correct in its essential details, and in handling the case his course of action is governed by it. He has neither the time nor authority to cross-examine each complainant for the purpose of testing the latter's veracity, and even if it were possible for him to do so, the complainant would quickly resent it and precious time would be lost, in any case.

Mis-Statements Made By Complainants

Notwithstanding that, in making investigations members of the Force are often grossly misled by incorrect and incomplete information furnished by complainants, and this is particularly true of cases involving the loss of valuable merchandise. There is no doubt whatever that complaints of the loss

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

of valuable property and merchandise are sometimes made by those possessing guilty knowledge of the matter, or by those actuated by improper motives. Even bona fide complainants often appear unable or unwilling to furnish adequate details of their loss, and will supplement deficiencies with falsehoods.

Such negligence and deceit impede the performance of police work, and more often than not cause delays which enable the guilty party to escape or to cover his misdeeds so that they can never be exposed. The complainant, meantime, usually clamors for action and in spite of repeated warnings thoroughly airs the whole matter to anyone willing to listen, and gives the culprit every possible opportunity to escape the consequences of his offense, if of such a character as to permit of it.

This leads to the subject of the part played by all kinds of insurance in the promotion of crime—among the most dangerous sort of criminal endeavor, because the most difficult, many times, to secure the kind of evidence against those responsible that will be acceptable in court and satisfy the requirements of the rules of evidence. Most well-informed actuaries will agree that burglary and theft insurance rather tends to increase losses through such agencies than diminish them. Although not always susceptible of proof, many widely advertised burglaries, robberies and larcenies are prearranged and fraudulent, and in character of motive belong in the same category as numerous cases of arson, to which recourse is had for the purpose of concealing insolvency and embezzlement. Intrinsically, however, there is a vast difference between fraudulent claims for indemnification, due to alleged burglary or theft, and losses by fire. In the former instance, there has been no loss, whatever, to the policyholder; whereas, in the case of arson there is a tangible, obvious loss of property, which leaves little to be determined but the criminal participation—if there is reason to suspect it—of the person insured.

Promoting Crime

In either of the foregoing instances the possibilities for fraud are almost unlimited. The property, for instance, alleged to have been stolen or burned may never have been in the possession of the insured; or he may have sold it, or, having guilty knowledge of what was about to transpire, had it transferred elsewhere. Regardless of the genuineness of the losses reported, the public is fed a quantity of sensational "news," often composed of itemized schedules of bogus losses, the records of the Police Department are burdened with detailed records of this class of mercantile fiction, and its members dispatched to look for goods, valuables, etc., that have been carefully sequestered, or, perhaps, sent out of the city, or jurisdiction, of the Department, days or weeks before.

**Seeking the
Non-Existent**

In connection with this subject, it has been my earnest endeavor to secure the aid of the various bodies directly interested, to the end that no reasonable effort be spared to bring the unworthy and criminal, among such policyholders, to justice; and to protect the substantial and honorable merchants and

**Punishing the
Swindler**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

business men by conserving the energies of those of the Force assigned to duty of this character, and prevent them being compelled to seek goods, etc., which could not be found, by anyone short of a mind-reader.

Loft District

The loft district of the city, of course, has always been the scene of activity for the depredations of the dishonest merchant, endeavoring to realize on his insurance policy, through the medium of larceny or arson; and, also, of the "loft thief." Probably the largest district of this character is located, roughly speaking, on the West Side, in the territory between 4th and 7th Avenues, East to West, and 14th to 42d Streets, South to North, and from the outset of the present administration of the Police Department, this section received special study and attention.

Improper Patrol System

It was quickly found that the patrol system in operation there, a legacy from the preceding administration, was fundamentally wrong. Analysis showed that more burglaries, in this section, were perpetrated on side streets than on the contiguous avenues, such as Broadway, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, etc. The patrol system then in use demanded that a policeman patrol four to six avenue blocks, and half a block east and west; this method obtained throughout the entire city, at that time.

Corrected; Anticipating the Burglar

In the loft district, this was reversed and the policeman is now required to patrol three or four blocks, on side streets, and half a block north and south on the avenues. Under the previous system, the burglar, and his associates, would watch a policeman start on his long patrol of four to six avenue blocks and commence their operations on a loft fronting a side street, approximating by the length of the avenue blocks, the amount of time at their disposal. To meet this situation, besides the change in the method of patrol previously described, avenues have been made "straight," or continuous posts, so that posts on side streets intersect and cross, thus confusing the burglar who cannot be certain of his ground as formerly; and the number of policemen assigned to loft districts has been increased, and this enhanced quota maintained regardless of the shortage elsewhere. The personnel of the Detective Division squads, handling loft burglaries, larcenies, etc., has also been augmented, and under the lately inaugurated consolidation of command work in closer cooperation with the Uniformed Force, than ever before possible. In order to illustrate the splendid results obtained through this readjustment and improvement of patrol, the following figures will prove useful:

		1920	1919	1918	1917
Burglary, Residence, Day	- -	2,203	2,381	2,301	3,687
Burglary, Residence, Night	- -	864	750	882	1,365
Store	- - - -	3,853	3,658	3,685	3,729
Loft	- - - -	287	355	427	569
Safe	- - - -	244	254	117	100
Total	- - - -	7,451	7,398	7,412	9,450

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

This shows an average continuous reduction of 22 per cent. in the frequency of this class of crimes compared with the year 1917. It may be claimed that the aggregate value of the goods and merchandise, lost through burglaries in lofts has not decreased. It must be remembered, however that, to a certain extent, the extrinsic value of a given lot of goods, or merchandise, is a matter of opinion. Under existing conditions, with the prices of nearly everything enormously inflated, it is possible that the value of the goods and merchandise stolen has not decreased, apparently, in direct ratio with the corresponding reduction in the number of thefts. The Police Department cannot, naturally, exert any control over a condition of that kind. As illustrated by the previous figures, the initiation of radical changes, in the method of policing the loft district, has reduced the number of burglaries in lofts. This distinction must be made.

**Value of
Stolen Goods**

It will be well to bear in mind in considering this comparative table that the year 1917 was the last year of the previous police administration; when the Police Department was surfeited with all manner of pseudo "crime experts," faddists, etc., and when, after having held office uninterruptedly for four years, the Police Department was presumably at the zenith of its much vaunted and widely advertised efficiency! The application of practical police experience to patrol problems, in the subsequent three years of the present police administration, told another story, and one which must have been very interesting and instructive to the merchants and business men of this city.

**Fallacy of
Former System**

Many burglaries undeniably occur in commercial establishments carrying no insurance. Observation shows, though, that in most instances where heavy losses occur, through some form of theft, there is usually insurance protection of one kind or another, and underwriting companies should thoroughly inspect, with a view to the possible necessity of future identification, all goods, etc., upon which insurance is asked, before issuing a policy. Such a course would provide a formidable check on prospective, fraudulent enterprises, save time and money and, perhaps, deter the criminally inclined.

It should further be made plain, by the underwriters, to applicants for insurance, that they must be prepared to submit to investigation themselves, and that their employees and persons having access to their premises will be also subjected to scrutiny, if deemed necessary. If this policy was efficiently carried out, it would hamper and probably prevent many so-called "inside jobs," or, in other words, burglaries accomplished with either the active aid, or connivance, of some employee or privileged character; it might even disclose dishonesty in higher quarters.

**Preventing
"Inside Jobs"**

Some burglaries are consummated through the medium of none of these agencies, but through what is known to the police as a "finder." The latter obtains some sort of employment in the building which it is intended to loot; he may be an engineer, fireman, porter, elevator operator, cleaner, etc., but his

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Ex-convicts Employed

ostensible occupation is always of a character that permits him to prowls about the premises at night without attracting suspicion. In numerous cases these men are ex-convicts, and possess illicit connections of various kinds that put them in close touch with professional burglars and loft thieves whenever they have located a promising place to rob. Beyond providing all necessary information and assisting without implicating themselves, they take no active part in the burglary itself. Thus they may remain in the employ of the same individual or firm for a short period, gathering data that permits their confederates to commit these crimes with a certain degree of security, and without ever drawing suspicion on themselves, perhaps.

Possessed with the data furnished by the dishonest employee, the thieves usually enter the building to be looted a short time before closing, secreting themselves until the building is locked and the patrolman on post can no longer do anything but give it a cursory survey from without. Whatever breaking is necessary is done during the course of the night, and ten or fifteen minutes before the customary time for opening the front door, the thieves force it from the inside and load their loot without lost effort on a waiting automobile. To the average passerby, or even a policeman, the transaction appears perfectly proper because of the hour selected, and the manner in which it is consummated.

Essential Rules

To prevent this, the following should be continuously observed:

(a) A competent man should be on hand, an hour or two before opening time; when possible, he should also be on hand in the evening, to note and question those entering the building instead of departing from it;

(b) The halls, corridors, passage-ways, etc., of all loft buildings should be careful and systematically searched, each night, after the doors have been locked; this rule should be scrupulously observed when buildings are to be closed because of holidays, or from Saturday to Monday;

(c) Watchmen should be bonded, and should be held strictly to account for the presence of unauthorized persons in the premises, while the building, or floor, is in their charge;

(d) Watchmen should make detailed daily report of the hours that the building opened and closed; what tenants, if any, kept their loft, or floor, open after closing hours, and the reason for it, if possible; and finally, make a memorandum of any goods or property taken from the building, or removed from one part of it to another, while he, the watchman, is in charge of it.

It must be remembered that these are general rules, and that it may not always be possible to apply them literally, but, as must be obvious to anyone

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

having the slightest conception of the situation, if they were adhered to in a majority of loft buildings and warehouses, there would be few, if any, losses due to the depredations of professional thieves.

Besides the preceding precautions, from a police standpoint, it would be desirable to go further. Applicants for insurance might be advised, should they have engineers, firemen, elevator operators, porters, etc., in their employ, that before a policy is issued to them, it will be necessary to have the previous records of such employees scrutinized, and that applications must be accompanied by the fingerprints and photographs of the latter. The files of the Bureau of Criminal Identification would then be searched to see whether any of these employees possessed criminal records, and if so, the insurance company could take such action as it deemed proper. Procedure of this character would be valuable to both the Police Department and the underwriter.

**Further
Precautions**

Loft buildings and warehouses should also be equipped with alarm systems which would register whenever any of the doors of the building opening onto the street, or exits, was forcibly opened, either from the inside or out.

It is, of course, one of the cardinal duties of the Police Department to anticipate and prevent, in as far as possible, the commission of all forms of crime, burglary included, but merchants, business men, householders, etc., should not, on that account, neglect the commonest preventive measures and precautions themselves, but, on the contrary, should assist the police in every reasonable way. The logic of this must be easily apparent to any thinking individual, because the more careless the citizens are about protecting themselves, the more they encourage the criminal element, and make difficult the work of the police. The ease with which many burglaries are committed is significant of a reckless disregard of the most elementary safeguards on the part of the citizens, and indicates an attitude much to be deprecated.

**Cooperation of
Citizens Sought**

The Police Department is dedicated to the service of the public, generally, and it must extend the ægis of its protection, equally, over all classes. There can be no distinctions; establishments that are insured can receive no more and no less attention than those which are not. It is a recognized fact that the uninsured are less likely to loss and its concomitant hazards than the insured. Therefore, even if only from an angle of unadulterated selfishness, it behooves the underwriters to take measures to force their clients to exercise, at least, the same degree of intelligent precaution that is displayed by the uninsured, and to bring to their attention their moral responsibility to themselves, to their neighbors and to the insurance company whose policy they hold. Burglary insurance holders are virtually in the same class with the individual who watches his hat with unflagging vigilance in a restaurant, but forgets, or ignores, the presence of an expensive automobile which he has parked against the curb. The automobile is insured—the hat isn't!

**Insured and
Uninsured
Served Alike**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Co-partnership Disputes

For a nation that prides itself on its general business efficiency, the manner in which burglary, theft and other forms of insurance are handled, is open to severe criticism, on other counts than those already referred to. Take, for illustration, the alleged thefts and robberies really traceable to copartnership disputes. Insurance companies should possess full details of the personnel of firms of this character, and maintain a close watch on all litigation involving them or any of their members. Oftentimes much-advertised robberies are merely the removal of goods, etc., from a building in adjustment of some partnership dispute. Here, again, the insurance company suffers, perhaps, and the Police Department's services are requisitioned, on a futile errand in many cases.

Other incidents significant of carelessness on the part of many of those insured, is their inability to identify their property when it is recovered following a theft. They often are unable to recall one mark, number or characteristic that might establish their ownership; women are unable to describe the characteristics of the setting of their jewelry, the color, kind of skin, or the name of the firm from whom they bought their furs; men do not know the number or make of their watches, automobiles, etc. The landlords of buildings often have only a vague and incorrect notion of the full name and residence address of some of their tenants.

Police Unjustly Blamed

All of which is unalloyed thoughtlessness. By the same token, however, these very same women, men and landlords, by some extraordinary method of reasoning, expect the Police Department to possess, or secure, this information about their property which they have not had the foresight to note, themselves. If the Police Department should happen to fail in this respect, they unhesitatingly brand it incompetent—if nothing worse.

DEPARTMENTAL WELFARE

VACATIONS

Vacation Periods

The authorized annual vacations for members of the uniformed force and members of the Department, were readjusted under new orders to be as follows:

For Deputy Commissioner and Chief Inspector.....	30 days
For Borough Inspector, Chief of Staff and Chief Surgeon.....	28 days
For Inspectors, Surgeons and Chaplains.....	26 days
For Captains, Acting Captains, or head of a division or bureau.....	24 days
For a Lieutenant or Acting-Detective Sergeant, first grade.....	22 days
For a Sergeant, or an Acting-Detective Sergeant, second grade.....	20 days
For a Patrolman, Policewoman or Patrolwoman.....	18 days
For a civilian employee employed on a per annum basis.....	25 days

A vacation of three weeks is granted during the months of June, July, August and September, of each year, to every per diem employee, who has

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

been in the service of the city for at least six months prior to June 1st, of any year, and who shall waive all claims to any rights, or privileges, under Chapter 121, Laws of 1913. This subdivision does not apply to per diem employees who are engaged to furnish professional, or expert, service at per diem rate.

RETIREMENTS

It has always been my belief that the Charter provisions governing the retirement of members of the Police Force were too severe; they demanded that a policeman serve twenty-five years in the Police Department, and have reached the age of fifty-five, before being eligible for retirement. The Charter was amended in this respect by Chapter 518 of the Laws of 1919, so that a member of the Police Force now becomes eligible for retirement after having served twenty-five years, regardless of his age. This measure received the signatures of former Governor Smith, His Honor Mayor Hylan, and the Police Commissioner.

**Charter
Amendment**

PROMOTIONS

There is nothing more discouraging in a semi-military body, such as the Police Force, than stagnated promotions, or procrastination in filling vacancies in Civil Service Lists. It has been the policy of this administration to fill vacancies, in all ranks, immediately after they occur.

Opportunity for advancement in the police force is slow enough. Nevertheless, under some other administrations, vacancies were permitted to exist for months, or during the entire life of a civil service list from which promotions could have been made, for no other purpose than to await the publication of another list. This unjust and vicious procedure, in many instances, permitted the appointment of favorites who might have obtained a higher rating on the new list.

**Former
Delays**

It will appear from the following table that more promotions were made in 1920 than for several years past; and more promotions were made during the past three years than for previous similar periods:

		PROMOTIONS FROM 1914 TO 1920							New Method
RANK		1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
Chief Inspector	- -	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	
Marine Inspector	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Inspector	- - -	3	5	2	8	3	2	5	
Captain	- - -	5	3	12	10	4	17	10	
Lieutenant	- - -	10	-	20	41	22	44	47	
Sergeant	- - -	39	43	68	128	26	76	117	
		57	51	102	188	56	139	181	

In connection with certain comparisons that have been made between the present police administration and the previous one, on the score of general

ANNUAL REPORT OF

efficiency and competency of administration, to the great disadvantage of the present administration, of course, attention is called to the preceding list of promotions, and especially those for 1917. In November of that year, the retiring Police Commissioner, for reasons best known to himself, promoted 45 sergeants from an expiring list, without having made any provision for the payment of their salaries in the budget for the succeeding year.

Questionable Promotions

This, to say the least, was a most extraordinary proceeding and worked hardship and injustice on wholly innocent men, as will be seen. When I assumed office, I found that the salaries of these men, as patrolmen, had been withheld by the authority of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. One of two courses was open: Either to obtain funds with which to pay their salaries for 1918, or reduce them to the rank of patrolmen, and let the courts determine the legality of their appointments.

The first course was taken, and no vacancies were filled until such time as the total number of sergeants had subsided to the budget quota. The promotion of many sergeants, on the present eligible list, was delayed six months, and the total number eligible for promotion, from the existing list will be reduced in proportion to the number improperly, if not illegally, promoted from the preceding list. This was a deplorable miscarriage of the intent of the existing system of promotion, in the Police Department, but it is a splendid memorial to the efficiency, and boasted integrity of the preceding administration.

THE POLICE RELIEF FUND

The Police Relief Fund was created in 1904 for the purpose of extending relief to the widows and orphans of members of the force who had served less than 10 years in the department at the time of their death and who therefore were ineligible for a pension. Since that time, however, the Fund, which had become defunct, has been reorganized. In 1918, the present Police Commissioner undertook to revive this Fund by providing it with sources of revenue, and removed various restrictions which prevented relief being granted to very many needy cases. At the present time at the discretion of the Police Commissioner, the Police Relief Fund may be used to promote many forms of welfare of the members of the force and their families.

Revenues

The sources of revenue of the Police Relief Fund are many. Public spirited citizens from time to time make donations; proceeds from entertainments and receptions held by different associations in the department play their part; a percentage of rewards granted members of the force is paid in; and for the past two years the Police Field Day Games have been held primarily to benefit the Fund.

Duration of Relief

Inasmuch as the Fund has grown to excellent proportions it is now confidently expected relief can be granted permanently to the widows, orphans, and

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

other members of the families of deceased policemen ineligible to a pension under Section 354 of the Charter; or as long as the beneficiaries are deemed worthy of it. The amount of relief granted is \$300 a year, payable in monthly installments, which is the same as that granted to those eligible for pensions. The only difference is that relief is granted for one year, and continued at the end of it if, after investigation by the Committee, it is shown that the relief is still required.

Since the reorganization of the Fund in 1918 relief has been extended to a number of members of the force who found themselves in poor financial circumstances through being sick themselves and receiving but half pay, or having had sickness or death in their families.

It stands to reason that when a man is sick greater expenses than usual are incurred through the necessity of medical treatment and incidentals. And, in nearly all cases with which the Committee had to deal, the sick man was suffering from some serious disease, such as tuberculosis, or other pulmonary trouble. On account of the nature of his illness he may be eventually required to leave the City for the betterment of his health. Practically in all such cases, the member thus affected was married, and had a family and his household expenses continued the same. He was also required to pay board for himself while away, and in addition pay for his medical treatment. All this expense was to be defrayed on the half pay, and the relief extended to him by the Police Relief Fund.

**Inadequate Relief
During Illness**

In order that the recovery of the sick policemen, compelled to seek another climate in search of health, might be hastened; that, on the other hand, their families might have the entire use of his half-pay, and that there might not be any unduly heavy drafts on the Police Relief Fund, it was decided to secure a modest health resort. Such an establishment could not fail to eventually pay for itself, in speedily restoring policemen to health, and making them capable of returning to their duties, particularly as it would permit them that peace of mind so essential to the convalescent—whether he is a policeman or not. But such a place, at the desired figure, was not easy to find, especially in view of the many attributes it would have to have to make it satisfactory. It must be reasonable in price; so located that it would be suitable for policemen convalescing from almost any sort of complaint; accessible, so that there would be no expensive railroad fares to meet, either for the officer, or his family when they came to visit him; and it must be preferably in New York State. These were the outstanding requirements.

**Department's
Own Resort**

The Pension and Relief Committee made rather an exhaustive study of the situation, and in addition conferred at length with the Department of Health. The proposed plan was given considerable publicity and as a result some forty-three sites in New York State were investigated. After visiting and investigating

The Site

ANNUAL REPORT OF

a number of these places the Committee, with my sanction, decided to purchase a site at Platte Clove, near Tannersville, N. Y. This plot consists of 330 acres, on which there are seven large dwellings in excellent condition. The property was bought at a very reasonable figure, in fact the replacement cost of the buildings themselves would undoubtedly be considerably in excess of the purchase price of the whole property, without considering the investment represented by the land and the actual road developments, etc. At the present writing every attempt is being made to get the property into first-class shape to receive convalescents; in fact, there are some there already. Inasmuch as this property can be developed into a recreation and rest camp for the entire Police Department, where men and their families can spend their summer vacations, etc., it was felt that under no condition should a tubercular sanatorium be established on the site. However, as this property is in the Catskill Mountains, where the air is exceptionally pure and refreshing, it is believed that a site could be purchased at an extremely nominal price within a few miles, and there a small pavilion for the care of tubercular patients erected, its management and source of supplies to emanate from the main camp at Platte Clove.

Pavilion for Pulmonary Complaints

The decision as to the advisability of having a tubercular sanatorium for the members of the force came as a result of a canvass taken of the men in the department now suffering from the complaint. Most of them, who have been in various institutions, had fault to find with the governing regulations and felt that in many cases they were subjected to unnecessary humiliation.

When men are sent to this sanatorium, no further relief will be granted them from the Police Relief Fund, as they will be called upon to bear no expense while there under these circumstances, and their half pay should be sufficient to defray the household expenses of their families in the City.

FINANCIAL

Administration

In conformance with the policy laid down by his Honor the Mayor, at the beginning of his administration, the Police Department has been conducted along the most economical lines possible; there has been no lost motion of any sort, and the Department has been repeatedly combed and dissected for the sole purpose of stopping leaks of money, material or energy. All sinecures, all purposeless, or aimless, assignments and all "easy" berths were ferreted out and eliminated, and in instances where it was found that one man could perform the work that two were doing, one of them was sent either to patrol a post, or assigned to necessary duty that fully occupied his time.

Sinecures Eliminated

The civilian clerical force, in Police Headquarters, was surveyed, and the services of those who were found to be doing insufficient, or unnecessary work, were dispensed with; there were quite a number of such clerks, left over from the previous administration, which evidently advocated plenty of help, even if there was nothing for them to do. This course not only saved the city money,

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

but it rid the Department of a lot of encumbrances who were only in each other's way, and who impeded the transaction of Department business instead of expediting it. Notwithstanding these, and numerous other economies and retrenchments, the habitual fault-finders have taken occasion to express astonishment that the Police Department Budget has increased, from year to year, under the present administration. This criticism, of course, is not sincere. However, for the benefit of those who are totally unacquainted with the facts, it may be helpful to explain the principal cause of the increase in the Budget.

**Insincere
Criticism**

For example, the year 1917 was, so far as economic conditions were concerned, not far from normal. The Police Department had not begun to feel the acute effects of the war, which were at once apparent when I took office. It appears to me, therefore, peculiarly fitting that some of the items of expenditure, on the records for 1920, be compared with those of 1917, the last year that the previous administration held office, and when its methods were loudly proclaimed to be at the pinnacle of successful operation.

Expenditures, 1920	\$26,174,600.15
Expenditures, 1917	19,612,931.65
	\$6,561,668.50

Uniformed Force and Civilian Employees,	
Salaries and Wages, 1920.....	\$22,620,649.67
Uniformed Force and Civilian Employees,	
Salaries and Wages, 1917.....	15,835,063.71
Excess Salaries and Wages over 1917.....	\$6,785,585.96

SUMMARY

Excess, employees, 1920 over 1917.....	\$6,785,585.96
Total excess, 1920, over 1917.....	6,561,668.50
Leaving a balance in favor of the present	
Police Administration of.....	\$223,917.46

So that, excluding the mandatory increases in the salaries of the Uniformed Force and Civilian Employees, the Police Department was conducted for \$223,917.46 less, in the extraordinary year 1920, than it was, under the former administration, in the normal year 1917.

Numerically, the Police Department has never been equal to the demands made on it; there have never been enough policemen to really police the City, in all that the word police implies. In spite of that, the police force has been requisitioned for all sorts of odd jobs, that had nothing whatever to do with policing the City, and which they should never have been called upon to do. Besides that, an almost continual battle is in progress, at Police Headquarters,

**Numerical
Deficiency
of Force**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Extraordinary Demands

to anticipate and prevent citizens and others from ensnaring the Police Department, and its members, in private enterprises of various kinds; some of them are undoubtedly very worthy, but the fact remains that the functions of the Police Department are clearly defined, and that they cannot be diverted for the purpose of forwarding, advertising or promoting the schemes and projects of individuals or societies. During the World War such demands came in showers, and because of the extraordinary conditions prevailing, it was thought necessary for the good of the country at large to relax the regulations, with the result, however, that on several occasions many members of the Force were engaged in projects foreign to police duty, besides the performance of their routine work.

Until 1921 there had been no increase in the total quota of the Force since 1913. In the interim the City had been rapidly increasing in population—an average of about 86,000 per annum—while the numerical strength of the Police Department remained stationary.

The Draft

The flower of the Force was drafted, throwing further work on the balance of it. On every hand the Department was beset by a shortage of men, and to cap the climax, it became apparent, early in the war, that it would be useless and worse to attempt to fill the ranks of the Force, reduced by the enforcement of the Selective Service Draft Law. The Federal Government made it at once apparent that policemen would not be exempted from the provisions of this Law. Because of that and the terms of a piece of state legislation, the Fenner Law, which directed that policemen, and certain other municipal employees, brought into either of the three arms of the Federal service—Army, Navy or Marine Corps—should be paid by the municipality the difference between their civil and Federal compensation, it was wholly impracticable to maintain the then standard quota. Besides that, the Civil Service eligible lists, from which policemen must be appointed, became quickly exhausted because the recruiting age and physical requirements of candidates for appointment to the Police Department corresponded almost exactly with those of the Selective Service Draft Law.

Need for Increase Emphasised

Under these tremendous handicaps—to say nothing of the almost continual readjustment and reallocation of the Force, necessitated by the steady reduction of it—order was maintained and the customary routine of city life remained unruffled. The tension was terrific, and was fast approaching a critical stage when the Armistice brought a little temporary relief; the gravity and strain were once more in evidence; however, in 1919, when the great war industries in and around the city demobilized and when the Federal Government commenced to demobilize the returned troops at points situated close to this City. The accompanying conditions, as well as the numerous strikes and industrial unrest, were successfully handled, but these instances only served to emphasize the urgent necessity for an increase in the Force commensurate with the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

growth of population, and the emergencies that the Department might be called upon to face at any time. Repeated mandatory salary increases, in favor of the Force, to enable them in part at least to meet the advance in the cost of living were a prime contributing factor in swelling the total upkeep of the Police Department, and the general advance in the cost of all materials and commodities which the Police Department felt the same as the people at large, or any business house, made unavoidable a considerable increase in the Budget. As shown by the financial report of the Second Deputy Police Commissioner, these factors which in combination were responsible for large increases, were in no way chargeable to the administration of the Police Department, but, on the contrary, were felt by the people at large throughout the entire country.

For the chronic enemies of the Police Department and the present municipal administration to try and make capital of such adverse circumstances, over which no one has any control, reflects no credit on either the intelligence or veracity of these individuals, but exemplifies splendidly how easily they can overreach themselves in their mud-slinging sorties.

The statement has often been made that the Police Department could, and should, be run purely along business lines, in the same fashion as any large corporation, expending millions of dollars annually, and employing thousands of men. This sounds well, but it is wholly impracticable, as are most glib, thoughtless remarks.

**"Running" the
Department**

The personnel of the Police Department is not composed of colorless automatons, like the vast majority of corporation employees, who are here today and away tomorrow. A policeman is especially trained for his job. To get it he must pass the Civil Service examinations, and he regards it, very properly, as a lifetime prospect; once he is officially inducted into the Department he is protected, and his rights jealously guarded, by the Civil Service, and he has a pension to look forward to.

The services of a policeman cannot be summarily disposed of, like those of almost any employee of a business house; the latter has no Civil Service to protect him. The length of time the employee of the industrial, mercantile or any other concern keeps his job depends, to a considerable extent, upon the impression he makes on his immediate superior; he may be dismissed out of hand, and that is the end of the matter.

**Policemen and
Civil Service**

The Civil Service Regulations do not permit a policeman to be treated that way. Adequate grounds must be shown for his disciplining, or dismissal, according to the statute. Consequently, notions that the Police Department can be conducted on the same basic business principles as a salmon-canning factory, a steel plant, or a railroad, are totally erroneous. This simply serves to show that even intelligent critics, and unintelligent faddists, really know

ANNUAL REPORT OF

nothing of the problems of police administration, which they affect to have so thoroughly mastered. There are none so shy, however, but what they could be coaxed to tinker with the delicate machinery of the Police Department, at the expense of the City, with a modest honorarium in exchange for their own priceless services included.

SOME UNFAMILIAR ANGLES OF THE TRAFFIC SITUATION

The Police Standpoint

From the outset of my administration I have made a careful study, personally, of the traffic situation in this City, from a police standpoint. I say police standpoint, advisedly, as there are others that stretch far beyond the scope and jurisdiction of the Police Department. The truth is that the solution of traffic problems, in this City, is fast becoming a matter for the consideration of the responsible and public spirited citizens.

The duty of regulating traffic—that is to say, the mechanical part of it—must always, of necessity, be a function of the Police Department, but the task of providing broad additional highways through the congested sections of the City, where none exist now, is essentially a project for public concern and accomplishment; the Police Department has neither the authority nor facilities for such undertakings. In the very inadequate review following, it is my object to drive these salient facts home to the thinking citizen, and visualize, through the medium of figures, some unfamiliar angles of the traffic situation, for his benefit.

No Step Towards Improvement

New York City was not fortunate enough, at any stage of its development to have its prospective thoroughfares plotted with any intelligence or any deference to the obvious line of increase of population and general expansion. Major l'Enfant, instead of laying out the street scheme of Washington, should have expended his magnificent abilities on New York City. In the number and perfection of its highways and thoroughfares Washington has a plethora and this city a dearth. The Dutch settlers of New York City reflected, in the narrowness and total lack of system in the layout of their highways, a little of their own psychology, from which the traffic of this city is suffering very acutely today. The lower, or Dutch, part of the city will apparently be a perennial testimonial to the absence of foresight, or indifference, on the part of the Dutch as highway builders. The upper part of Manhattan, however, although of very modern development, leaves as much to be desired in the way of adequate thoroughfares as does the Dutch lower section. Worst of all, no progress is apparent towards meeting this ruinous state of affairs in the development of the ultra-modern localities of this city, such as parts of Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond and the Bronx. The mistakes of highway construction, for which our ancestors were famous, are being repeated today with as much care as though they were something highly meritorious and deserved

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

perpetuation by imitating them. The swift, sure transaction of business is the lifeblood of this city; to consummate it there must be no impediment to continuous, fluid transportation. Broad streets and roadways, intelligently planned to meet the ever-mounting requirements of the vast flood of traffic pouring through, and originating, here must be provided or the city, from the commercial eminence on which it now stands, will quickly drop into that obscurity to which everything stagnant is foredoomed. The problem is a huge one, and should receive the attention of all citizens who have the future of the city at heart, as well as those who are only interested in its immediate present. A remedy for the suffocating traffic congestion must be discovered, in the very near future or atrophy faces the city's greatest industries and its supremacy on every hand.

Transportation

Taxation depends, in a great measure, upon modern transportation facilities, of which the New York subways are a striking example. Before the advent of the subway, large areas, like most of The Bronx and Queens, were, from a civic and business standpoint, simply barren, with no sort of activity. To-day, the Bronx and Queens stand as pre-eminent testimonials to the tax-raising potentialities of proper and adequate transportation. They constitute a city within a city, or, perhaps a series of cities within a city, which has been conjured up by the miracle of modern transportation facilities.

**Creating
Taxable
Property**

Improved methods of transportation built up these localities, and provided far better homes and living conditions for the population which formerly occupied the greatly congested sections of the city; fostered business enterprises; opened up new civic centers; brought improved sanitation to these localities; in short, modern transportation facilities have transformed the entire city, and especially the suburbs. The development of these sections has provided greatly increased revenues in the way of taxes, which the city did not formerly enjoy.

SOURCES OF CONGESTION

For the first time in our history New York presents the unique spectacle of a city the industries and traffic of which are on the verge of constriction because of inadequate transportation and highway facilities; a city suffering from the immensity, and quantity, of business that it transacts. The advent of the automobile provided us with a unit of transportation, as far superior to anything that existed before, as was the steam engine above the four-horse stage coach. It now threatens by its immense increase in number, to produce a harvest of dragon's teeth.

A Frankenstein

Up to a certain point vehicular traffic can be regulated; and it is being regulated, in this city, every day by an almost miraculous dexterity, as the records will testify. We have been crowding our main traffic channels more

ANNUAL REPORT OF

and more, even when the limit appeared to have been reached, as happened in the case of the Brooklyn Bridge. However, conditions are fast reaching a stage where the means available for the regulation of traffic seem hopelessly inadequate. Even with the most modern mechanical devices, one-way streets, supplemented by drastic laws and traffic regulations, proper control of traffic is beginning to challenge the ingenuity of traffic authorities.

No Single Solution of Problem

There appears to be no one method available, by which the traffic problem, a solution of which means so much to big business interests in this city, can be effectually solved, unless the state and city authorities can cooperate in the building of suitable roadways, north and south, through the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, or at least, through the Borough of Manhattan. One such roadway, upon an elevated structure, or possibly in a subway, should be built along the west side of Manhattan connecting with Riverside Drive, West End Avenue and Upper Broadway.

The cost of building the subway or elevated structure on the west side should, perhaps, be borne by the State of New York as a part of the good road work which is due this city, as some return for the tremendous taxation levied here for highways elsewhere in the state.

Pays 75% of Taxes, No Results

The City of Greater New York contributes upwards of 75 per cent. of state taxes and all funds appropriated by the state, but not one dollar has been expended out of these vast sums, which include New York City taxes, toward the construction, maintenance, and repair of the City highways or in an effort to relieve the traffic of this, its greatest city. We are getting no assistance whatever from the State of New York.

Removing Antiquated Obstructions

The elevated road should be removed from Second Avenue, and this fine roadway should be well paved from the Willis Avenue Bridge to the lower end of Second Avenue, and by widening a street and razing some of the squalid and unsanitary tenement houses on the lower east side, continued southward to the Battery.

The elevated road should be removed from Sixth Avenue, and placed underground, and this broad avenue, paralleling Fifth Avenue, could be opened for vehicular traffic from Central Park to Washington Square.

The burden of the cost of transforming the Second and Sixth Avenue elevated lines into subways would have to be decided by those directly concerned and the municipal government. The widening of Sixth Avenue and erection of splendid business structures would so enhance the value of the property, that the project would easily pay for itself, in a short time; unsightly structures would be removed from these important thoroughfares, and it is needless to say that the commerce and business of this city would be tremendously benefited.



FORTY-SECOND STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

A long time ago, a distinguished politician, and a great Mayor of this city, suggested that, to relieve traffic, a street should be cut through the block from Central Park to Washington Square, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The cost of such an enterprise at this time would be much greater than it would have been had the work been done in their day. But it is not too late to do it now. If such an avenue were cut through, store and building fronts which would be available along this fine avenue would so enhance the value of the property that the entire community would benefit.

**Making a
New Street**

Of course, a question will arise regarding the financial condition of the city treasury and its powers of taxation under existing conditions; and it may be suggested that there would not be sufficient funds available to appropriate for this great improvement. Work of this character is not for this day alone; nor should the taxation be entirely levied upon the present generation. Bonds could be issued for a term of at least twenty-five years or more to cover this expense.

Leaving aside the question as to whether or not funds are available, it must be evident to all who take any thought of the future that these are matters that can be no longer delayed, except to the great detriment of the business and commerce of this city, and that we must immediately undertake to do some of this work. It would be three or perhaps five years before any of these improvements could be available for service, and by that time the traffic conditions in this city will probably have advanced to a stage which will have demanded legislation, or regulation, of a character that would ultimately prove to be retrogressive and detrimental to the best interests of the city.

The Alternative

Statistics are not always satisfying, or interesting, but the gravity of the traffic situation, and the crying need for the adoption of some method of alleviating it, can best be brought home to the citizenry of this city through that medium. It is hoped that the comparative tables in reference to traffic conditions will first interest, and then rouse the citizens to the necessity for immediate action on their part, for after all it rests with them to take a pregnant initiative—one that can bring to maturity the embryonic but vital solutions to this great problem that have been previously offered in this and former annual reports, for consideration, and action.

At the commencement of 1920 there were 571,662 motor vehicles in the State of New York; at the beginning of 1921 this number had increased by 111,232, making a total for the entire State of 682,894. This was an increase in one year of 19 per cent., and there is now approximately one automobile for each fifteen citizens in the State. The traffic situation, however, in New York

Statistics

ANNUAL REPORT OF

City, which is the one directly under consideration, is most completely reflected by the subjoined comparative table:

NEW YORK CITY AUTOS									
						1919	1920	Increase	Per Cent
Pleasure	-	-	-	-	-	126,750	149,922	23,172	18
Omnibus	-	-	-	-	-	9,136	11,618	2,482	27
Trucks	-	-	-	-	-	41,057	52,128	11,071	27
Trailers	-	-	-	-	-	678	1,011	333	49
Dealers	-	-	-	-	-	820	1,103	283	35
Total cars	-	-	-	-	-	178,441	215,782	37,341	21
Receipts (Licenses)	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,481,345	\$3,696,616	\$1,215,271	49

It might be well to note that, of approximately \$9,000,000 collected by the Secretary of State's Office, this city contributed nearly three and three-quarter million dollars from which it derived no benefit.

It will be noted in the above table that two classes of vehicles increased 27 per cent. each: omnibuses and trucks; omnibus refers to passenger automobiles on hire, the lineal descendant of the "hack," and trucks to commercial, or drayage, vehicles.

With various parts of the City, at certain hours of the day, almost impassible, because of the numerousness of automobiles on the highways, the foregoing figures, taken in the aggregate, declare that in the twelve months of 1920, alone, the number of motor driven vehicles, licensed from this City increased 21 per cent. This, of course, takes no consideration of what might be called visiting machines—such as those from points up the state and from neighboring ones, many thousands of which use the thoroughfares here, daily, but of which there is no record, because they do not carry a New York State license, and their owners pay taxes on them elsewhere.

Authoritative sources place the number of motor vehicles daily using the streets of this city at upwards of 400,000, but when all the tributaries of vehicular traffic converging on it are taken into consideration, this estimate seems far too conservative. As shown by the figures in the preceding table, there is an incessant increase of at least 2 per cent. per month in the number of automobiles of local registry, and there is no doubt but what there is a similar increase among foreign automobiles and those from up the State. So that we are confronted with a case of arithmetical progression, and it is safe to say that if there were 400,000 automobiles using the thoroughfares of this city at the end of the fiscal year of 1920, there will be at least half a million travelling on them at the end of December, 1921.

A traffic survey made by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, facts gathered by the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission and some by the Department of Plant and Structures, disclose some astonish-

**Last Year's
Increase 21 Per
Cent.**

**Half a Million
Vehicles Daily
on Streets**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ing statistics regarding the daily traffic into New York City. Cars and trucks numbering 154,700 enter and leave Manhattan daily. The average number of passengers carried per car is 2.7, and the average load is 1.14 tons. The traffic across the bridges is very heavy, at some hours as high as 1,344 vehicles per hour, and even a greater proportion of truck travel is found on the Jersey ferries. During a 24-hour count on 15 ferries the motor trucks numbered 7,482. It is estimated that 420,000 persons use automobiles to travel back and forth to the City, which is an equivalent of almost one-third of the travel daily on the Interborough subways; this does not include the passenger cars within the city borders.

SOURCES OF ACCIDENTS

The Health Commissioner, from the standpoint of the Health Officer of this city, addressed a communication to the Secretary of State, in the latter part of 1920 calling his attention to the frequency with which persons suffering from grave physical defects were being granted automobile operators' licenses, and stating that such licenses should not be issued unless the applicant could prove the possession of good sight and hearing.

**Operators'
Physical
Defects**

Among other things the Health Commissioner declared that he had been brought in contact with chauffeurs who could not see a letter four inches in height at a greater distance than five feet, and who were incapable of hearing the report of a gun at a greater distance than 100 feet. Besides that, the Health Commissioner further stated that of 7,464 individuals registered as *self-confessed* drug addicts, 534 claimed to be "drivers or chauffeurs." There are several serious problems, so far as the reduction of casualties caused by motor-driven vehicles are concerned, presented by these figures and statements.

One of the most fruitful sources of accidents is the commercial motor truck. The operators of these ponderous vehicles arrogate to themselves, whenever they dare, every possible advantage over other traffic, knowing full well that in the case of collision with practically any other type of vehicle the damage to their own vehicle in all probability will be negligible. They are receiving constant attention, but they have a nice sense of discrimination, as a rule, and disregard the traffic rules only when they believe they can do so with impunity. It does not, however, take very much imagination to picture the mischief one of these machines can be responsible for when the operator is under the influence of a narcotic drug, or who can neither see nor hear but a yard or so away, or perhaps both.

**The Motor
Truck**

"Omnibus operators," "hackmen," or taxi chauffeurs present another serious menace, of very much the same character as the preceding, but perhaps worse. These men may not be recruited from the same sphere of society as the motor truck operator, but they have much in common—too much. The taxi chauffeur surreptitiously disregards the traffic regulations, whenever he

**The Taxi
Chauffeur and
His Cab**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Potential Bandits

dares, very like the truck driver, but, unlike the truck driver, he is often only a taxi chauffeur until the opportunity offers for him to become a thief; there are thousands of worthy and honest men earning their living driving taxi-cabs, and it is to be deplored that the criminal activities of a minor percentage of those following this occupation should have brought disrepute so thoroughly on the honorable among them. That, however, is more or less true of any trade or calling.

The scandal connected with the operations of dishonest taxi-chauffeurs has become so widespread that, it is said, many of the insurance companies making a specialty of insuring automobiles are rejecting applications for insurance on taxi-cabs. Investigation has revealed, too, that these men number among their ranks many who are addicted to the excessive use of alcohol and narcotics, and, indeed, some of them have been caught vending narcotics as a sort of side line.

Other Sources of Casualties

The possibility of accidents of all kinds from these two sources alone must at once be apparent to anyone, to say nothing of those sources over which it is nearly or quite impossible for anyone to exercise control, such as the improper layout of streets, physical characteristics of certain localities and last, but not least, the habit that young children have in thickly populated neighborhoods, especially, of darting across the street without previous warning, in front of oncoming automobiles. An excellent check can be kept on the first two sources of casualties, by placing the licensing of automobile operators and chauffeurs in the hands of the Police Department. An effort has been made by the present Police Administration to bring this about, but as yet without success.

Another serious feature of the traffic situation is the complication caused by the immense number of pedestrians, many of them strangers or Jay Hawkers from every part of the world, in the same localities where the vehicular congestion is at its maximum and worst. At such points, at least, an effort is being made to educate pedestrians to obey the traffic signals, at the gesture of the policeman assigned to that duty; another gentle but necessary step along a parallel line is the matter of persuading them to cross the street at cross-walks and not in the middle of it.

Responsible in 75 Per Cent of Accidents

There has been more or less criticism of the latter regulation, and very severe hostility has been shown towards any project designed to make it mandatory. Nevertheless, the lack of system on the part of pedestrians in crossing the streets at congested points is responsible for considerably more than a minor fraction of the total casualties, attributed to motor vehicles; the personal equation is a large factor under these conditions, and data indicate that of those injured, perhaps three-quarters are guilty of contributory negligence, or something very like it. Take for instance the section of the lower West Side, between Canal and 34th Streets, west of Fourth Avenue; approximately 150,000,000 persons annually use the subway and elevated lines there. Fourteenth Street, although in a section of the City that is fast changing its character from

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

merchandizing to manufacturing, with an inevitable drop in pedestrian traffic, has upwards of 50,000,000 persons a year entrain at its stations. During the year, the Interborough Subway carried 586,098,000, an increase over the preceding year of 124,951,000 passengers.

Such figures might be quoted indefinitely. The fact remains that each of them is entitled to a full measure of protection, and to have their movements facilitated, the same as any motor vehicle, and the only way that can be done is to provide more room, at certain points in the City, as previously detailed, for vehicles. When all the conflicting elements are considered, the casualties seem fairly within bounds, and do not loom nearly as large as some would have us think.

Vast Armies

The following schedule, prepared by the Health Department of this City, shows that, pro rata, the streets of New York are comparatively safe. These figures are based, apparently on the population of this City as shown by the results of the 1920 Federal Government Census, and take no account of the floating population, composed largely of visitors and commuters, to the number of more than a million who use the streets of this city daily.

**New York
Streets Safest
of Any**

Average Rate Per 1,000,000 5 Yrs.	Rate Per 1,000,000 Population Year	No. of deaths All Vehicles	Average Rate Per 1,000,000 5 Years	Rate Per 1,000,000 Population Year	No. of deaths All Vehicles
1915-19	1920	1920	1915-19	1920	1920
Los Angeles 333	391	230	San Francisco .. .04	262	134
Pittsburgh 412	332	196	Milwaukee 213	256	118
Buffalo 299	331	169	Denver 183	236	161
Toledo 324	324	80	Providence 258	218	52
Jersey City 293	314	94	St. Louis 214	216	168
Detroit 320	306	312	Boston 272	202	152
Columbus 329	271	65	Portland, Ore. .. 171	176	46
Chicago 260	268	731	Washington 207	169	75
Newark 244	266	111	New York 171	166	943

UNINTELLIGENT CRITICISM OF TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

From time to time some prominent person breaks into the daily news with a scathing denunciation of traffic conditions, and concludes by attacking the Police Department and making some absurd and utterly unreasonable demand upon its forces, such as would only come from someone trying to deal intelligently with an entirely unfamiliar subject.

Usually such monologists are firmly imbued with the notion that myriads of policemen are the solution of the traffic problem; very few, if any, have anything new to offer except abuse. There were several instances of this kind during the year, and all of them were so lacking in originality that it would not be hard to believe the interviews published had the same source.

**Want Unlimited
Traffic
Policemen**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

More traffic policemen would undoubtedly be of great assistance, but it is not feasible to detach unlimited numbers of policemen from regular duty and set them to directing traffic. The law of compensation would assert itself very quickly under such circumstances, and whatever might be gained in facilitating the movement of traffic would be more than offset by the crimes that would be attempted and committed, because of insufficient patrol. Even those who have made a thorough and really intelligent study of this subject do not always seem to understand that the solution of it lies, not in more traffic policemen, but in creating more and wider thoroughfares.

30,000 Corners and Crossings

It is estimated that there are 30,000 corners and crossings in this city, only a relatively small percentage of which require, under any circumstances, any supervision of passing traffic. Were it otherwise, however, little or nothing would be gained by policing each and every one of them.

A bill, amending the Greater New York Charter, was passed by the 1920 Legislature authorizing the Police Commissioner to increase the Traffic Division so that it may now equal one-third the number of the entire force; previously the number was limited to 1,000 men. The present strength of the Force would not allow full advantage to be taken of this Amendment, but the traffic force will be augmented early in 1921 by an increase of about 200 patrolmen.

AUTOMOBILE THEFTS

Vehicles Unattended

The Police Department is spasmodically criticised by the press, public and sometimes by the judiciary for its alleged failure to prevent the theft of automobiles on the public thoroughfares. This accusation, like so many others, when subject to analysis is shown to be baseless and that the blame for the thefts really belongs elsewhere. The large majority of stolen automobiles are Fords, the owners and operators of which think so little of their property, apparently, that they often leave them unprotected for hours standing on the public highways, in defiance of the traffic regulations; the same is more or less true of other inexpensive makes of automobiles. If there happens to be a traffic officer nearby, or if the patrolman on post attempts to expostulate with the owner or operator, when he puts in his appearance the chances are that he will become indignant or abusive. Such an attitude on the part of automobile owners and operators is entirely wrong, and does them no credit. The traffic regulations were formulated for the purpose of expediting the movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic and keeping the highways open to all, and free from obstruction.

It is the duty of all policemen to enforce these regulations, in the letter and spirit, too. Some persons appear to feel that the streets and highways are designed for their special benefit, and that they are at liberty to use and abuse them without regulation or molestation.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

When their attention is directed, as politely as possible, to the error of such a belief, by a member of the Police Department in the course of the ordinary performance of his duty, they seem filled with a similar emotion to the one felt by Nero, when he expressed the wish that the entire Roman people had but one neck, which he could sever with a single blow. The only difference is that the Police Force is involved instead of the Roman people.

The time is rapidly approaching, however, when leniency of any sort must be denied to transgressors, not only to protect the owner or driver of the machine from the possibility of having it stolen, but to prevent the highways from being impeded with unattended automobiles, and to exact greater respect for and obedience to the traffic regulations generally. Those in charge of automobiles show very little consideration toward each other in following the former practice, as it is often responsible for congesting an entire crosstown or avenue block.

**Owners
Negligent**

In an effort to devise some sort of a system of identifying stolen automobiles easily, and thus putting a stop to this form of thievery, the representatives of one of the largest—if not the largest—manufacturers of automobiles were sought and conferred with.

Stolen Cars

The principal object of this conference was to secure the active cooperation of this concern in the inauguration of a radical experiment, the general nature of which was to so set the serial number of the automobiles they manufactured that it could not be effaced nor altered, as can be done at present; and, further, to provide each of their vehicles with a secret or private mark that should be known only to the owner, and that would enable him to readily identify his property to the satisfaction of any authority.

Under existing conditions it is not always easy for the rightful owner of an automobile, presented to him for purposes of identification, to positively establish his ownership, especially if the car has been in the hands of skilled, experienced automobile thieves and has been tampered with by them. The same model automobiles are generally alike as two peas in a pod, and if the serial number has been obliterated or skilfully altered, it is nearly impossible for the owner to prove his right to his property, although morally there may be no doubt of it.

Unfortunately this conference never reached a definite, satisfactory conclusion, and it seems as though some other means of bringing about the desired end will have to be sought.

Owners or chauffeurs must not leave their machines unattended for long periods and then, when their cars are stolen, attempting to justify their conduct by charging the Police Department with failing to give them adequate protection.

Precautions

There are numerous meritorious and inexpensive devices on the market for protecting automobiles from thieves, and there are numerous makes of auto-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

mobiles that can be so adjusted with little trouble as to make them thief-proof, and it would seem to be plainly up to those having automobiles in charge to co-operate with the Police Department by taking the time to use these devices, and thus avoid making annoyance for themselves and extra work for the police.

Operators Violate Regulations

Quite regardless of that, the motorist and the operator of the motor vehicle must obey all traffic regulations, no matter what his private opinion of them may be, and he must stop parking his vehicle on thoroughfares except as provided by the traffic regulations, if he wishes to keep out of the traffic court. Motorists and motor vehicle operators should apply at Police Headquarters for copies of the traffic regulations, and thoroughly familiarize themselves with them, and thus avoid annoying and perhaps costly errors.

THE PRESS

Attacks on Police Department

The year 1920, for some inscrutable reason, was a banner one for the diversity that made the number and quality of attacks on the Police Department remarkable.

The majority of the press, with a consistency and persistency worthy of a far better cause, were, according to the statements contained in their too flexible and ephemeral columns, constantly making the most astounding discoveries of "crime waves," "nests of vice," and the like, which, however, were only apparent to the clairvoyant vision of their gifted reporters. The fact that many of the local news reporters alleged they had discovered, from time to time, throughout the year, a brand new crime wave, probably was nothing more than an entirely natural confusion of names, directly attributable to too close and frequent observation of the justly famous "marcel wave," and the "nests of vice" nothing more, by a curious coincidence, than mares' nests.

Canards and Hoaxes

It must be a perfectly obvious and transparent fact to even the simplest mind that if the press, any of its employees or affiliations had been, at any time, during the past year in possession of information discreditable to the Police Commissioner, or the Police Department, he, or they, would not have hesitated a moment before using it in a manner that would bring the greatest possible discredit and ignominy on the Police Commissioner, or Police Department, as the case might have been. There would not have been any occasion for any of the puerile journalistic hoaxes that were, very often, jammed down the public's throat in the guise of "news," nor would there have been any necessity for the artful and misleading statements, regarding the Police Department, its administration and members, that were so prominently featured in some of the daily press, to the detriment of genuine news and desirable current information concerning public and other affairs.

As has been pointed out on several previous occasions, it would seem that the merchants, bankers, and all classes and grades of business and professional

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

men, would combine and take a firm, united stand against the persistent vilification and slandering of this, the greatest city in the world, by a large majority of its own press, for purely selfish, political reasons. This course on the part of the newspapers of this city has, without the shadow of a doubt, cast a profound cloud of misapprehension, amounting to a menace, over this city in the eyes of the balance of the country; if it is persisted in, there can be no question but what it will ultimately cost New York much of the prestige that has made its name symbolical of all that is superlative in our civilization.

This city stands today at the zenith of its development and magnificence—beyond reach of competition. Such cannot long be the case, if its daily press continues to misrepresent it as a sink of iniquity, a lineal descendant of Sodom and Gomorrah, and the abode and headquarters of all manner of loathsomeness and unmentionable vice. Were there one scintilla of evidence to corroborate any of the foregoing assumptions, there would still exist, in my mind, some doubt as to the propriety of the press of this city constantly pointing an accusing finger at it.

**Sodom and
Gomorrah**

Taken by and large, the meaningless mealy-mouthings, and febrile flights of journalistic fancy, so lavishly hurled against the Police Department and the Police Commissioner, in the past year, were about as fruitful as the dreadful onslaught made by Don Quixote de la Mancha, surnamed the Knight of the Doleful Countenance, upon the inoffensive but industrious Wind-mill; the moral health of the Department, at large, continues excellent, and there is no unwonted anxiety visible among any rank in it.

The constant, apparently incurable besmirching the press is giving the fair name of the City is, however, a matter of the gravest concern to the entire citizenry, if only from a purely selfish, business stand, and some effort should be made, by those who have something financial at stake, if no one else, to curb the journalistic "knocker," if his yarns develop into nothing more than sensational falsehoods.

**Inexcusable
Falsehoods**

This sort of soi-disant "journalism" is pretty well worn out now, and really is nothing more nor less than a relic of a quarter of a century ago, at a period of newspaper development, in this city, when competition for circulation was hectic, and those responsible for the management of the newspapers then in existence, not too particular how they increased it. The merchants and big advertisers generally are in a position to demand that this journalistic anachronism be suitably embalmed and quietly disposed of, and they should do so, as much for their own benefit as for any altruistic or civic reasons.

The press of this city has been, can be, and will be, in the future, an incalculably powerful force for good. That is no reason, however, why it should expect, individually or collectively, to be permitted to run the municipal government as it sees fit, nor any reason for it to work out its pet, or chagrin, by

**Cannot Run
City Government**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

fostering and launching baseless, vicious attacks at it; nor why the management of some of the newspapers should be prepared to stoop so low as to try and work out their fancied grudge, by the lowest sort of intrigue, levelled at those holding most trying and responsible positions.

Misrepresenting the City

Inviting Crime and Criminals

There is no question but what the policy of representing New York City as one in which murderous crimes and all forms of felony might be committed with impunity, brought criminals and made them of weaklings already here who would never have thought of the offenses of which they were subsequently guilty, had it not been for these false, sensational and inflammatory newspaper articles. The administration of the Police Department of the City of New York has been of such high quality, however, during the last three years that, despite the unsettled condition of the country, the mushroom economic changes, and the rapid change of status of millions of men, with all the other transformations bound to follow in the train of such a state of affairs, the crime records, in comparison with those of other, normal years, in some instances even favor the extraordinary, supernormal three years. And it was all accomplished in the face of obstacles, natural and artificial, really too numerous to mention.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

REVISION OF GENERAL ORDERS

The standard reference guide, of the Police Department, in regard to permanent, or semi-permanent, conditions with which it is called upon to deal are the Rules and Orders. There were a large number of them in existence when I took charge of the Department, running back for years. Not a few of them were entirely out of harmony with current conditions, some conflicted with each other, and others, for various reasons, had lost their significance entirely and were utterly useless. There is no doubt but what many misunderstandings, confusion, and consequent disorder in the conduct of the affairs of the Department are directly traceable to the failure of those responsible, in former administrations, to remedy this. The task, of course, was a colossal one, but finally all Rules and Orders in use were re-edited, revised and brought up to date. When they were ready, the others were all cancelled and, commencing with March 1, 1920, the new ones were issued sequentially. The Code Signal numbers of the Department were revised and reduced to 19, replacing the ponderous code signal system previously in use, and which was of little practical value, as a greater part of it was seldom if ever used. This has cleared the atmosphere, and in future there will be no reason for any confusion or contradiction, in the minds of the Force as regards the Regulations and Orders of the Department.

BLANK FORMS AND RECORDS

Forms and Records

The blank and book forms of the Department were carefully revised and a number of obsolete forms abolished. All forms and records were standardized; and clear, concise orders, explaining their use, were issued to the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Department. The new forms are more simple, easily prepared and efficient and economical in every respect.

THE UNIFORM FILING AND RECORDING SYSTEM

During the latter part of the year, steps were taken to place a uniform filing system in each precinct station, precinct detective office, district detective office and inspection district office throughout the Department. Departmental records, which have heretofore been maintained in accordance with the individual taste of each commander, will be standardized and uniform in every such unit of the Department. The advantage of this reform is obvious.

**General
Uniformity**

WAR MEDAL

On October 28th a handsome bronze medal was presented by Countess Margaret Cunliffe-Owen, Honorary Deputy Chief of the Police Department, to each member of the police force who was either drafted, or enlisted, for service in the World War. The ceremonies took place in the Drill Room at Police Headquarters in the presence of the Mayor, the Police Commissioner and other distinguished guests.

**Deputy
Honorary Chief
Donates War
Medals**

WALL STREET EXPLOSION

On September 16, 1920, just at the hour of noon, a terrific explosion occurred at Broad and Wall Streets, the heart of the Manhattan financial district. It resulted in the death of 39 persons, and the injury of 143. Indescribable confusion followed the detonation. Great plate glass windows crashing from high office buildings, and hundreds of persons lying prostrate on the street, completed a scene that had its parallel only in the bombed and besieged cities of Europe. Police reinforcements, uniformed and detectives, were quickly thrown into the district, police lines drawn about the affected area, and order restored.

The Catastrophe

In addition to administering first aid to the injured, the police commandeered automobiles of all descriptions as emergency ambulances in transporting the victims to hospitals.

Thousands of dollars worth of valuable property and securities, lost in the confusion and panic attending the explosion, were recovered by the police and restored to their rightful owners.

This dire catastrophe demonstrates the urgent necessity for a special, or secret, police; for a body of specially trained men which, under efficient guidance, would maintain a close and unbroken contact with the seditious, anarchistic and dangerously radical elements in this City.

**Secret Police
Necessary**

During the next few years, at least, this City will be the port of entry for many tens of thousands of immigrants, from all parts of Europe. Among them are bound to be a large percentage of malcontents, agitators and virulent

ANNUAL REPORT OF

**Radicals and
Malcontents**

anarchists, thirsting for sensationalism and violence to shore up their insane propaganda and wicked doctrines, and to gain recruits and money through terrorism, and the perpetration of just such outrages as the explosion in Wall Street. Under our present laws, the only way that such holocausts can be prevented is to anticipate them through the medium of espionage, to be followed by prompt and drastic police action and a special body of men must be recruited and intensively schooled for this particular purpose, and none other.

**Plenty of
Material
Available**

Because of its wide scope of activity, the New York City Police Department is extremely well fitted to supply priceless information, and, perhaps, even recruits, to such an organization, with which it should work in constant cooperation, although a large part of the value of a secret police force would lie in the identity of its members remaining unknown, and therefore the integrity of its complete independence of action should never be infringed on. In the archives of Police Headquarters there exists at the present moment plenty of material for such a body to commence work upon, at once, and it is to be sincerely hoped that some action can be speedily taken to form such a body before another cataclysm drives home the lesson again.

**Citizens Must
Take Initiative**

The Bomb Squad of the Police Department has done a vast amount of work along these lines, but it is numerically wholly inadequate, and lacks facilities to cope with this problem, which is state, national and even international in range. The proper, effective surveillance of the extreme and vicious radical elements in this city calls for a permanent organization, which can devote its entire time and attention to the subject, and which possesses all possible means of prosecuting its work. Like many other pressing needs that formerly existed, this project will undoubtedly have to have the active, aggressive support of the responsible element of the citizens of this city—those who have much at stake here and are sufficiently progressive to realize that the entire country is once again going through a formative, reconstructive phase, of which this city is bound to bear no small part of the brunt, and which nearly always is preceded by spasmodic outbreaks of violence which must be quelled with a firm and fearless hand.

**The Only
Remedy**

Among a few of the more ultra-conservative citizens of this city I have observed a tendency to belittle and scoff at any idea that there might come a time when it would be necessary to cope with systematic, organized violence. Such individuals must have had much of their smug complacency rudely jarred when news of the lamentable Wall Street explosion reached them, and it is for their benefit, as well as that of the balance of the people of this city, that I draw attention to the possibilities of this condition, and urge the adoption of the remedy previously outlined. Let the citizens take the initiative, and provide the necessary impetus, and suitable legislation, that will enable the secret police to materialize into a permanent organization, will inevitably follow.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RIOT REGIMENT

Conditions change so rapidly in this city, and it is the point of focus for so many peculiar and conflicting elements, that the Police Department must be prepared to meet almost any emergency in the scope of police duty. Some five hundred or so members of the Force saw active service in the recent war and, therefore, possess splendid training to enable them to cope with any serious local disturbance that might arise. They have been organized into what, for lack of a more expressive term, has been named the "Riot Regiment"; they are thoroughly familiar with the use of all descriptions of firearms, have been subjected to rigorous physical training and discipline and know how to make the most of them. Should the occasion ever arise—and it is to be devoutly hoped that it will not—this body will be fully able to check any organized, or promiscuous, outburst of disorder apt to occur in this City. Furthermore, the very knowledge that such a unit, equipped and ready for almost immediate duty, exists, will prove a powerful deterrent to the radicals, locally-bred bolsheviki, chronic malcontents and other brands of distributors who might develop an inclination to enforce their theories by open acts of violence.

ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES

Just previous to the fall of the year, I decided, for the general good of the service, and especially to bring similar lines of police business under the same administrative head, to re-allot the duties of some of the administrative officers of the Police Department. In order to remove any misapprehension as to the responsibility for the performance of certain duties, and to bring about closer co-ordination, I had been gradually working towards this end for some time. In the following circular the various duties were made explicit, and became part of the official record of the Department:

POLICE DEPARTMENT

City of New York

Office of the Police Commissioner

New York, September 8, 1920.

Circular No. 14

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

ASSIGNMENTS OF DUTIES

FIRST DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Police conditions in the Borough of Brooklyn | d. Conduct of rehearings in all cases of application for rehearing |
| b. Court appearances of members of the Force in all boroughs | e. General conduct of trials in all boroughs |
| c. Suspension from duty and restoration to duty of members of the Force in all boroughs | f. Responsibility for the proper handling of trial calendars |
| | g. Law Library |
| | h. Represents the Police Commissioner on the Parole Board. |

ANNUAL REPORT OF

In their absence assumes the duties of:

- i. Third Deputy Police Commissioner
- k. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Traffic Division
- l. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Borough of Queens.

SECOND DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Chief Clerk's Division
- b. Quartermaster's Department
- c. Home Service Division
- d. Printing Bureau
- e. Civilian employees
- f. Care and maintenance of Department buildings, property and equipment
- g. Methods of making and keeping records and reports of the Department
- h. Certifies and signs all bills and pay-rolls of the Department
- i. Conduct of trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence assumes the duties of:

- k. Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner
- l. Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner.

THIRD DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions in the borough of Manhattan
- b. Executive officer to the Police Commissioner
- c. Chairman of the Executive Board
- d. Pensions
- e. Represents the Police Commissioner on all boards of which he is a member. (Except as otherwise specified)
- f. Conducts trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence assumes the duties of:

- g. First Deputy Police Commissioner
- h. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Police Reserve
- i. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Division of National Defense.

FOURTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Boiler Division
- b. Property Division
- c. Permits and Licenses issued by the Department
- d. Advisory to the Police Commissioner on general improvement
- e. Conduct of trials in all boroughs as assigned by the Police Commissioner
- f. Appointment of Special Patrolmen.
- g. Second Deputy Police Commissioner
- h. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Borough of the Bronx
- i. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Borough of Richmond.

In their absence assumes the duties of:

FIFTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Special Duty Division
- b. Conditions relating to white slave traffic
- c. Crimes and offenses affecting women and girls
- d. Protection of juveniles
- e. Social Welfare.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHN A. HARRISS

Supervision of:

- a. Traffic Division
- b. Police Club
- c. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RODMAN WANAMAKER

Supervision of:

- a. Police Reserves
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ALLAN A. RYAN

Supervision of:

- a. Division of National Defense
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHN M. SHAW

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions, Borough of Richmond
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER EDMOND A. GUGGENHEIM

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions, Borough of the Bronx
- b. Police Sanitarium
- c. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER T. COLEMAN DU PONT

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions, Borough of Queens
- b. Police Hospital
- c. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

CHIEF INSPECTOR

- a. Command of the Uniformed Force
- b. Command of the Detective Division
- c. Responsibility of the enforcement of all laws and ordinances
- d. Responsibility for the discipline and efficiency of the Uniformed Force and Detective Force
- e. Approval of parade permits
- f. Supervision of:
 - 1. Chief of Staff
 - a. Headquarters Division
 - b. Marine Division
 - 2. Commanding Officer, Detective Division
 - a. Detective Division
 - b. School for Detectives.
 - 3. Chief Surgeon
 - a. Surgical Division.
 - 4. Chaplains
- c. Training School
- d. Bureau of Telegraph
- e. Musical Company. 1. Police Band. 2. Police Glee Club.

CHIEF CLERK

- a. Command of the civilian clerical force in Police Headquarters
- b. Responsibility for the accurate maintenance of the following:
 - In the Chief Clerk's Office:
 - 1. The descriptive and assignment record of each member of the force, filed by name, and cross indexed by command and by shield number
 - 2. The record of grades
 - 3. The minutes of the Police Commissioner
 - 4. Records of Departmental Recognition
 - 5. The record of contracts and tabulation of awards
 - 6. The official files of General and Special Orders and of Circulars

ANNUAL REPORT OF

7. The record of special patrolmen
8. The oath book
9. General departmental files and records.

In the Bookkeeper's Office:

1. An account of all appropriations
2. A record of all expenditures
3. A record of all outstanding indebtedness

4. A detailed bookkeeping account
5. General records and files of Bookkeeper's office.

The preparation under the direction of the Police Commissioner of forms of proposals and contracts

Custody of contracts.

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

Administrative Personnel Changes

The following changes in the personnel of the administrative branch took place during the year :

March 19, 1920—Augustus Drum Porter, Third Deputy Police Commissioner ; position vacated.

April 7, 1920—Inspector Joseph A. Faurot granted a leave of absence and appointed Third Deputy Police Commissioner.

June 14, 1920—Frederick A. Wallis, Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner ; resigned.

June 14, 1920—Chief Inspector John Daly granted a leave of absence and appointed Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner.

September 4, 1920—John Daly resigned as Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner and appointed Second Deputy Police Commissioner ; assignment as Chief Inspector revoked.

September 4, 1920—William J. Lahey resigned as Second Deputy Police Commissioner and appointed Chief Inspector.

September 10, 1920—Inspector John J. Cray appointed Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner and assignment as Inspector revoked.

November 9, 1920—Dr. Carleton Simon appointed a Special Deputy Police Commissioner.

December 14, 1920—Ellen A. O'Grady, Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner, resigned.

NEW LAWS

Legislation in the form of original laws or amendments to existing laws, was enacted by the 1919 and 1920 Sessions of the Legislature, affecting the Police Department, covering the following subjects :

Chapter 509, Laws of 1920. Authorizing the Police Commissioner, in his discretion, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to appoint and to provide for the compensation of women police officers to the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

number of not more than thirty, subject to the provisions of the Charter governing the Police Department and relating to salaries, pensions, appointments and removals of members of the police force. The patrolwomen so appointed to be not less than twenty-one nor more than thirty-five years of age, except that women theretofore serving as policewomen shall continue to serve as patrolwomen under said act, but shall not be entitled to receive a pension upon retirement.

Chapter 518, Laws of 1919. Amending the Charter of Greater New York, and authorizing the Police Commissioner to retire members of the Police Force, after they have served twenty-five years, regardless of age.

Chapter 705, Laws of 1920. Abolishing the rank and grade of police matrons and conferring the grade of patrolmen on police matrons theretofore in the service under the designation of "policewomen."

Chapter 732, Laws of 1920. Authorizing the Police Commissioner to detail and assign to the Traffic Squad such members of the police force as may be necessary in his discretion, not to exceed in the aggregate one-third of the entire force. Theretofore, such detail and total assignments were limited to one-third of the entire police force or department.

Chapter 734, Laws of 1920. Authorizing the Police Commissioner in his discretion to cause to be destroyed confiscated property coming into the possession of the Department, consisting of burglars' tools of any description, cartridges or explosives, gambling apparatus or instruments, articles or medicines for the purpose of procuring abortions or preventing conceptions, wines and fermented liquors or solids, bloody or unsanitary clothing, or solids or liquids of unknown or uncertain composition, or opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine, or any of its mixtures or derivatives, or hypodermic syringes or needles, or any poisonous, noxious or deleterious solids or liquids, or obscene pictures, prints, effigies, statues, or any property, which, in the opinion of the Police Commissioner is of slight value, and the sale of which might result in the injury to the health or safety of the public.

Chapter 739, Laws of 1920. Providing that at least one patrolman shall be detailed on Election Day at each election poll, instead of two patrolmen as theretofore prescribed by law.

Chapter 711, Laws of 1920. Providing for the continuance of the Police Reserve and authorizing the Commissioner to appoint a Special Deputy to command the same and to detail such members of the force as the Commissioner deems necessary to assist in the instruction, drill and administration of the affairs of the Reserve. Authorizing the Commissioner to call into active service such Reserve in the event of conditions arising requiring the service of a larger number of men than may constitute the regular force. Providing for a two-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

year enlistment of the said Reserve and requiring applicants for membership therein to be citizens of the United States, at least five feet five inches in height, able to read and write and speak the English language distinctly, and exempting said Reserve from federal draft. Limiting the number to be enlisted to five thousand, to be divided into regiments, battalions, or independent units in the discretion of the Commissioner.

Chapter 708, Laws of 1920. Providing for the appointment of an officer to be known as "Marine Inspector," to be selected from among the members of the uniformed force by the Commissioner, to command the Marine Division of the Department.

Chapter 740, Laws of 1920. Prescribing the eligibility for promotion of Sergeants to be Lieutenants of police and prescribing service of at least one year as Sergeant instead of two years as heretofore required by law.

Chapter 824, Laws of 1920. Authorizing the Police Commissioner to grant leaves of absence for thirty (30) days in any one year to members of the Police Force with full pay, instead of twenty (20) days as heretofore limited by law.



PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN LEARNING HOW TO GRAPPLE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

FIRST DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. JOHN ANDERSON LEACH

Supervision of:

Duties

- a. Police conditions in the Borough of Brooklyn;
- b. Court appearances of members of the Force in all boroughs;
- c. Suspension from duty and restoration to duty of members of the Force in all boroughs;
- d. Conduct of rehearings in all cases of applications for rehearing;
- e. General conduct of trials in all boroughs;
- f. Responsibility for the proper handling of trial calendars;
- g. Law Library;
- h. Represents the Police Commissioner on the Parole Board;

In their absence assumes the duties of:

- i. Third Deputy Police Commissioner;
- k. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Borough of Queens;
- l. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Traffic Division;
- m. He is Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Regulations, and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, of the Executive Board.

The general duties of the First Deputy Police Commissioner are of a supervisory and executive character and, like those holding similar posts, there in no manner of instituting a satisfactory comparison of the work of his office from one year to another. The Borough of Brooklyn, over which the First Deputy Commissioner exercises supervision, and is responsible for general police conditions there, suffered as much, if not more than some of the other boroughs, because of the general unrest. It had its share of industrial disturbances and strikes. In August, 1920, the employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., and the Brooklyn City Railroad Co., struck, threatening to suspend for an indefinite period practically all the transportation facilities of Kings County. In order to prevent any possibility of a repetition of the scenes of disorder that had sometimes attended similar strikes, several conferences were held with officials of the transportation companies, and representatives of the strikers, and they were all informed of their rights under the law,

Industrial Unrest

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Largest Strike in Borough

and the duty of the Police Department towards them both. After an amicable settlement of points under dispute between the employers and the employees had failed, the largest strike in the Borough, during the year, occurred, and although the usual lawless and disorderly elements were present ready to do their worst, splendid order was maintained. The members of this Department assigned to preserve order and protect citizens and property during the course of this strike, are entitled to the highest praise, not only for the manner in which they comported themselves in the presence of serious hazards and disorder, but also for the way in which they protected the hundreds of thousands of residents of the Borough on their way each day to and from work. Violence and serious conflict between the opposing sides were prevented, and after a short period of high tension the strike was settled within a relatively brief time and normal traffic conditions obtained promptly. The other strikes, throughout the Borough, while sometimes of a serious character and the occasion of some anxiety, were principally annoying because of the policemen they took away from their regular duties. Many of them were quickly and satisfactorily adjusted, although they all contributed their quota of trouble for the Department.

Other Strikes

Cooperation of District Attorneys and Courts

During the year, the First Deputy Commissioner requested the co-operation of the several District Attorneys, within the Greater City, and the courts to afford prompt hearings and trials for members of the Police Department under suspension, as the result of being charged with a misdemeanor or being under indictment. As a police officer is disqualified from performing his duties, as a member of the Department, while in such a position, the city will be saved a considerable sum by the speedy disposition of such cases. Heretofore, for various uncontrollable reasons—overcrowded court calendars was one—the cases against officers under suspension because of an accusation of crime, or an indictment, dragged in the courts for long periods. The regulations of the Police Department provide that should an officer so accused be acquitted of the charge or charges that caused his suspension he is entitled to the cumulative back pay, beginning with the date of his suspension. So that, the arrangement insuring quick trials in such cases will be responsible for savings in time and cash.

Reinstatements

The Charter provides that any member of the Police Force who is dismissed, following an unjust or unfair trial, is entitled to have the charges, on which he was dismissed, reheard, in the discretion of the Police Commissioner, provided (and this is a point often overlooked by the applicant for a rehearing) the dismissed officer makes such application within one year of the date of his dismissal, unless subject to the provisions of the law passed March 18, 1915, amending the Charter and affecting officers dismissed within seven years prior to that date.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Police officers who have *resigned* must, when applying for reinstatement, **Resignations** not only file their application prior to the lapse of one year from the date of their resignations, but they must allow sufficient time to permit of their cases being reached, and action taken on them, before the expiration of the year. Failure to comply with this regulation, often deprives the former officer of any rights he may have previously had to consideration, and is also the occasion of a great deal of extra, fruitless work on the part of the First Deputy Commissioner, and the Committee on Laws and Regulations.

Besides the foregoing, the First Deputy Commissioner as Chairman of the Trial Board, maintains supervision over the conduct and proper handling of police trials in all Boroughs.

CHARGES AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE FORCE				DISPOSITION OF CHARGES				Work Done	
		1920	1919					1920	1919
Pending at beginning of year		787	638	Dismissed from Force	-	-	-	33	14
Preferred during year	- -	3049	2654	Fined	-	-	-	2114	852
		—	—	Reprimanded	-	-	-	862	1151
Total	- - - -	3836	3292	Charges Dismissed	-	-	-	428	421
				Filed	-	-	-	70	67
Disposed of during year	-	3507	2505	Awaiting expiration of probationary period	-	-	-	-	425
Pending at close of year	-	329	787	Tried and awaiting decision	-	-	-	21	181
		—	—	Awaiting trial and adjourned	-	-	-	308	181
Total	- - - -	3836	3292	Total	-	-	-	3836	3292

In order to further promote the efficiency of the Force, and give them a better understanding of the significance of the law, as they may be brought in contact with the various phases of it, the nucleus of a fair-sized law library has been established, at Police Headquarters. Its object is to be thoroughly helpful and enlightening, particularly to the more ambitious members of the Force, of which there are many. The First Deputy Commissioner is the managing director of the Legal Bureau, and recommends such improvements in the library, from time to time, as his observation dictates. **Law Library for Force**

The First Deputy Commissioner also represents the Police Commissioner on the Board of Parole, the body which considers and acts upon the applications of prisoners in the several penal institutions who seek to be released "on parole." This Board is most important, from a Police department standpoint, as it directs and, in a measure, controls the future movements, within a stated time, of some of the most desperate characters with which this, and other, Police Departments has had to deal, and may have to deal again, in the future. The responsibility of the First Deputy Commissioner in this capacity, especially, is very heavy—he must be just, but at the same time, he must not consent to the release of a criminal who is, apparently, determined to resume his lawless career at the point at which he was compelled to quit it. **Board of Parole**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Police Sea-side Resorts

Having general supervision over police conditions in Kings County, First Deputy Commissioner John A. Leach is responsible for the maintenance of law and order at the large beaches located within its boundaries. Previous to the appointment of Special Deputy Commissioner T. Coleman du Pont, he also exercised similar supervision over the entire Borough of Queens and the seashore resorts located there.

Formerly, there was a good deal of intermittent criticism levelled at the Police Department because of the conditions prevailing at seaside resorts within the confines of the Greater City, especially Coney Island. Since the advent of the present administration, however, such criticism has been conspicuous by its absence, and because of the thoroughly efficient manner in which the beaches, etc., have been policed there has not been the slightest occasion for it, although this subject was one which once occupied considerable space in the semi-vacant minds of our peerless reformers.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SECOND DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. JOHN DALY

Supervision of:

- a. Chief Clerk's Division;
- b. Quartermaster's Division;
- c. Home Service Division;
- d. Printing Bureau;
- e. Civilian Employees;
- f. Care and maintenance of Department buildings, property and equipment;
- g. Methods of making and keeping records and reports of the Department;
- h. Certifies and signs all bills and pay-rolls of the Department;
- i. Conduct of trials in all Boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner;

In their absence assumes duties of:

- k. Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner;
- l. Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner;
- m. He is Chairman of the Committee on Audits, and a member of the Honor Committee, Buildings and Uniforms Committee, Traffic Committee, Police Reserve Committee, Ways and Means Committee, and Advisory Committee, of the Executive Board.

A system of weekly conferences of the heads of the various bureaus, under the supervision of the Second Deputy Police Commissioner, has been inaugurated, at which the combined and intelligent opinions of men versed in the business and financial affairs of the Department are expressed. This innovation has produced many decided improvements. **Conferences**

EXPENDITURES, 1917, 1919, 1920

(As of December 31st.)

The following figures show, and compare in detail, the expenditures of the Police Department during the last two years of the present administration, with those of the last year, 1917, of the previous administration. In simple justice it should be remembered that 1919 and 1920 were thoroughly abnormal years—the prices of all commodities, wages, etc., reached unparalleled marks, while in 1917 conditions were practically normal, and in no respect resembled those that subsequently developed. **Comparisons**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CODE	TITLE	1917	1919	1920
SALARIES				
1600	Executive - - - -	\$ 75,562.05	\$ 72,420.63	\$ 74,980.49
1601	Administration - - -	125,080.72	95,746.37	117,346.10
1602	Uniformed Force, Surgeons, Etc.	15,779,223.17	17,846,457.07	22,345,590.22
1603	Care of Buildings, Etc. - -	110,963.77	30,610.39	29,294.57
1604	Steamer "Patrol" - - -	10,573.22	9,339.96	11,676.28
1605*	Special Patrolmen - - -	1,079,565.01	18,693.69	30,381.02
* Policewomen paid from this code in 1920.				
WAGES				
1606	Printing Office - - -	9,977.45	12,895.72	15,600.44
1607	Care of Buildings, Etc. - -	55,840.54	160,633.26	275,059.45
SUPPLIES				
1609	Food Supplies - - -	81.25	87.30	68.74
1610	Forage and Veterinary Supplies -	28,661.23	11,549.24	30,967.74
1611	Fuel Supplies - - -	84,855.14	64,665.67	105,361.63
1612	Office Supplies - - -	43,387.95	37,810.86	62,841.21
1613	Medical and Surgical Supplies -	472.01	266.60	363.26
1614	Laundry and Cleaning Supplies -	3,209.67	2,706.96	6,120.70
1615	Motor Vehicle Supplies - -	50,121.89	38,124.11	55,634.56
1616	General Plant Supplies - -	12,753.61	6,335.54	10,821.72
EQUIPMENT				
1617	Office Equipment - - -	9,168.48	3,766.36	14,757.14
1618	Household Equipment - -	14,599.43	5,437.88	28,676.41
1619	Live Stock—Horses - - -	6,150.00	4,500.00	34,275.00
1621	Motor Vehicle Equipment - -	55,509.36	33,602.08	179,842.59
1622	General Plant Equipment - -	80,786.55	12,341.10	40,330.20
MATERIAL				
1623	Materials - - - -	33,535.96	24,226.79	50,364.80
REPAIRS				
1624	Motor Vehicle Repairs - -	15,033.52	9,839.21	11,998.06
1625	General Repairs and Replacements	72,102.55	48,572.14	149,422.43
SERVICE AND CONTINGENCIES				
1627	Hire of Horses, Vehicles, Etc. -	10,430.81	10,850.00	
1628	Storage of Motor Vehicles -	1,052.00	654.50	570.00
1629	Shoeing and Boarding Horses -	56,105.51	75,469.66	82,930.84
1630	Carfare - - - -	6,783.41	7,483.06	8,167.34
1631	Telephone Service - - -	86,052.94	76,867.16	99,955.25
1632	Telegraph, Cable, Etc., Service -	3,081.26	2,995.75	2,352.70
1633	General Plant Service - -	10,670.64	7,203.47	15,129.43
1634	Contingencies - - -	175,218.55	116,925.98	183,719.83
PENSIONS				
1635	Pensions - - - -	1,506,322.00	1,575,817.68	2,100,000.00
	Total - - - -	\$19,612,931.65	\$20,424,896.19	\$26,174,600.15
	Increase in expenditures, 1920 over 1919 - - -	- - -	- - -	\$5,749,703.96

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ANALYSIS

Code		Decrease	Increase
1602	Uniformed Force - - - }		\$4,613,559.34
1607	Per diem employees - - - }		
1603	Care of Buildings, etc. - - -	\$1,315.82	
1600 }			
1601			
1604 }	Other salaries and wages - -		40,887.96
1605 }			
1606 }			
1609	- - - - - - - -	18.56	
1610 }			
1611			
1612			
1613 }	Supplies - - - - -		110,651.84
1614 }			
1615 }			
1616 }			
1617 }			
1618			
1619 }	Equipment - - - - -		238,233.92
1621 }			
1622 }			
1623	Material - - - - -		26,138.01
1624	- - - - -		2,158.85
1625	Repairs and Replacements - -		100,850.29
1627	- - - - -	10,850.00	
1628	Service - - - - -	84.50	
1629	" - - - - -		7,461.18
1630	" - - - - -		684.28
1631	" - - - - -		23,088.09
1632	" - - - - -	643.05	
1633 }	Service and Contingencies - -		74,719.81
1634 }			
1635	Pensions - - - - -		524,182.32
	Totals - - - - -	\$12 911.93	\$5,762,615.89
	Less decrease - - - - -		\$12,911.93
	Net increase - - - - -		\$5,749,703.96

SUMMARY

Salary Increases, Uniformed Force -			
" " Per Diem Employees - }	-	-	\$4,613,559.34
Increased Expenditures, in all other branches	-	-	1,136,144.62
Making Increased Expenditures, 1920 over 1919	-	-	\$5,749,703.96

This increase in the cost of conducting the Police Department is largely chargeable to vitally necessary advances in the salaries of the Uniformed Force, and other employees' wages, as can be readily seen from the preceeding schedule. It can be said, with perfect truth, that previous Police Administrations, for years back, practically without exception, have utterly ignored the constantly mounting demands on the salaries of the Uniformed Force. These demands were of diversified characters, but foremost among them were those attributable to economic conditions, over which policemen, least of all, had any control; and the higher standard of living tacitly, but, nevertheless, inflexibly exacted of them. Until the present municipal administration took office, no one seemed either to care, or be willing, to take

**Inadequate
Compensation
of Force**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

the initiative, and insist the policemen be paid a living wage, commensurate with changed times, changed conditions and the staggering advance, all along the line, in the price of the bare necessities of life. In reviewing this situation, the impression is received that former municipal and police administrations were thoroughly negligent in regard to this subject.

A Premium on Dishonesty

It was once the fashion among the professional detractors of the members of the Police Department to scrutinize their commonest acts, in an effort to discover some tint or shade, phase or facet, which could be pointed to as evidence of the deep-rooted corruption they alleged was prevalent among the Force. These same Paul Prys, however, were never known to direct attention to either of the facts that the members of the Police Department were among the poorest paid of public servants, nor that they were frequently exposed to all manner of temptation with empty stomachs and emptier pockets, nor that the percentage of the members of the Police Department whose conduct exposed them to criticism was so small as to be virtually negligible.

It is deplorable that previous city and police administrations should have shirked their respective duties to the Police Force by ignoring this most important matter, when times were normal and proper salary and wage increases could have been easily absorbed by most any year's Budget. Procrastination and an overwhelming desire to squeeze the Budget to dwarfish proportions, regardless of justice or who suffered, were dictated by corrupt, selfish politics; the Police Force, being in a poor position to demand justice was gradually thrust back into a position where no one thought of giving them a quid pro quo until the advent of the present municipal administration. Mayor Hylan, however, believed that the Police of this city were entitled to substantial financial relief, and regardless of the avalanche of jealous and malicious criticism that he knew would be directed towards him, undertook to provide it. Before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the Mayor fearlessly attacked this previously tabooed subject, and not only righted a great and ancient wrong, but raised the morale of the entire Force to a higher plane than ever before in the history of the City, to the incalculable benefit of the members of this community.

Reacts to Benefit of Community

OTHER INCREASES

The increases in the cost of supplying and maintaining other bureaus, branches and divisions, making up the remainder of the increases over 1919, are traceable to the same cause that they would be in any business house, whether it manufactured shoes or automobiles—the tremendously inflated cost of practically every commodity that is offered for sale, together with the almost interminable delays experienced in securing those ordered.

Inflated Prices

In order to allay any misapprehension that may exist in certain quarters, attention is directed to the fact that materials, etc., for practically every

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Police Department need, involving the expenditure of sums of more than \$25, are obtained through the intermediary of the branch of the city government known as the Central Board of Purchase, over which the Police Commissioner, or his subordinates, have no jurisdiction, whatever.

The following accruals, or savings, were returned to the General Fund **Accruals** from the Salary Accounts to December 31, 1920, and do not show in the financial statement :

CODE		CODE	
1600	- - - - - \$1,030.27	1606	- - - - - \$540.10
1601	- - - - - 8,324.22	1607	- - - - - 9,933.25
1603	- - - - - 2,326.91		
1604	- - - - - .08		
1605	- - - - - 567.95	Total	- - - - - \$22,722.78

In Code 1602 Uniform Force, the Retrenchment amounted to \$117,503.51. In December, 1920, the sum of \$50,000 was transferred to Code 1621 (Motor Vehicle Equipment) to purchase much needed Motorcycle Equipment; also the sum of \$10,303.40 was transferred to Code 1607, to pay the deficit in the salaries of Laborers, Caretakers and Hostlers, and the balance (\$57,200.11) which was the actual saving in Code 1602, will eventually be credited to the Police Pension Fund for the year 1921, as provided by law. This balance is not included in the financial statement.

POLICE PENSION FUND, DECEMBER 31, 1920

RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS
Receipts to December 31, 1920 \$2,967,888.54	Pensions paid to December 31, 1920 - - - - \$2,875,684.49
	Re f u n d s, suspended time,
	sick pay, etc. - - - - 39,996.75
	Printing, etc. - - - - 2,403.88
Cash on hand, December 31,	Cash on hand December 31,
1919 - - - - - \$21,974.30	1920 - - - - - 71,777.72
Total - - - - - \$2,989,862.84	Total - - - - - \$2,989,862.84

SPECIAL UNOFFICIAL FUNDS

AEROPLANE HANGAR FUND

**Department
Hangar**

RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS
January 1, 1920, Cash balance, \$1,000.00	Cash on hand, December 31, 1920 \$1,000.00

This fund was organized on October 8, 1919 by a donation received from Mr. L. B. Beaumont, for the erection of a temporary hangar for two Police Department aeroplanes.

No disbursements were made from this fund during the year 1920, pending the designation by the city authorities of a depot or landing place.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

WELFARE AND CONTINGENT FUND

**Old Emergency
Fund Abolished**

This Fund was organized January 8, 1920, by the transfer of the sum of \$2,839.37 from the Police War Relief Fund, which was closed on December 29, 1919.

Its purpose was to meet any Welfare, or Contingent, expense that could not be met by other funds of the Department. The necessity of creating this Fund can be seen from the following:

One Max Kaufman, a boy, was accidentally shot by a Police Officer, who discharged his revolver in performance of duty. The boy was taken to a hospital, operated on, and required the services of nurses besides the usual medical attention. The hospital presented a bill of \$1,088 to the Police Officer, who in turn presented it to the Police Department to be made a City charge; the Comptroller refused to pay the bill and returned it to the Police Commissioner.

None of the funds appropriated by the City could be employed in this case as the injured party was not connected with the Police Force, but was a citizen injured by a member of it. The Commissioner feeling that the officer should not be made stand this expense, which occurred in the discharge of his duty, was compelled to organize this Fund to meet the expense, or any other like it, that should occur in the future.

WELFARE AND CONTINGENT FUND—DECEMBER 31, 1920

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
January 8, Cash on hand, Police War Relief Fund - - -	\$2,839.37	Paid Lutheran Hospital for medical attention, in case of Max Kaufman, injured by police officer in discharge of duty -	\$1,088.00
March 31, Interest on deposit -	9.11	Cash balance on hand December 31, 1920 - - - - -	1,786.04
June 30, Interest on deposit -	8.46		
September 30, Interest on deposit	8.55		
December 31, Interest on deposit	8.55		
	<u>\$2,874.04</u>		<u>\$2,874.04</u>

POLICE RELIEF FUND

**Worthy Fund
Revived**

The Police Relief Fund was created in 1904 and in 1918 it became defunct.

Reorganization, and new sources of revenue, became necessary, and the Police Commissioner accordingly ordered that of all rewards received by police officers, forty per cent be deducted and paid into this fund. Substantial and permanent revenue was also received from the proceeds of the Police Field Day Games, held during the years 1919 and 1920.

The Police Relief Fund may be used for every form of relief at the discretion of the Police Commissioner, and particularly for the benefit of needy members of this Department, and their families.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR 1920

Balance on hand January 1, 1920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$194,798.10	General
Revenue derived by deducting 40% of all rewards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,587.99	Receipts
Repayment of loans from members of Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307.31	
Morris I. Dessau, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	
Dr. A. Monælesser, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	
Provost, Humbert & Williams, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	
Field Day Games, 1919, balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600.20	
F. B. Adams, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	
Mrs. Lonisa Wingate Underhill, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	
W. H. Sadler, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	
Police Athletic Fund, balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.58	
Police Games Committee deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	419,648.55	
Nippon Kusen Kaisha, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	
John D. Holland, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125.00	
Home Service Division, repayment account of Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000.00	
Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	
Newton Roe, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	
Edward Earl, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	
Louis Slater, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	
Captain Zanes, refund of excess payment of bill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.00	
Field Day Games—1920 check made to Aaron-Houtman for deficit of motor-cycle squad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	
Home Service Division, interest on loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650.00	
W. K. Simpson, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	
Edward Earl (anonymous), donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.00	
David C. Reid, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	
John A. Leach, refund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000.00	
Police Hospital Fund, return of loan of \$25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000.00	
Interest on same	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233.33	
Maurice S. Dessau, donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	
Interest on deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347.18	
" " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331.91	
" " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328.53	
" " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304.80	
" " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322.84	
" " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308.03	
" " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	314.59	
" " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301.47	
" " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	615.84	
" " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	946.72	
" " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	892.30	
" " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	856.50	
" " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,089.60	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$685,204.37	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR 1920—MONTHLY RELIEF

Total to beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$38,515.63	General
Loan to Hospital Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000.00	Disbursements
Paid account Police Recreation Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000.00	
Paid account Police Recreation Camp, fixtures and stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,700.00	
Paid for Police Recreation Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500.00	
Premium on Bond for Police Commissioner and Bookkeeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625.00	
Paid account expense Police Games, 1920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,878.29	
Refund of 40 per cent of reward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00	
Advance to Commissioner Leach (Police Recreation Camp)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000.00	
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$198,258.92	

ANNUAL REPORT OF

STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1920 TO DECEMBER, 31, 1920

**Detailed
Summary**

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Balance in bank, January 1, 1920	\$194,798.10	Paid account relief to widows and orphans, etc. - - -	\$38,515.63
Donations - - - - -	1,234.00	Loan to Hospital Fund - - -	25,000.00
Balance Police Athletic Club Fund - - - - -	14.58	Paid account Police Recreation Camp - - - - -	50,000.00
Balance 1919 Police Games -	600.20	Paid account Police Recreation Camp, stock and fixtures -	6,700.00
Payments received, account of loans - - - - -	307.31	Paid for Police Recreation Camp Premium on bond of Police Commissioner and Bookkeeper -	625.00
Forty per cent. of rewards -	6,687.99	Paid account expense Police Games 1920 - - - - -	70,878.29
Home Service payment, account of loans - - - - -	25,000.00	Refund of 40 per cent. reward	40.00
1920 Police Game receipts -	419,718.55	Advance to Commissioner Leach	4,000.00
Interest on deposits - - -	6,960.31		<u>\$198,258.92</u>
Interest on Home Service loan	650.00	Cash in bank, December 31, 1920	486,945.45
Interest on hospital loan -	233.33		<u>\$685,204.37</u>
Payment of hospital loan -	25,000.00	Total - - - - -	
Payment of advance to Commissioner Leach - - - -	4,000.00		
Total - - - - -	<u>\$685,204.37</u>		

Beneficiaries

At the present time there are 145 beneficiaries of the Police Relief Fund, 120 of them are widows of deceased members of the Force, eight are legally appointed guardians of children of the latter, and seventeen are members of the Force.

The following table shows the number of requests which have been made for relief, from the Police Relief Fund, during the year 1920, together with the action taken by the Pension and Relief Committee, after careful investigation :

Applications approved and relief granted	- - - - -	154
Applications denied - - - - -	- - - - -	4
Applications pending - - - - -	- - - - -	4
Total - - - - -	- - - - -	<u>162</u>

HOME SERVICE DIVISION ACCOUNT BALANCE OF LEDGER, DECEMBER 31, 1920

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Cash on hand December 31, 1919	\$41,961.22	Paid for merchandise - - -	\$576,383.61
Interest on deposits - - -	939.53	Paid on loan from Police Relief Fund - - - - -	25,000.00
Receipts from stores - - -	602,451.10	Interest on \$25,000 loan repaid	650.00
Total - - - - -	<u>\$645,351.85</u>	Cash in bank, December 31, 1920	43,318.24
		Total - - - - -	<u>\$645,351.85</u>

LOAN ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31, 1920

On November 24, 1919, an advance was made of \$50,000 from the Police Relief Fund to a subsidiary fund, known as the "Police Relief Fund Loan Account." This fund is for the purpose of loaning money, without interest,

**Assistance to
Probationary
Patrolmen**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

to Probationary Patrolmen to assist them to purchase their first uniform and equipment. Loans are also extended to other members of the Department in distress.

RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS
Cash on hand December 31, 1919 \$27,650.56	Loans to pay for uniforms - - \$53,234.36
Payments on loans for uniforms 43,944.46	
Interest on deposits - - - 881.78	Cash in bank December 31, 1920 - 19,242.44
\$72,476.80	\$72,476.80

CHIEF CLERK

In charge of :

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| a. Chief Clerk's Office; | 3. Record and Filing Bureau ; | |
| 1. Bookkeeper's Office ; | 4. Entire Civilian Force of the Dept.; | Detailed Duties of Chief Clerk |
| 2. Bureau of Disciplinary Records; | 5. Old Record Room. | |

His duties comprise:

- Preparation of warrants of appointment and promotion;
- Administration of oaths of office;
- Preparation and custody of reports, contracts and correspondence ;
- Grade, shield and precinct records of the Force;
- Records of Special Patrolmen ;
- Custodian of police shields;
- Approval of all pay-rolls to Comptroller;
- Tabulation of vote at Primary and General Elections.

The Chief Clerk is a member of the Honor, Audit, Efficiency, Laws and Regulations, and Welfare Committees.

REDUCTION OF THE FORCE

On January 1, 1920, there were 65 civilian clerical employees, whose salaries for the year totalled \$108,655; on December 31, 1920, there were only 55 civilian clerical employees, whose salaries for the year totalled \$121,053. The increased amount is due to salary raises allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The following is a list of unnecessary positions abolished during the year 1920:

1 Clerk at \$1,372	3 Clerks at \$1,125
3 Clerks at \$940	1 Chauffeur at \$1,320
1 Bookkeeper at \$1,125	1 Stenographer at \$1,125
Total economy	- - \$7,007

BUREAU OF RECORDS

	1920	1919
Documents Received and Filed.....	25,002	28,874

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ROLL OF HONOR, 1920

KILLED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY

Acting Detective Sergeant John E. Fitzpatrick

Patrolman Henry Immen

HONORABLE MENTION AND MEDAL

DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR

Acting Detective Sergeant Joseph A. Walsh

BROOKLYN CITIZENS' MEDAL

Patrolman John W. Monohan

RHINELANDER MEDAL FOR VALOR

Patrolman Harry Cohen

ISAAC BELL MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

Patrolman John J. Walsh

PETER F. MEYER MEDAL

Patrolman James J. Deveny

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA MEDAL

Patrolman George S. Lane

WALTER SCOTT MEDAL FOR VALOR

Patrolman John J. Wimmer

HONORABLE MENTION

Inspector James W. Hallock

Lieutenant Harry Dobert

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANTS

John E. Fitzpatrick

Giuseppi F. L. Dardis

Michael Fiaschetti

PATROLMEN

Batto, Michael A.

Immen, Henry

Matthews, William F.

Dines, Thomas C.

Knoch, Arthur J.

Warshaw, Joseph

Fitzgibbon, Patrick G.

Lemmon, Frank C.

Zimmerman, Gustave, Jr.

COMMENDATION

Acting Inspector John D. Coughlin

Acting Captain John J. Sullivan

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMMENDATION—*Continued*

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANTS

Barry, John J.	Donohue, Thomas F.	Ryan, John J.
Brosman, William L.	Dowd, Bernard W.	Herman, Louis
Cooper, Edward	Lavelle, James	Mayer, August
Blank, Frank	Murphy, Jerome	McCoy, James F.
Brown, Grover C.		

SERGEANTS

Ellis, George	McCauley, William
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PATROLMEN

Aulbach, Thomas	Nolan, Mortimer W.	Friedman, William
Bilms, Harry C.	O'Connell, Gerald F.	Hoarty, Patrick J.
Buckley, Edward J.	O'Shea, Patrick J.	Keneally, William D.
Burgess, Martin J.	Rosendale, Walter C.	Meindel, George, Jr.
Conk, John H.	Smith, George P.	Murphy, Timothy
Dempsey, James M.	Thomsen, Gustave	Mussmecher, William
Endreson, Frank	Belvan, Edward	O'Brien, Henry A.
Hermance, Harry J.	Brarman, Frank J.	O'Connor, Bart A.
Hoffman, Louis	Burgess, Martin J.	Reilly, Charles H.
Martin, Ralph	Byers, James A.	Sheridan, Joseph J.
Morgan, Christopher W.	Corcoran, John F.	Thompson, Edward
Musgrave, John E.	Donnelly, Edward J.	Wehrenberg, Wm. D.

PROMOTIONS

TO CHIEF INSPECTOR

William J. Lahey

TO INSPECTOR

Samuel G. Belton	Bernard J. Hayes	Thomas F. Walsh
William Coleman	Byron R. Sackett	

TO MARINE INSPECTOR

James W. Hallock

TO CAPTAIN

Benjamin F. Austin	Patrick Kenny	John H. Quirk
George Busby	John McCarthy	Abraham L. Stewart
Edward F. Hayes	James McIvor	Ernest L. B. Von Diezelski
	Theodore D. Miller	

TO LIEUTENANT

Alexander C. Anderson	Albert J. Cobey	Peter T. Donovan
William H. Anderson	Daniel Connolly	Lambert R. Furey
John D. Cahill	Michael Coughlin	Francis M. Gallagher
Harry V. Callahan	Joseph Courtenay	Denis J. Glavin
James Cavanagh	Henry Cramer	Thomas B. Goodman
Patrick Cavanagh	Patrick F. Crane	Richard Hamilton
Thomas M. Clancy	Joseph S. Davis	Charles Hemley

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PROMOTIONS TO LIEUTENANT—Continued

John J. Hines
Samuel W. Johnson
Henry E. Kelly
Dennis T. Kennedy
Martin Kenny
Charles Kensler
John O. Kluber
George H. Leonard
Harry L. Lobdell

John J. McGary
John J. McMahon
Adam McMullen
James F. Mooney
James A. Mulrov
Martin Noonan
John J. O'Connell
Daniel W. O'Grady
John J. O'Sullivan

James J. Phelan
William Plant
William F. Rodihan
Fred G. Spellman
James G. Stephenson
Harry A. Taylor
Thomas F. Ward
Frank C. White

TO SERGEANT

Carl A. Anderson
John S. Armstrong
Thomas J. Armstrong
Anthony F. Battle
Lawrence J. Bennett
Gustave M. Blessman
Herman R. Blohm
Martin F. Bracken
Edward Brady
Simon P. Breen
James Brennan
James L. Bresnan
David Broderick
Edward Burke
Daniel F. Cashman
Thomas F. J. Cavanagh
James E. Collins
John T. Collins
John J. Connolly
Edward A. Conrad
George W. Cook
Robert H. Copeland
James J. Coy
Jeremiah J. Crowley
Charles O. Dannhauser
John J. De Martino
Arthur W. De Voe
Edward J. Dillon
Louis F. Dittmann
John F. Donohue
Robert W. Dugan
Cornelius G. Fater
William J. Ferrick
Daniel M. Foley
Ira E. Gaynor
Neil Gibbon
Edward J. Gnotosky
Michael J. Golden
William Goodnow

Jacob Gosker
Luke H. Grace
Morris Greenberg
William J. Harrigan
George B. Harris
James Harten
Amander O. Hayes
Charles A. Hill
Richard Holt
Robert Huffman
Francis P. Hughes
Charles Humbeutel
Stanley J. Jiroudek
John J. Keating
Augustine A. Kehoe
John Kelly
Matthew D. Kelly
Patrick Kennedy
Otto Klicpera
Frank Lawless
John J. Leininger
Patrick McDonald
John J. McGowan
Hugh McGuire
Patrick J. McNamara
Bernard J. McQuade
Patrick J. Malley
John J. Martin
Chester T. Masterson
Austin H. Mead
Frank W. Miller
Bernard J. Moore
Ernest L. Moore
James W. Morrison
George W. Mulholland
John J. Murphy
Michael P. Murphy
Philip J. Murphy
Daniel S. Murtaugh

William A. Newburg
William B. Noll
James H. Noziglia
John J. Nugent
Patrick O'Brien
Richard O'Connor
William D. O'Grady
Edgar A. Olive
Richard F. Oliver
Martin S. Owens
Daniel J. Phelan
Charles A. Powell
Daniel Prendergast
Joseph Pribyl
William H. Randolph
David P. Rosenberg
William J. Ryan
Henry Schmitt
Robert J. Schroy
Edward Shaughnessy
Thomas M. Shaw
James J. Shuell
James F. Smith
John G. Stein
Charles C. Steinert
Emil C. Stiehr
Louis Stillman
Frank Sullivan
Harry Taylor
Burtis E. S. Thompson
John J. Thomson
Christopher T. Thomson
Benjamin J. Tighe
Clarence A. Timony
Henry Treiling
Christian R. Wackerly
William D. I. Waters
Henry A. Weisenreider
Richard M. Whalen

SUMMARY

To Chief Inspector	To Inspector	To Marine Inspector	To Captain	To Lieutenant	To Sergeant	Total
1	5	1	10	47	117	181

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

APPOINTMENTS

SURGEONS

John J. McGowan

Patrick J. Yorke

PATROLMEN

Francis A. Travis

Joseph P. Glennon

Joseph W. Reilly

POLICEWOMAN

Anna A. White

PATROLWOMAN

Lawon R. Bruce

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Edward M. Agnew.....9682	William F. Boylan....9689	John J. Carey.....9694
Attilio E. Alacchi..... 29	Owen Boyle .....2878	George A. Carroll.....1125
Abraham Alexander .. 70	Michael Brady 361	John Carroll 977
Walter J. Allen..... 14	William F. Brady....9690	John J. V. Carroll....9695
Morris N. Alpert..... 296	John J. Brandt.....9691	Thomas Carroll .....3583
Augustine A. Anderson..9763	James E. Branigan.... 927	Reuben R. Carter.....1122
Russell C. Archer.....2770	George F. Brazel..... 399	William F. Carter....1411
Clarence E. Austin.... 312	John Breitenbach, Jr.. 812	Patrick Carver .....1152
John J. Baker.....1675	John J. Brennan..... 411	Daniel Casey .....9696
William V. Balluff...9683	John J. Brennan.....9668	John Casey .....1421
Benjamin H. Barnes.. 615	Martin Brennan 640	Michael Casey .....1939
Allen J. Barnett..... 367	Thomas J. Brennan...9692	Patrick J. Casey.....1244
Peter J. Barnwell..... 296	Peter F. Breslin..... 561	Thomas W. Casey.....1238
Edward M. Barry..... 2	James T. Briscoe..... 568	Daniel J. A. Cashman.. 669
John J. Barry.....9684	James F. Broderick...9765	John F. Cashman..... 740
Michael Barry 486	James E. Brogan..... 631	Peter A. Cassidy.....1012
William F. Barry....9685	Henry J. Brown..... 472	Harry J. Chaffee.....1958
William G. Barry..... 419	John J. Browne.....1002	William Chernuck ....3825
William A. Bartecki..6193	Frederick F. Buckley..9693	Francis E. Christie...1788
John Bartunek, Jr..... 342	Paul F. Bufano.....1107	Timothy F. Clancy....1060
Arthur A. Baxter.....1110	James M. Bulte..... 72	Walter E. Clancy.....1744
John E. Bazazian..... 110	John J. Burke..... 545	George Clark 857
Jacob Becker 295	Joseph F. Burke..... 64	Philip B. Clark.....1959
David A. Bellew..... 178	Redmond Burke 417	Michael J. Clarke.....9697
Jaroslav Benes.....1007	James Burnett .....9764	Jack Cohn .....1674
August W. Benz.....9687	Francis A. Burns....1534	George B. Colby.....1738
Edwin B. Bergeson...9676	Francis J. X. Burns.... 318	Mich. H. D. Colleary..1845
Joseph J. Bigley.....9686	Edward J. Butler..... 142	John J. Collins.....1110
Harry Blumberg 604	Edward W. Butler.....9769	John F. Concannon....1982
John H. Boedecker...9688	Charles E. Byrne..... 552	Hugh M. Conlin.....9698
Joseph H. Bonner, Jr..9766	Charles F. Cahill..... 696	Timothy F. Connolly..1183
Charles M. Borgia..... 605	James L. Cahill.....1087	Michael J. Considine...2018
William M. Bosshart.. 809	William J. Calhoun...1592	Thomas D. Cook..... 898
Harold J. Bowes..... 811	Edward J. Canlon....1115	Herman T. Cook.....9699
Francis M. Bowmen... 130	Richard Canter .....1603	Joseph I. Cooney.....2942
William Boyden..... 90	John Carey .....1814	Daniel B. Copeland...1217

ANNUAL REPORT OF

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Edward Corbett .....1364	William J. Dooley, Jr..2838	William F. Geary.....9711
John E. Corbett.....1479	Daniel J. Doris.....4569	Charles Gebhardt .....2974
James F. Corbley.....1632	Denis J. Dowd.....2221	Edward V. Gibbons....4175
Louis A. Cornibert....1503	Alexander E. Doyle....3085	William Gibbons .....6407
Edmund B. Cosgrove.1102	James T. Doyle.....9671	George Gibbs .....3466
Richard J. Cotter.....9700	George A. Drexel.....2389	Michael Gilhooly .....4934
Charles P. Coughlin... 878	John J. Driscoll.....1432	Martin M. Gill.....2355
James A. Coughlin....1773	James F. Drum.....3231	James F. Gilleran.....3132
Frederick E. Courtney.1528	Anthony Duffy .....1697	John C. Gillespie.....5181
James Cox .....2046	James J. Duffy.....1924	John Gilmore .....4320
James F. Crane.....1331	Peter J. Duffy.....2009	John Ginty .....3170
Thomas F. Creegan....1348	George H. Duggan...2458	Philip Ginty .....3790
John D. Cremins.....1407	Robert J. Dunn.....2016	Joseph B. Glennon....9772
Thomas R. Crerend....2492	Cornelius B. Dunne...9705	Horace S. T. Golden..3189
Leroy C. Cropper.....1592	John J. Dwyer.....1406	Anton Goshony .....2390
Leroy C. Cropper.....2647	John J. Dwyer.....4885	Edward Goodwin .....9712
George F. Croughan...1793	Michael Edberg .....9706	John J. Grace.....3389
Peter J. Crovo..... 998	David J. Egan.....9707	John M. Graham.....4362
Patrick J. Crowley....9701	John P. Egert.....3443	Daniel A. Greene.....9713
Alexander J. Crozier . 1771	Andrew Ehrlinger ...6356	Philip K. Grimes.....5577
Wm. H. Cruger, Jr...2171	William F. Ehrmann..1017	Edward T. Grogan....4438
Alfred Cubbidge .....2580	William F. Ehrmann..2492	George T. Groom.....3474
James W. Cudmore....1986	Charles D. England...2024	John B. Grote.....9773
Patrick Culhane .....1180	James J. Fagan.....4794	William H. Gruenberg.4694
John J. Cullen.....2763	Harold J. Fahey.....3506	Albert E. Gutshow....2337
E. J. Cunningham....2701	James J. Farley.....4000	Edward T. Hackett....5607
Thomas Cunningham .9768	James J. Farrell.....3441	Harold M. Hagan.....3532
Edward J. Curran.....2259	James E. Fay.....3247	Ralph Hagan .....9714
Joseph A. Curry.....2185	John J. Feeney.....2229	Michael J. Halley.....3535
James A. Curtin.....1330	John J. A. Feeney....3454	Michael J. Hanigan...9715
Vincent F. Curtis.....4558	Michael J. Finan.....4352	Harry E. Hanson....9716
Jeremiah Daly .....2826	Francis E. Finnegan..4484	Walter Hard, Jr. . . . 4736
John F. Daly.....1452	Thomas Finucane ...9708	Daniel J. Haren.....5618
John J. Daly.....8834	James Fiore .....2052	James M. Harrison...3463
Michael Damato .....2520	William H. Fitzgerald.3550	James J. Healy.....4745
Edward L. Dawson....9702	William Fitzner, Jr...3975	Michael Healy .....4483
Robert E. Decker....1628	Denis Fitzpatrick ...9710	Michael Healy .....5960
Arthur J. DeMarias...2790	John B. F. Fitzpatrick.2690	John F. Healy.....5415
Joseph V. DeSoucey...9771	Patrick Fitzpatrick ...9709	Patrick J. Healy.....6701
Thomas F. Dennin....9703	Samuel Flair .....3625	Patrick Heaney .....3798
Walter E. Devine....1928	Thomas J. Foley.....2869	Peter Heim .....5383
William P. Dickson...2245	Romeo T. Franchini..2252	Paul W. Heinke.....9717
Charles S. Dillon....2018	Otto G. Franz.....8723	George E. Hennessey..3558
Elwood J. Divver....1360	Peter F. Frawley....3717	Thomas J. Henry.....2612
Andrew Dolan .....9704	Irving Frey .....2073	Michael Herbert .....4911
Felix Dolan .....9770	Rudolph A. Friederich.3744	Wm. J. C. Herrmann..2737
John D. Dolan.....1443	Patrick J. Gallagher..6404	Frank W. Heyner....9718
Martin J. Dolan.....2322	Peter B. Galligan.....5120	William J. Hickey....2413
Patrick J. Dolan.....2363	John J. Gannon.....3744	Harold S. Higgins....3582
Michael J. Donohue...2878	Simon G. Gashun.....3112	John L. Hodapp.....3590

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Charles Homolka .....6172	John M. Kissane.....5365	Thomas J. McEneny...7087
Charles E. Hood.....3863	Henry P. Klein.....8907	E. R. M. McGillicuddy.4884
John J. Horan.....5876	Frank Klinck .....9722	Stephen H. McGee....9776
William Horan .....3596	Emanuel Kline .....2890	Hugh T. McGovern....7125
Michael J. Horris.....3981	George L. Knab.....8994	Joseph McGovern ....7248
William H. Howard..6536	William F. Knox.....5475	Wm. J. McGowan, Jr..5983
John H. Hoyt.....3608	Rudolph Knutson ....5618	Edward J. McGrath...3325
John W. Hughes.....3836	William L. Korbel...5544	George W. McGrath..5797
William J. Hughes....3861	Charles Krumm .....5479	Thomas V. McGrath...6369
Malachy J. Hunt.....5127	William J. Kuhn.....5643	Timothy J. McGrath...3317
Joseph Hunter .....4747	William Lamboy .....5655	William B. McKee....3344
William E. Hunter....4757	George Lammers .....5661	Andrew J. McKeon....9347
John F. Hurley.....4201	Carl B. Lawrence....3073	Harold McKeon .....6097
Thomas Huskinson ...4363	Thomas Lawrence ....5513	James T. McKeon....9734
Michael F. Husslein...2397	Harold A. Leahy.....5908	John J. McKeon.....6187
John J. Hyland.....2794	Thomas F. Leech.....6656	John J. McLaughlin...7210
Michael Hynes .....4389	William L. Leighley...5521	Thomas J. McLaughlin.7448
Herbert Igangold ....4518	Matthias Lernihian ...9077	Thomas J. McLaughlin.7449
Wilbur J. Irwin.....4812	Harry L. Levy.....6666	Michael M. McMahon..3412
Edwin A. Jackson....4861	Charles R. Lewis.....6647	William J. McNally...3483
Emil Jacobs .....6088	Edwin O. Lewis.....3006	Edward J. McNamara.7478
Albert E. Jenner.....9719	Thomas Leyden .....441	Thomas McNamara ...5933
Charles Johnson .....4959	Jacob A. Licker.....9088	James McNiff.....9735
Edward O. W. Johnson.9720	Milton P. Lindgren...9131	George D. Maher.....9145
Joseph E. Jordan....5297	Arthur C. Lisk.....5693	John J. Mahon.....5594
Christian B. Jorn.....6308	Peter J. Lohan.....5613	Anthony Malone .....9725
Patrick Joyce .....2807	Peter J. Lohan.....5694	Denis J. Malone.....5852
William A. Justy.....5461	Patrick Loughran ....9723	Patrick J. Malone.....5832
John J. Kain.....4882	Edward Loughren ....9724	James R. Mangan....9726
James Kane .....5090	George A. Loures....3001	James M. Mannix.....5686
Milton M. Kaufman...5181	John P. Lovett.....5675	Jerry Marino .....5716
Patrick Keefe .....5153	John H. McAlinden...8894	Rocco Marone .....3214
Robert D. Keegan....2881	John F. McAuliffe....3383	Patrick F. Maroney...5761
William J. Kehoe....5296	Wal. E. A. McCaddin.9200	John F. Marrinan....5767
Christopher F. Kelly..6574	Michael L. McCarron..7226	Thomas J. Marry....5914
Francis M. Kelly....4922	Charles H. McCarthy..6324	James E. Marsh.....5848
Francis T. Kelly....5194	Francis W. McCarthy.3404	Michael C. Marson....2043
James Kelly .....6330	John McCarthy .....9775	Robert E. Maxwell....5915
John A. Kelly.....9073	John F. McCarthy....9733	Charles Meehan.....9727
Michael J. Kelly....5232	Matthew McCartin ...5939	John J. Meehan.....3159
Michael J. Kelly ....5581	John J. McCoy.....5684	Charles Meisenzahl ...5916
William J. Kelly....5752	William A. McCoy....6714	Francis Melly.....3116
William P. Kennedy..5280	William J. McCrea....9732	Philip F. Mescall....6080
James S. Kent.....7260	Michael J. McDermott.7028	Walter W. Metelski...3100
William M. Kent.....2976	James A. McDonald..6808	Edmund C. Miller, Jr..9728
Thomas P. Kiernan...2907	Walter T. McDonald...8770	Wilfred Miller .....3211
Thomas L. Kilduff....9721	William J. McDonaId..3407	John J. Mitchell....9774
James F. King.....4965	James J. McDonnell...9207	Milton F. Moffett....6240
Patrick J. Kirley....5196	Patrick J. McDonough.7071	James F. Monaghan....6764
James J. Kissane.....5446	James McElroy .....5945	Charles J. Monahan....5772

ANNUAL REPORT OF

APPOINTMENTS—*Continued*

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Joseph A. Monahan....5924	Cornelius O'Connor ...6287	James Revelli .....4690
Patrick Monahan.....5951	Edward F. O'Donnell.7603	Jack V. Reyher.....9778
Bruno A. Mondieka...6026	James O'Hanlon .....3617	Benedict Reynolds ....9669
Samuel J. Mooney....6754	James J. O'Hara.....8437	George P. Richardson.4695
Edmond A. Moore.....7119	John J. O'Hara.....3648	Francis T. Riley.....9181
Edward S. Moore.....6242	Thomas O'Hara .....6329	Herman Ringen, Jr....9661
John J. Moore.....7096	Denis O'Meara .....6554	Andrew Robinson ....9745
Thomas F. Moore.....6695	Edward J. O'Neil, Jr..3641	Walter J. Rochford....3907
Edward J. Moran.....5774	Charles F. O'Neill....3613	Michael J. Ronan.....6691
John S. Moran .....6295	James C. J. O'Rourke.9737	Ernest Ruocco .....9670
Matthew Moran .....5572	Daniel O'Shea.....6477	Albert Ryan .....6720
William M. Morris....768	Denis P. O'Shea.....9738	Albert Ryan .....8379
James D. Morrissey....7155	James F. O'Shea.....7510	John Ryan .....4943
Philip F. Morrissey....3264	Michael J. O'Toole....6411	John J. Ryan.....6604
John J. Morrison.....7219	Joseph F. Oakes ....7546	Timothy A. Ryan.....6890
Daniel D. Moynihan....6405	James P. Owens.....9135	Arthur V. Sackett....8089
Jos. F. Motjenbacker...5810	Charles Paolo .....3843	Harry Salls .....9046
Michael Mulcare .....5823	Dominick A. Papa....3681	Henry F. Suavan.....8285
Michael J. Mullaney....7198	Elmer F. Parker.....1187	Frank J. Schade.....5177
Patrick J. Mullarney...3156	Leonard W. Parkes...9739	William A. Schettino...712
William Mullen .....9666	William S. Parr.....9740	Chas. V. Schifferdecker 9632
William F. Mullin.....5742	Vincent Pellegrino ...3657	Richard A. Schindler..8147
John Mulvihill .....9729	Patrick J. Phillips...7672	Clinton J. Schlunsen...6815
Irving A. Munster....6623	William W. Phillips...6590	George P. Schmucker..9665
Denis E. Murphy.....5849	Anthony A. Piscopo...7881	Anthony P. Schuhose..8120
Michael H. Murphy....6782	Americo M. Plenzo....3676	Louis Schwartz .....4982
Patrick A. Murphy....6648	Frank J. Prasek.....7591	Joseph R. Schweinler.10004
Patrick E. Murphy....9730	Martin J. Prendergast.9262	Bertram C. Scott.....9746
William F. Murphy....6674	Albert Prete .....7959	Edward J. Scott.....9668
William F. Murphy....9731	Martin Price .....754	William J. Seery.....6939
John S. Murray.....5867	Vincenzo J. Priore...7665	Samuel Senft .....4949
Joseph P. Murray.....6682	Lawrence A. Pyle....3649	James R. Seymour....9747
Michael J. Murray....3133	John J. Quaid.....3752	David Shafier .....8665
Thomas Z. Murtha....5870	Otto H. Quellen.....9741	Frank A. Shea.....9748
Ferdinand A. Naekel...7330	Francis J. Quigley....7956	Geoffrey P. Shea.....8003
Gennaro Napolitano ..6105	Henry Quinn .....7914	John Shea .....10017
Peter A. Naton.....7526	Fred Rabenstein ....9742	John J. Shea.....6966
Chas. H. Neistiehl....7519	Louis I. Raia.....9743	Joseph T. Shea.....825
Frank Nemec .....3486	John F. Raleigh.....4267	Timothy Sheehan ....9749
William A. Neubauer..9736	Charles H. Rall.....4107	Thomas Sheridan ....7002
James J. Neville.....6417	Louis Ramirez .....6593	Joseph F. Siess.....1357
William J. Nidds.....7542	Joseph F. Ratigan....8467	Edwin D. Slater.....9779
Hugo Noack .....6114	Conrad W. Rauss....8853	August S. Smith.....8608
George B. Nolan.....3601	Thomas P. Reaney....4575	James Smith .....9672
James B. Nolan.....7581	Wesley C. Redding...8271	Theodore J. Smith....5142
Thomas J. Nolan.....6151	Michael J. Regan....8921	Thomas G. Smith....7171
John J. Notheis.....9333	Frank X. Reid.....8272	Fred Smol .....9750
John L. Nussbaum....7825	John I. Reilly.....8344	Matthias A. Spengler..9751
Harry T. O'Brien....6235	Joseph E. Reilly....6635	Frederick G. Spottke..9673
Thomas O'Connell ...9777	Thomas F. Reilly....9744	Joseph Steinnand ....7941

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Howard J. Stenson....6817	William H. Travers....9756	George Werner.....5443
Frank Strauch, Jr....6310	Bernard Trcanor .....5262	August H. Wergin....7789
Charles A. Stripp.....5152	George J. Treubert....9472	Adolf Wested .....5439
Frank A. Stroschein...8984	Joseph Tuma .....7767	John J. Whalen.....5393
Fred. P. Struckman...6616	Peter Tuohy .....9674	Andrew J. White.....9667
Daniel Sullivan .....9041	Christopher A. Turner.9754	Cornelius White .....9215
James Sullivan .....9341	Vincent Tussillo .....9757	Edward J. White.....9655
James J. Sullivan.....5180	Martin Tutt, Jr.....9499	Ferdinand W. White...9660
James J. Sullivan.....9282	George D. Uebelacker.9557	Herbert C. White.....1587
Patrick Sullivan .....7273	Arthur J. Ueltzen....9537	Luke J. White.....9662
Patrick M. Sullivan...7281	Edward W. Van Name.8658	Jeremiah P. Willman..8368
Walter C. Sullivan...9752	Jacob M. Van Wagner.9613	Frederick A. Wills...5606
Frank Sweeney .....7475	John J. Velten.....6568	Michael Wilson .....10077
Howard Switzer .....5199	Walter H. Von Bargen.8287	Wesley S. Wilson.....9781
Michael Tauber .....5219	Edward J. Walsh.....10036	William C. Wilson...9663
Peter J. Tauckus....9753	Ernest F. Walsh.....8666	Fred H. Winkelman...9759
Eugene S. Thibadeau..7056	John J. Walsh.....5389	David Winthrop .....9664
Thomas J. Tiernan...8545	John S. Walter.....8852	Harry Wolf .....5616
Michael J. Timlin....10020	Edward G. Wander...9675	John Woods .....9760
John J. Tobin.....9434	Cornelius J. Ward...7336	George F. Wooley....9761
Patrick Tolan .....8341	Joseph J. Ward.....9614	Edward Worrell .....9782
John A. Tonry.....9780	William H. Warnken..8365	Daniel J. Wright.....8383
James Tooher .....9755	John P. Weber.....9758	Harry T. Wright....9665
Thomas J. Toolan...5635	Edward Weiss .....9622	William Zolzer .....9762
Clinton D. Townsend..5326	Louis Weiss .....9676	Arthur Zuck .....8974
Michael F. Treacy...8301	Richard V. Welsh.....8933	Samuel Zwerdling ...8427

Total Probationary Patrolmen appointed.....	636
“ “ “ resigned	33
“ “ “ dropped	8
“ “ “ dismissed	1
Increase.....	594

REINSTATEMENTS

SERGEANT

Peter T. Reehil

PATROLMEN

Joseph P. Calcaterra	Thomas J. Feeney	William A. P. Harck
Howard V. Conway	Francis J. Gallagher	George W. Hartwell
Thomas J. Coyne	William V. Gierie	William J. Harvey
George W. Crist	Thomas E. C. Gorman	Louis Herman
John A. Cunningham	Stanley F. Gorman	Peter Hoffman
Henry E. Demant	George F. Green	Charles Keil
Simon Denker	Henry Gutherman	Louis J. Keith
Edward J. Donnelly	Daniel F. Haggerty	William B. Kirk
John Faherty	Orville W. Halsted	Edward J. Kirwin
Patrick J. Farley	John A. Hanold	Albert H. Kornich

ANNUAL REPORT OF

REINSTATEMENTS—*Continued*

PATROLMEN

Daniel J. Liebman
George W. Loewer
Max Lowe
Joseph L. McGinnis
Frank P. Mallon
Myer Maltz
Frederick Manney
Albert F. Massolles
George Meindel, Jr.
John Merwede
Rudolph A. Miksovsky
George E. Monahan
Henry H. Munch

Melville E. Noble
Matthew O'Connell
Joseph A. O'Donnell
Francis A. O'Hara
Lester Pettigrew
Nicholas Pisarra
James S. Powers
John Reyelts
George S. Riley
Richard L. Sangunitto
Jacob Schreiner
Bernard Schulz
Patrick Shanley

George F. Smith
James C. Sterrett
James J. Sullivan
Joseph E. Thier
William Van Pelt
Christian R. Wackerly
Louis F. Wagenblast
Irving E. M. Wagner
Thomas Walsh
Franklyn M. Wardel
Samuel H. Weinstein
Alexander E. Weintraub

PROBATIONARY PATROLMAN

John A. Cummings

Sergeant reinstated after dismissal.....	1
Patrolmen " " dismissal	8
Patrolmen " " resignation	60
Probationary Patrolman Reinstated after resignation.....	1
	<hr/> 70

TOTAL GAIN

By appointment.....	594
" reinstatement	70
Total.....	<hr/> 664

DIED

SURGEONS

Augustus H. Brown

Frederick H. Schoenenberger

CAPTAINS

John P. Leary

William H. Scoble

LIEUTENANTS

Delmar J. Balison
Philip J. Carroll
Thomas J. Daly
William B. Gilhooly

Floyd Horton
Thomas Kelly
John A. Lake
Theodore Raynor

Michael J. Shea
James W. Trainor
Robert Williams

SERGEANTS

William H. Daly
John E. Kelleher
John J. McGauley

William P. Maxey
Daniel O'Sullivan
Lewis E. Rodman

Daniel J. Sullivan
Harry J. Young

PATROLMEN

Hugh Armstrong
James Atkiss
Frederick Brown
William J. Browner

Edward F. Burns
Eugene Cahill
August J. Carnelia
William Clade

James P. Clarke
Thomas J. Collins
Thomas Connell
Francis Coyle

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DIED—Continued

PATROLMEN

William Cruise	William A. Hagan	Harry A. Mehl
Matthew T. Dawson	Harry Henne	Joseph D. O'Brien
Edward Donohue	James J. Holland	Philip O Connell
Edw. C. Eichstaedt	William M. Hood	John O'Connor, Jr.
William Elwood	Henry Immen	James F. O'Dea
John J. Fagan	Joseph L. Joyce	William H. O'Loughlin
Samuel Feinstein	Daniel E. Keenan	Michael Oppelt
John E. Fitzpatrick	George Kemp	Stephen J. Powers
Patrick E. Flynn	John J. Kennedy	William Rohrbach
Henry P. Fremd	Joseph Kienzler	Joseph F. Scott
Adam Gaffga	John Kremmelbein	Thomas F. Stack
James A. Gannon	George Kropp	George Stellar
William A. Gavegan	Peter McDermott	James J. Sullivan
James J. Gillen	Peter McGlone	Theodore P. Trayer
James Gormley	James H. Mahoney	Daniel Undermark
Albert B. Gunnison	Francis S. Mallon	George Van Hove

POLICEWOMAN

Elizabeth Barling

LINEMAN

John G. Frick

Total - - - - - 85

RETIRED

INSPECTORS

Samuel A. McElroy Edward I. Walsh

SURGEONS

Walter B. Brouner Charles E. Nammack

CAPTAINS

Edward J. Bourke	Isaac Frank	Matthew McKeon
William F. Fennelly	William H. Kinsler	James J. Savage

LIEUTENANTS

Adolph E. Ahlers	Stephen Hannon	Raphael R. Nugent
William H. Barrett	John R. Hawthorne	Franklin A. Reiffert
James A. Buckley	Peter Kenwood	Frank Rheinisch
William J. Eggers	William A. J. Koenig	Charles J. Schlunsen
Richard E. Enright	John MacKirdy	Patrick Shea
Charles N. Farley	Robert McNaught	George B. Starkey
Frank T. Gallagher	Charles A. Madigan	William F. Sullivan
Harry W. Graham	Michael J. Murphy	John J. Turley
	William O. Wettlaufer	

SERGEANTS

Thomas Baker	Henry L. Bliss	John L. Cassidy
Francis Baptiste	William Brooks	Philip J. Clarke
John J. Barnes	Charles H. Bruns	Maurice Corr
Harry Bernstein	Thomas F. Cashman	Jeremiah H. Crowley

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RETIRED—*Continued*

SERGEANTS

John H. Cunningham
George H. Dale
William J. Duggan
William D. Dunham
John W. England
John Farrell
August Feigel
James Fox
James Frawley
Harry Freudenberg
Paul P. Gallagher
James J. Gannon
William Garner
William G. Godley
Daniel F. Harrigan
John J. Heffernan
Frederick Hollenbach
Harry Kahl

Francis H. Kelly
Frank P. Kenison
John F. Kennedy
Thomas W. Kennelly
Eber L. Kinne
Frederick Kuhne
John M. Lanigan
William Lendrum
John P. McCormick
John F. McGrath
Patrick McKiernan
John McLoughlin
William B. McManus
Thomas J. Matthews
Joseph L. Merrick
Patrick Moran
Hugh Myers
John J. O'Neill

Michael J. O'Loughlin
Robert J. Pyle
William E. Quinn
Stephen Rice
Theodore Ridder
William V. Ryan
Frank A. Sahulka
Patrick Shanley
Frederick Sprague
Charles W. Stokum
Thomas J. Sweeney
Thomas J. Tracy
George Tucker
Wm. H. Van Twistern
Robert B. Watt
Herman Wuerz
William Young

PATROLMEN

Frederick C. Ahrens
Frank J. Allen
Patrick J. Ansbro
Henry Argue
Henry Baden
Ira B. Baird
Griffin Baisley
James Baker
Joseph Balling
Charles D. Bebensee
Martin Bennett
Moses Bloom
Gustave A. Boettger
James Bradley
John R. Brady
Charles A. Brickwedel
Robert P. Brown
James J. Byrnes
Francis E. Caddell
Peter Campbell
John W. Carroll
Thomas F. Catterson
August H. Clarius
Thomas Collins
Charles A. Cooper
William J. Cosgriff
Hugh J. Cox
James F. Croak
Matthew S. Cryan
Thomas J. Culhane

James J. Daly
Samuel C. Delamater
George C. Diehl
Isaac Dobson
George F. Dorsch
John D. Douglas
Denis Doyle
John Drum
James Duddy
Bernard A. Dunn
Frederick Durr
Louis E. Eagleston
Henry Eberle
Thomas J. Elwood
Arthur B. Ennis
Charles Elterich
William L. Faulkenburg
Hugh J. Falvey
John Falvey
James J. Fannon
Harry J. Farley
William J. Farrell
William Faulkner
William Fitzgerald
Andrew A. Flohr
James Flood
John M. Forrester
John J. Frawley
John Frederick
Daniel Gallagher

William J. J. Galvin
Luke Garvey
John T. Gaynor
William T. Goodburn
David Gordon
Henry B. Gorsuch
Patrick F. Grady
Matthew Green
Charles Gutgsell
Thomas J. Hart
William J. Haskins
James F. Haugh
William Hawe
Edwin W. Hearn
Christopher Hearn
John Heidelberg
William Hemmer
Pierre Henry
James E. Hinch
John J. Hines
William J. Hoeffling
William H. Hoffman
Patrick Hynes
Francis Instone
Isaac Jacobs
Robert C. Jewett
Charles J. Kammer
Edward Kasmire
Patrick J. Kearns
Charles J. Kehlenbeck

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RETIRED—Continued

PATROLMEN

Michael Kelleher
William L. Keller
Daniel T. Kelly
Patrick E. Kelly
Thomas F. Kelly
Denis Kennedy
James F. Kenny
Thomas F. Kerns
Michael Kochersberger
John F. Kramer
John Lahert
Thomas W. Lennon
Peter J. Lynch
John F. Lyons
John McCann
Felix McCarthy
Bernard McCormick
Edward McDonald
William H. McFall
William McHugh
James McInnerny
James McKenna
James J. McKeon
Daniel F. McLaughlin
John A. McMahon
John J. McManus
Francis T. McNally
Michael J. McNeely
John McQuillan
Christopher Maher
Patrick Maher
Henry Maixner
James A. Mallon
James J. Mannion
John F. Mannix
John S. Marcellus
Thomas Masterson
William F. Matthews
Louis Metzger
August Meyer

Daniel Miller
Robert Montgomery
Joseph V. Moran
James Morris
Michael L. Mullaney
Patrick Mulvihill
Denis H. Murphy
John T. Murphy
Joseph L. Murphy
John Mussell
George F. Myers
Frank N. Neuberth
Bernard O'Connor
David O'Connor
Cornelius M. O'Keefe
Denis O'Meara
John J. O'Rourke
Thomas O'Shea
F. William Olfenbuttel
Frank F. Olsen
Edward S. Peacock
Patrick Perkins
Frank Peterman
Henry R. Pfister
Michael J. Pheney
John T. Pinder
William A. Pohlers
Patrick Quinn
John Redmond
John E. Reiss
Henry Resmeyer
Joseph M. Reynolds
Frank Richard
Henry C. Richardson
William C. Ritchie
Charles Robinson
Samuel J. Robinson
Michael J. Rogers
William F. Rogers
William F. Rose
Albert Roth

Jost Ruth
John Ryan
John F. Scanlon
Andrew Scheidler
Ludwig Schmitt
Lee P. Sharp
John Sheehan
Edward Smyth
John Sowarby
Michael Steinmetz
John Stoltz
John J. Strayton
Edward C. Sullivan
Eugene Sullivan
James Sullivan
Andrew Sutton
William Tabell
Clarence J. Tackley
David Taylor
William J. Taylor
Charles F. Thomsen
James F. Tierney
Michael P. Toman
Calvin L. Town
Edward Turner
Isaac P. Van Houten
William H. Van Kirk
Arthur Vliet
James J. Ward
Joseph B. Ward
Thomas H. Waters
William Weissheier
Christopher White
Selig Whitman
John Williams
Ralph A. Wilson
John Windhorst
Charles F. Wireman
Nathaniel Woodruff
Henry J. Zittel

POLICEWOMAN

Annie K. Boylan

LINEMAN

George W. Roth

Total - - - - - 313

RESIGNED

PATROLMEN

Simon P. Ambraz
Andrew R. Anderson
Thomas F. Appel

Matteo Attinello
Benjamin Becking
George N. Boeckle

Charles F. C. Boock
Owen Boyle
Samuel Brandwein

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RESIGNED—Continued

PATROLMEN

Donald R. Breen	Francis X. Hogan	John J. O'Neil
Franklin R. Bruns	Charles Homolka	James A. O'Neill
Joseph A. Cain	John H. Hoyt	Frederick A. Ott
Martin A. Clair	Julius Isaacs	Frederick R. V. Petry
Benjamin Cohen	Thomas F. Jenkins	Pasquale Pinto
Arthur A. Condron	Arthur Johnson	Robert J. Powell
Eugene J. Conran	Charles R. Johnson	James S. Powers
George A. Conway	Joseph Johnston	Walter G. Price
Mitford W. A. Cook	George Josberger	Charles G. Rappe
John D. Cramb	Edward W. Keegan	Harry Reiman
George W. Crist	Martin J. Kehoe	Harry A. Reuling
Leroy C. Cropper	Edwin O. Kehr	Louis G. Rieger
Peter J. Daub	Charles Keil	John R. Ritter
Charles C. David	Thomas F. Kilfoyle	Harry D. Robinson
Robert Dawson	Denis J. Killane	John O. Roesch
William F. Demaria	William B. Kirk	Harvey E. Roosa
Edward J. DeMartini	Edward J. Kirwin	Paul Rosenfeld
George R. Dexter	Edward J. Koch	Abraham J. Rosenthal
Joseph J. Donohue	Frederick Koch	George Sarter
William Dowling	Paul Krieger	Bernhardt A. Sattig
David S. Egan	Thomas F. Leech	Louis Schall
Joseph M. Eichstaedt	Max Lowe	Bernard Schulz
Henry E. Eisman	John T. McCarthy	Jacob Schwartz
Charles Engelhart	William J. McDonald	George W. R. Shea
John Faherty	John J. McDonnell	John M. Singer
James D. Farrell	Joseph L. McGinnis	George F. Smith
Thomas A. Feeney	Joseph McGovern	Louis B. Snowden
Thomas J. Feeney	James F. McKenna	Lawrence M. Sobel
Samuel Fein	Matthew T. McKeon	Marko Spoljaric
James J. Finan	John McLaughlin	Alexander McD. Stack
George F. Flood	Edward H. Magneson	Michael Stark
Francis A. P. Flynn	Myer Maltz	Thomas H. Stedman
George L. W. Fowler	George W. Martens	Isidore Stillman
Charles J. Gilroy	John Meigel	George Stoll
George E. Golding	Louis H. Messall	John F. Stork
Abraham Goldstein	John Merwede	William H. Stumpf
Thomas E. C. Gorman	George J. Merz	Harvey J. Tappen
Thomas M. Goss	Martin A. Meyer	Joseph E. Thier
George Grossberger	John L. Miletich	Cecil W. Vleit
Austin J. Guinan	August J. Miller	Adolph Von Bartheld
Daniel F. Haggerty	Thomas Mills	Christian R. Wackerly
Peter J. Halpin	Harry M. Moniz	Louis F. Wagenblast
Orville W. Halsted	Charles J. Moresco	Irving E. M. Wagner
Barclay A. Hannon	Robert F. Morris	Walter R. Waitword
John A. Hanold	James A. Mullen	George W. Walker
William Harck	John C. Muller	James A. Walsh
George W. Hartwell	William Mulry	Thomas Walsh
William J. Harvey	Henry H. Munch	Edwin H. Walz
Thomas F. Haughey	Joseph F. Nettleton	Franklyn M. Wardel
Paul A. Hennessy	James B. O'Brien	Alex E. Weintraub
Louis Herman	Joseph A. O'Donnell	Frederick R. Wilshire
Peter Hoffman	Francis A. O'Hara	

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RESIGNED—Continued

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Morris N. Alpert	William F. Ehrmann	Milton P. Lindgren
Arthur A. Baxter	Conrad Elsesser	Peter J. Lohan
Frank T. Bergvick	Michael J. Finan	Peter J. Lohan
William F. Boylan	Thomas J. Foley	Wilfred Miller
Thomas J. Brady	Rudolph A. Friederich	Albert Ryan
John J. Brennan	John C. Gillespie	Michael J. Timlin
John Carroll	John Gilmore	Walter H. Von Bargaen
Charles P. Coughlin	Daniel J. Haren	George Werner
Leroy C. Cropper	Oscar Hermanson	George Wooley
John J. Daly	Herman E. Larsen	Julius S. Zsdi
Charles S. Dillon	Thomas J. Leyden	Arthur Zuck
Total	-	197

DISMISSED AND DROPPED FROM ROLLS

PATROLMEN

Wilbur W. Burch	John A. Gunning	Solomon Obraytys
Leo Boniecki	Louis J. Hohorst	*John J. Regan
William J. Coyle	William J. Kennedy	Peter Rueter
Herman Crouse	William F. Knote	Michael F. Russell
*Arthur A. Davis	Michael M. McDonald	*James F. Somers
George Dickenscheid	John J. Mahoney	Paul J. Somers
Edward C. Fleischer	Francis J. Malcolmson	Joseph F. Sweetnam
Joseph Gardner	Ferdinand Martins	*John J. Tennant
Henry F. Geercken	John T. O'Shea	John Walsh
Patrick J. Grealis	John J. O'Hara	*Hilbert T. Wheelwright

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

*William Albers	*James O'Hanlon	*William J. Van Gallera
*Daniel Bosch	*Vincent Pellegrino	*Ransom H. Whitmore
*Walter N. Jashek	*Frank J. Schade	*Harry T. Wright
Total	-	39

*Dropped from Rolls.

	Died	Retired	Resigned	Dismissed and Dropped	Total
Inspectors	-	2	-	-	2
Surgeons	-	2	-	-	4
Captains	-	6	-	-	8
Lieutenants	11	25	-	-	36
Sergeants	8	65	-	-	73
Patrolmen	60	211	†164	30	465
Probationary Patrolmen	-	-	33	*9	42
Policewomen	1	1	-	-	2
Linemen	1	1	-	-	2
	85	313	†197	*39	634
Total Gain	-	-	-	664	
Total Loss	-	-	-	634	
Net Gain	-	-	-	30	

*Dismissals and Dropped from Rolls combined. † One transferred to Fire Department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY

INSPECTOR

Dominick Henry, 4th District, suspended April 8, 1920, restored May 14, 1920.

Dominick Henry, 4th District, suspended May 25, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

LIEUTENANT

Lewis Vetter, 13th precinct, suspended March 2, 1920, restored March 12, 1920.

SERGEANT

John P. Smith, Shield No. 377, 65th Precinct, suspended August 27, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANTS

Joseph Sweetman, Shield No. 518, 17th Precinct, suspended January 6, 1920, dismissed June 24, 1920.

Joseph Gardner, Shield No. 553, Detective Division, suspended January 9, 1920, dismissed June 24, 1920.

Thomas A. Dolan, Shield No. 217, Detective Division, suspended March 8, 1920, restored October 8, 1920.

Thomas S. Hughes, Shield No. 24, Detective Division, suspended April 18, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

John Dent, Shield No. 631, Detective Division, suspended September 2, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

Simeon Tierney, Shield No. 412, Detective Division, suspended September 2, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

Morris Grossman, Shield No. 379, Detective Division, suspended October 23, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

CORPORAL

William J. Murray, Shield No. 8032, 25th Precinct, suspended May 16, 1920, restored June 2, 1920.

PATROLMEN

Henry F. Geercken, Shield No. 5810, 38th Precinct, suspended January 3, 1920, dismissed March 30, 1920.

Michael M. McDonald, Shield No. 2838, 38th Precinct, suspended January 3, 1920, dismissed March 22, 1920.

Solomon Obraytys, Shield No. 3921, 101st Precinct, suspended January 5, 1920, dismissed January 24, 1920.

John J. Tormey, Shield No. 2257, 33d Precinct, suspended January 6, 1920, restored March 24, 1920.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—*Continued*

PATROLMEN

William F. Knote, Shield No. 5521, 93d Precinct, suspended January 6, 1920, dismissed January 26, 1920.

Cuthbert J. Behan, Shield No. 292, 21st Precinct, suspended January 27, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

George Dickenscheid, Shield No. 1565, 85th Precinct, suspended February 25, 1920, dismissed June 15, 1920.

John J. Gunson, Shield No. 1666, 4th District, suspended March 3, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

Harry Hauser, Shield No. 5956, 51st Precinct, suspended March 5, 1920, restored May 1, 1920.

William G. Sullivan, Shield No. 3272, Traffic B, suspended March 9, 1920, restored October 8, 1920.

Francis J. Malcolmson, Shield No. 4267, 120th Precinct, suspended March 9, 1920, dismissed March 22, 1920.

Frederick F. Franklin, Shield No. 7824, 5th District, suspended March 15, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

William J. O'Brien, Shield No. 7168, 6th Precinct, suspended April 3, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

Patrick White, Shield No. 9290, 32d Precinct, suspended April 7, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

Joseph Moloney, Shield No. 9440, 4th District, suspended April 9, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

John J. Mahoney, Shield No. 7488, 109th Precinct, suspended April 21, 1920, dismissed April 26, 1920.

Joseph Thomas, Shield No. 2630, 78th Precinct, suspended May 14, 1920, restored May 27, 1920.

Lester Pendleton, Shield No. 10044, 78th Precinct, suspended May 21, 1920, restored June 3, 1920.

Martin Fitzpatrick, Shield No. 10310, 53d Precinct, suspended May 27, 1920, restored July 23, 1920.

Joseph E. Lorenz, Shield No. 7651, 111th Precinct, suspended June 1, 1920, restored June 10, 1920.

Angelo Quagliano, Shield No. 9583, 1st Precinct, suspended June 2, 1920, restored October 5, 1920.

Michael J. Mulcahey, Shield No. 4716, 22d Precinct, suspended June 3, 1920, restored July 14, 1920.

John F. Kiernan, Shield No. 3513, 67th Precinct, suspended June 18, 1920, restored June 28, 1920.

John T. O'Shea, Shield No. 10072, 1st Precinct, suspended July 4, 1920, dismissed August 27, 1920.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—*Continued*

PATROLMEN

John Wissell, Shield No. 8743, 26th Precinct, suspended July 7, 1920, restored July 10, 1920.

Patrick Grealis, Shield No. 2841, 79th Precinct, suspended July 7, 1920, restored July 16, 1920.

David P. O'Neill, Shield No. 9631, 35th Precinct, suspended July 8, 1920, restored August 6, 1920.

Edward G. Fleischer, Shield No. 9234, 113th Precinct, suspended July 11, 1920, dismissed October 4, 1920.

Harry J. McArdle, Shield No. 3004, 4th District, suspended July 13, 1920, restored October 18, 1920.

James Mohan, Shield No. 5028, 4th District, suspended July 13, 1920, restored September 13, 1920.

Mortimer J. Sullivan, Shield No. 922, 26th Precinct, suspended July 13, 1920, restored September 13, 1920.

Patrick A. Burke, Shield No. 8600, 76th Precinct, suspended August 3, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

Patrick Grealis, Shield No. 2841, 79th Precinct, suspended August 4, 1920, restored August 19, 1920.

Harry J. Walsh, Shield No. 8732, 89th Precinct, suspended August 7, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

John J. O'Hara, Shield No. 9574, 67th Precinct, suspended August 24, 1920, dismissed October 4, 1920.

Henry J. Coleman, Shield No. 28, 22d Precinct, suspended September 3, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

Matthew O'Halloran, Shield No. 9363, 4th Precinct, suspended September 13, 1920, restored September 24, 1920.

Frank J. Schade, Shield No. 5177, 32d Precinct, suspended September 17, 1920, restored October 8, 1920.

Henry F. Hettrick, Shield No. 5598, 35th Precinct, suspended October 2, 1920, restored October 25, 1920.

Timothy J. O'Neill, Shield No. 8742, 15th Precinct, suspended October 19, 1920, restored November 4, 1920.

Joseph Odze, Shield No. 5710, 38th Precinct, suspended October 23, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

Patrick Grealis, Shield No. 2841, 79th precinct, suspended October 29, 1920, dismissed November 8, 1920.

George Borrho, Shield No. 4319, 17th precinct, suspended November 2, 1920, restored November 18, 1920.

Bruno M. Hetzer, Shield No. 4058, 13th precinct, suspended November 17, 1920, restored December 9, 1920.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—*Continued*

PATROLMEN

Matthew McGrath, Shield No. 9358, 31st precinct, suspended November 23, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

James F. Somers, Shield No. 3257, 68th precinct, suspended November 23, 1920, dismissed December 15, 1920.

Stephen W. Birmingham, Shield No. 8443, 13th precinct, suspended December 3, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

Edward L. Dermody, Shield No. 8094, 76th precinct, suspended December 8, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

William Howard, Shield No. 6536, 42d precinct, suspended December 9, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

James E. Murray, Shield No. 3209, 26th precinct, suspended December 10, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

Charles W. Thon, Shield No. 2773, 76th precinct, suspended December 23, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

Otto P. Haag, Shield No. 5812, 35th precinct, suspended December 27, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

George W. Engel, Shield No. 2686, 51st precinct, suspended December 27, 1920, pending December 31, 1920.

PROBATIONARY PATROLMAN

John J. Gannon, Shield No. 3744, 32d Precinct, suspended August 2, 1920, restored September 2, 1920.

BUREAU OF PRINTING

This Bureau does a considerable portion of the printing work of the Department, including all General and Special Orders and Circulars issued for the information and guidance of the members of the force.

The General Orders relate to matters concerning the government and **Orders** control of the police force.

The Special Orders relate to the routine operations of the Department, and are issued daily.

The Circulars contain all other matters of interest to the Department, **Circulars** including amendments to laws, ordinances, and communications.

An Alarm Circular is also published in connection with homicides, and other serious crimes.

The number of these several classes of orders issued in 1919 and 1920 follows :

	1919	1920		1919	1920
Special Orders - - -	303	298	General Orders - - -	50	52
Circulars - - - -	13	20	Alarm Circulars - - -	21	14

ANNUAL REPORT OF

General Work

The Annual Report, Regulations of the Police Department, Pension Fund Report, and a number of miscellaneous reports and pamphlets, also a large number of the forms in use in the Department, are printed at the Printing Bureau, at a considerable saving.

There were 817 separate jobs handled by this Bureau in 1920, as compared with 792 separate jobs for the year 1919.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

The Quartermaster's Department consists of three divisions: Division of Supplies, Division of Repairs, and the Division of Transportation.

Personnel

The force of the Quartermaster's Department is as follows:

OFFICE :							
Captain in charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stenographer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
DIVISION OF SUPPLIES :							
Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Storehouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
							35
DIVISION OF REPAIRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Total Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	130

DIVISION OF SUPPLIES

Office Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
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This Division is under the immediate control of the Captain, in charge of the Quartermaster's Department. Its function is the purchase, storage and distribution of all department supplies, materials and equipments.

Requisitions

In this Division new systems have been inaugurated, and all requisitions, and orders for supplies are carefully checked before bills are passed for payment. In order to reduce the number of requisitions, and enable this division to economize on the office force, commanding officers are required to make memoranda, showing the reason for items not included in the regular quarterly requisitions.

During the year 4,603 requisitions were issued as against 4,000 for 1919; and 2,946 orders were passed for payment against 3,040 during 1919.

Property Record

A detailed property record is maintained and no article is disposed of, except after condemnation proceedings by the Quartermaster, and then only when the article, or some essential part of it, is unserviceable.

All supplies, or repairs, needed by the Police Department, are purchased upon requisition of the Quartermaster, through the Central Board of Purchase, a municipal government board entirely independent of the Police Department.



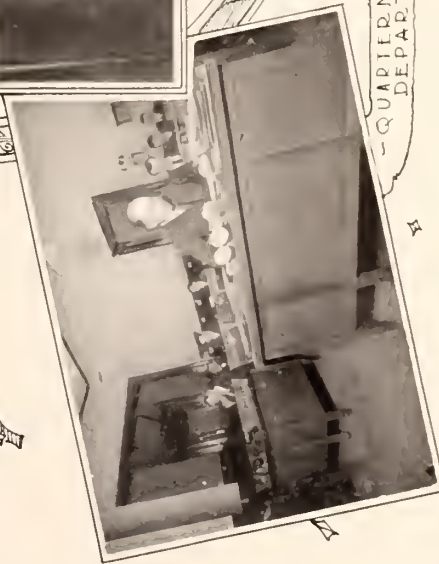
CARPENTER / HOP



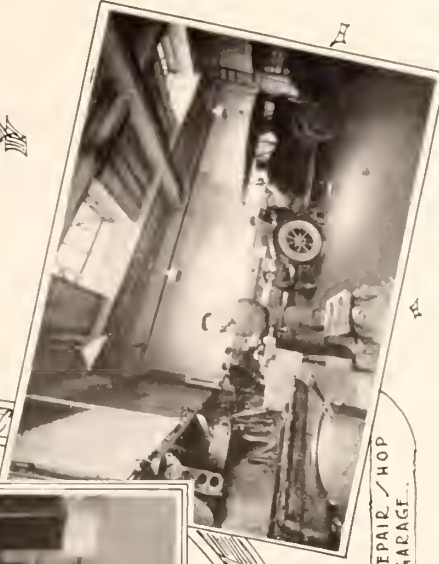
TRAINING HORSE



IN / SECTION OF MATERIAL / LISTED -
- FOR - CONDEMNATION -



- QUADIED MASTER /
DEPARTMENT -



AUTO REPAIR / HOP
GARAGE

THE DEPARTMENT STOREHOUSE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT STOREHOUSE

Sergeant in Charge	-	-	-	-	1	Watchmen	-	-	-	-	-	3
Clerical	-	-	-	-	4	Caretakers	-	-	-	-	-	3
Record Room Clerks	-	-	-	-	4	Laborers	-	-	-	-	-	3
Stores Foreman	-	-	-	-	1	GARAGE						
Stock Room Clerks	-	-	-	-	4	Oil Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	3
Coal Weigher	-	-	-	-	1	Numeral Manufacturers	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30

Some advantageous changes were effected in this Department during the year. The Department Storehouse, formerly located at 205 Mulberry Street, was removed to 24 MacDougall Street, where a larger building was available. It is the receiving, storing and distributing depot for all supplies, materials and equipment used by the Department.

A sample room was established in the Storehouse, where a sample of each standard article used by the Department is exhibited, for the information of vendors or contractors. This has proven of great benefit, in that it gives the bidders an opportunity of examining the quality and character of articles required, and prevents waste of time or any misunderstanding.

REPAIR SHOP AND GARAGE

The building at 205 Mulberry Street is now occupied mainly by the Home Service Division, and the Repair Shops and Garage.

DIVISION OF REPAIRS

The personnel of the force is as follows :

Lieutenant in Charge of the Division	-	1	Civilian Draughtsmen	-	-	-	2
Clerical Assistant	-	-	Civilian Foreman of Mechanics	-	-	-	1
Stenographer	-	-	Civilian Glazier	-	-	-	1
Carpenters	-	4	Civilian Painters	-	-	-	8
Clock Repairer	-	1	Civilian Plumbers	-	-	-	4
Electrician	-	1	Civilian Plumbers' Helpers	-	-	-	2
Draughtsmen	-	1	Civilian Steamfitter's Helper	-	-	-	1
Painter	-	1	Civilian Roofers	-	-	-	3
Letterer	-	1	Civilian Laborer	-	-	-	1
Steamfitter	-	1	Civilian Caretakers	-	-	-	2
Civilian Carpenters	-	10					-
Civilian Electricians	-	2	Total	-	-	-	50

General repairs and improvements were made to the following Department buildings during 1920 :

Precinct	Under Advertised Contract	By Depart- ment Mechanics	Total	Precinct	Under Advertised Contract	By Depart- ment Mechanics	Total
26	-	\$3,215.00	\$3,215.00	90	\$9,822.00	-	\$9,822.00
38	-	1,550.00	1,550.00	90	5,960.00	-	5,960.00
67	-	3,475.00	3,475.00	93	-	\$2,500.00	2,500.00
79	-	2,740.00	2,740.00	101	-	1,100.00	1,100.00
88	\$4,335.00	-	4,335.00	Storeh'se	2,246.00	7,225.00	9,471.00
90	58,542.00	-	58,542.00	Police Hd.	-	9,875.00	9,875.00
Total	-	-	-	-	\$80,905.00	\$31,680.00	\$112,585.00

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Minor Repairs

Minor repairs were made to the following Department buildings during 1920 :

Precinct	Under Open Order Contract	By Depart- ment Mechanics	Total	Precinct	Under Open Order Contract	By Depart- ment Mechanics	Total
1	\$1,241.81	\$385.00	\$1,626.81	66	\$260.00	\$487.00	\$747.00
2	250.00	135.00	385.00	67	465.58	655.00	1,120.58
4	700.05	474.00	1,174.05	68	35.00	590.00	625.00
5	608.73	987.00	1,595.73	70	40.00	352.00	392.00
6	606.85	723.00	1,329.85	72	1,134.00	595.00	1,729.00
7	105.50	342.00	447.50	73	354.00	375.00	729.00
13	2,244.54	997.00	3,241.54	74	729.05	985.00	1,714.05
14	496.00	678.00	1,174.00	76	619.00	474.00	1,093.00
15	733.94	945.00	1,678.94	78	33.30	693.00	726.30
16	2,334.00	478.00	2,812.00	79	1,198.00	947.00	2,145.00
17	542.10	315.00	857.10	80	-	190.00	190.00
18	1,340.73	896.00	2,236.73	82	210.00	535.00	745.00
21	235.76	530.00	765.76	83	375.00	615.00	990.00
22	-	471.00	471.00	85	1,053.00	875.00	1,928.00
23	2,444.00	982.00	3,426.00	87	840.00	585.00	1,425.00
25	202.76	615.00	817.76	88	848.00	476.00	1,324.00
26	449.40	847.00	1,296.40	89	-	519.00	519.00
28	735.96	941.00	1,676.96	90	589.00	318.00	907.00
29	80.21	440.00	520.21	91	34.50	298.00	332.50
31	1,363.26	897.00	2,260.26	92	93.00	777.00	870.00
32	759.33	533.00	1,292.33	93	396.17	733.00	1,129.17
33	158.05	467.00	625.05	94	500.00	478.00	978.00
35	142.42	478.00	620.42	95	880.50	567.00	1,447.50
36	897.38	780.00	1,677.38	96	374.00	493.00	867.00
37	2,340.48	697.00	3,037.48	97	788.00	647.00	1,435.00
38	796.00	991.00	1,787.00	98	124.00	497.00	621.00
39	745.00	743.00	1,488.00	101	376.00	473.00	849.00
40	120.00	415.00	535.00	102	866.00	300.00	1,166.00
42	-	396.00	396.00	103	1,606.00	201.00	1,807.00
43	524.35	655.00	1,179.35	104	647.00	217.00	864.00
45	74.00	493.00	567.00	105	584.40	177.00	761.40
46	1,780.00	920.00	2,700.00	109	520.00	799.00	1,319.00
47	315.00	748.00	1,063.00	111	194.45	295.00	489.45
49	633.48	843.00	1,476.48	112	245.00	135.00	380.00
50	10.00	560.00	570.00	113	147.00	350.00	497.00
51	81.00	410.00	491.00	116	113.67	343.00	456.67
53	1,833.95	976.00	2,809.95	118	1,431.00	735.00	2,166.00
54	557.25	395.00	952.25	120	-	470.00	470.00
56	614.85	690.00	1,304.85	123	362.00	240.00	602.00
57	154.00	741.00	895.00	125	-	260.00	260.00
60	-	83.00	83.00	Police Hd.	5,200.36	2,000.00	7,200.36
63	148.60	278.00	426.60	Storeh'se	3,823.50	-	3,823.50
65	393.25	369.00	762.25	Shop	2,770.50	487.00	3,257.50
Grand Total				-	\$60,653.97	\$48,977.00	\$109,630.97

RECAPITULATION

Under contract	-	-	-	-	\$141,558.97
Department mechanics	-	-	-	-	80,657.00
Total	-	-	-	-	\$222,215.97

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION

This Division has supervision over Department horses, dogs and vehicles, including automobiles, patrol wagons, motorcycles and bicycles, their maintenance and repair.

The personnel of the Force is as follows :

						Personnel
Lieutenant in Charge of the Division	-	1	Auto Truck Drivers	-	-	4
Clerical Assistant	-	-	Harness Maker	-	-	1
Acting Sergeant in Charge of Garage	-	-	Horseshoers	-	-	4
and Shops	-	-	Hostlers	-	-	3
Mechanics (Motor Vehicle, etc.)	-	22	Veterinarian	-	-	1
Civilian Auto Mechanics	-	5				—
Total	-	-	-	-	-	43

The following is a schedule of equipment, handled by the Division of Transportation :

AUTOMOBILES				STABLES				General Equipment
		1919	1920			1919	1920	
Touring Cars	-	-	33	33	Boarding Stables	-	17	16
Motor Patrol Wagons	-	-	30	27	Department Stables	-	6	8
Motor Trucks	-	-	6	13	Total	-	23	24
Ambulance	-	-	—	1	VETERINARIAN SERVICE			
Boiler Squad Cars	-	-	—	9	Horses Reported Sick	-	1188	920
Total	-	-	69	83	Days of Sickness	-	1316	1524
HORSES				Number of Visits	-	871	1882	
Horses on hand December 31	-	298	331	DOGS				
Destroyed	-	-	4	5	Number of dogs on hand			
Died	-	-	7	—	December 31	-	5	5
Condemned	-	-	16	64	Condemned and humanely			
PURCHASED				disposed of	-	1	—	
Number of Horses	-	15	102	Condemned and sold	-	4	—	
Cost per Horse	-	\$300	\$313.33	Died	-	8	—	
ASSIGNMENTS				Total	-	18	5	
Saddle Service	-	297	331	MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES				
Miscellaneous Service	-	1	—	Motorcycles in Service	-	106	137	
Total	-	298	331	Motorcycles in stock	-	—	41	
				Bicycles in Service	-	916	1032	
				Motorcycle Side-cars	-	—	91	

One hundred and two horses were purchased during the year, at an average cost of \$313.33 each. These horses were trained at the Department Training Stable for a period of ten days each, and immediately assigned to duty. Sixty-four horses have been condemned, and turned over to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Five horses were destroyed; none died.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Donation of Ambulance

The Hide and Leather Trade has donated to the Department an ambulance (Dodge), which is used to convey sick and injured officers from their homes to the various hospitals for treatment.

New Vehicles

Eight new one-ton Ford patrol wagons were purchased to replace several unserviceable patrol wagons, of larger and more expensive type.

A new two-ton Fulton truck was purchased, and assigned to the Department Storehouse.

Three new Cadillac touring cars have been purchased and assigned to the Detective Bureau, to replace worn-out vehicles.

Nine Ford cars, with a special box body, were purchased and assigned to the Boiler Squad. This has eliminated the necessity for the hire of horses, wagons and drivers for use of boiler inspectors, which has been the practice heretofore. This improvement is more economical, and has increased the efficiency of the Boiler Squad. See financial statement, page 231.

Two cars to be used for towing purposes are under construction, one for the Borough of Brooklyn and one for the Borough of The Bronx. The work is being performed by Department mechanics, in our own Shops, with serviceable materials removed from condemned cars.

Two-wheeled Vehicles

One hundred and seventy-seven bicycles, 140 motorcycles and 91 motorcycle side-cars were purchased.

REAL PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND ESTIMATED VALUATION

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total
1st Pct., Old Slip	29' 10" x 164'	\$100,000	\$175,000	\$275,000
4th Pct., 16 Beach Street	107' 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 100'	90,000	115,000	205,000
5th Pct., 9 Oak Street	49' 2" x 123' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	35,000	40,000	75,000
6th Pct., 17 Elizabeth Street	51' x 94' 3"	37,000	55,000	92,000
7th Pct., 247 Madison Street	50' x 100'	29,000	30,000	59,000
13th Pct., 118 Clinton Street	81' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 99' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	90,000	110,000	200,000
14th Pct., 135 Charles Street	75' 6" x 97' 6"	33,000	95,000	128,000
15th Pct., 321 Fifth Street	50' x 97'	30,000	110,000	140,000
16th Pct., 253 Mercer Street	43' x 100'	27,000	35,000	62,000
17th Pct., 130 Sheriff Street	47' 1" x 200'	60,000	40,000	100,000
18th Pct., 230 W. 20th Street	50' x 89' 3"	31,000	95,000	126,000
21st Pct., 327 E. 22d Street	50' 1" x 98' 9"	25,000	30,000	55,000
22d Pct., 434 W. 37th Street	50' x 98' 9"	24,000	45,000	69,000
23d Pct., 138 W. 30th Street	100' 7" x 98' 9"	195,000	200,000	395,000
25th Pct., 160 E. 35th Street	50' 4" x 100'	44,000	25,000	69,000
26th Pct., 345 W. 47th Street	50' x 100' 5"	42,000	30,000	72,000
28th Pct., 150 W. 68th Street	50' x 100' 5"	53,000	90,000	143,000

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REAL PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND ESTIMATED VALUATION—*Continued*

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total	
29th Pct., 163 E. 51st Street	35' 5'' x 100' 5''	\$58,000	\$60,000	\$118,000	Manhattan
31st Pct., 153 E. 67th Street	75' x 100' 5''	72,000	90,000	162,000	
32d Pct., 134 W. 100th Street	50' x 100' 11''	31,000	50,000	81,000	
35th Pct., 432 E. 88th Street	50' x 100' 8½''	18,500	45,000	63,500	
36th Pct., 438 W. 125th St.	50' x 100' 11''	28,000	75,000	103,000	
37th Pct., 229 W. 123d Street	58' x 100' 11''	24,000	100,000	124,000	
38th Pct., 246-48-50 W. 135th St.	55' 6'' x 99' 11''	15,000	25,000	40,000	
39th Pct., 177 E. 104th Street	50' x 100' 11''	19,000	75,000	94,000	
40th Pct., 1854 Amsterdam Av.	99' 11'' x 100'	80,000	60,000	140,000	
43d Pct., 148 E. 126th Street	50' x 99'	24,000	50,000	74,000	
Storehouse, 24 Macdougall St.	50' x 99'	29,000	70,000	99,000	
Garage and Repair Shops, 205 Mulberry St.	80' 5'' x 99' 9''	50,000	45,000	95,000	
Police Headq'trs, 240 Centre St.	384' 10'' x 87' 7''	300,000	900,000	1,200,000	
Total - - - - -		\$1,693,500	\$2,965,000	\$4,658,500	

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

*45th Pct., 257 Alexander Ave.,	75' x 98'	\$40,000	\$19,000	\$59,000	Bronx
46th Pct., 3d Ave. & 160th St.	48' x 201'	56,000	115,000	171,000	
47th Pct., 1086 Simpson St.	100' x 100'	20,000	140,000	160,000	
49th Pct., 1925 Bathgate Ave.	106' x 94'	30,000	90,000	120,000	
50th Pct., Highbridge	100' x 100'	10,000	90,000	100,000	
53d Pct., Webster Avenue	90' x 170'	12,000	120,000	132,000	
54th Pct., City Island	100' x 100'	55,000	15,000	70,000	
56th Pct., 229th Street and White Plains Avenue	80' x 110'	25,000	95,000	120,000	
57th Pct., Kingsbridge Terrace and Perot Street	102' x 139'	13,000	90,000	103,000	
Total - - - - -		\$261,000	\$774,000	\$1,035,000	

*New station to be erected on site obtained in 1919.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

60th Pct., 116 Main Street, Tottenville	87' x 175'	\$2,700	\$3,000	\$5,700	Richmond
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BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

67th Pct., W. 8th St., Surf Av.	128' 10'' x 80'	\$12,500	\$60,000	\$72,500	Brooklyn
68th Pct., 86th St. & 5th Ave.	118' 5'' x 200' 9''	39,000	90,000	129,000	
70th Pct., Bay 22d St., Bath Av.	115' x 96' 8''	10,100	90,000	100,100	
72d Pct., Ave. U & E. 15th St.	120' x 145'	1,800	95,000	96,800	
73d Pct., 1830 Brooklyn Avenue	60' x 100'	8,000	7,000	15,000	
74th Pct., 154 Lawrence Ave.	100' x 100' 10''	5,000	75,000	80,000	
76th Pct., 4302 Fourth Ave.	100' x 100'	19,000	65,000	84,000	
78th Pct., 575 Fifth Avenue	100' x 96' 3''	47,000	30,000	77,000	

ANNUAL REPORT OF

REAL PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND ESTIMATED VALUATION—*Continued*

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

	Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total
Brooklyn	79th Pct., 67 Sixth Avenue	100' x 84'	\$18,500	\$50,000	\$68,500
	80th Pct., Avenue G	75' x 95'	2,200	6,000	8,200
	82d Pct., 35 Snyder Avenue	100' x 202'	30,000	40,000	70,000
	83d Pct., 486 Liberty Avenue	100' x 100'	5,900	70,000	75,900
	85th Pct., 2 Liberty Avenue	91' 2'' x 100'	8,400	70,000	78,400
	87th Pct., 1661 Atlantic Ave.	90' 4'' x 99'	6,175	55,000	61,175
	88th Pct., 653 Grand Avenue	81' x 105'	12,500	50,000	62,500
	89th Pct., 44 Rapelyea Street	79' x 100'	15,000	40,000	55,000
	90th Pct., 17 Butler Street	75' x 100'	7,500	90,000	97,500
	91st Pct., 59 Amity Street	76' 4'' x 118'	8,500	50,000	58,500
	92d Pct., 318 Adams Street	52' x 119' 11''	21,000	65,000	86,000
	93d Pct., 72 Poplar Street	100' 7'' x 132' 4''	26,000	100,000	126,000
	94th Pct., 16 Ralph Avenue	40' x 120'	16,500	60,000	76,500
	95th Pct., 627 Gates Avenue	80' x 100'	12,000	70,000	82,000
	96th Pct., 298 Classon Avenue	100' x 100'	17,000	55,000	72,000
	97th Pct., 179 Wilson Ave.	100' x 100'	15,000	70,000	85,000
	98th Pct., 148 Vernon Avenue	84' x 100'	17,500	45,000	62,500
	101st Pct., 2 Lee Avenue	50' x 100'	24,000	55,000	79,000
	102d Pct., 171 Bushwick Ave.	59' x 100'	13,000	22,000	35,000
	103d Pct., 263 Bedford Avenue	30' 2'' x 147' 5''	35,000	30,000	65,000
	104th Pct., 43 Herbert Street	77' 2'' x 103' 3''	6,500	54,000	60,500
	105th Pct., 145 Greenpoint Av.	61' x 75'	25,000	20,000	45,000
Total - - - - -			\$485,575	\$1,679,000	\$2,164,575

BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Queens	109th Pct., 85 4th St., L. I. C.	100' x 125'	\$22,500	\$100,000	\$122,500
	111th Pct., 152 Grand Avenue, Astoria	62' x 137'	4,500	30,000	34,500
	113th Pct., 43 N. Prince St.	125' x 256'	7,000	25,000	32,000
	118th Pct., 275 Church Street, Jamaica	92' 9'' x 100'	5,700	90,000	95,700
	123d Pct., 322 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach	121' x 241'	15,000	8,000	23,000
	Total - - - - -	- - - - -	\$54,700	\$253,000	\$307,700

RECAPITULATION

	BOROUGH	Land	Buildings	Total
Summary	Manhattan - - - - -	\$1,693,500	\$2,965,000	\$4,658,500
	Bronx - - - - -	261,000	774,000	1,035,000
	Brooklyn - - - - -	485,575	1,679,000	2,164,575
	Queens - - - - -	54,700	253,000	307,700
	Richmond - - - - -	2,700	3,000	5,700
Total - - - - -		\$2,497,475	\$5,674,000	\$8,171,475
Grand Total - - - - -		- - - - -	- - - - -	\$8,171,475

The 42d, 51st, 63d, 65th, 66th, 116th and 125th precincts occupy leased property, the value of which is not submitted.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THIRD DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. JOSEPH A. FAUROT

Supervision of:

Duties

- a. Police conditions in Borough of Manhattan;
- b. Executive Officer to the Police Commissioner;
- c. Chairman of the Committee of the Whole (The Executive Board), Chairman of the Sub-Committees on Buildings and Uniforms, and Advisory, and a member of the Sub-Committee on Honor, Police Reserve, and Ways and Means, of the Executive Board;
- d. Pensions;
- e. Represents the Police Commissioner on all boards of which he is a member;
- f. Conducts trials in all Boroughs as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence assumes the duties of:

- g. First Deputy Police Commissioner;
- h. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Police Reserve;
- i. Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Division of National Defense.

The work of the Third Deputy Police Commissioner is principally executive and supervisory and, as such, is not subject to comparative figures. **Executive Work**

POLICE CONDITIONS

Patrol and police conditions generally in the Borough of Manhattan have shown a constant improvement. Strict departmental discipline is maintained at all times, and results in a minimum of complaints against delinquent members of the force.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER TO THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

It is the duty of the Third Deputy Police Commissioner, in this capacity, to investigate and consider certain routine administrative matters, such as applications for retirement, leaves of absence, temporary details and assignments, making formal report to the Police Commissioner of his conclusions and recommendations. At the direction of the Police Commissioner he interviews persons who have called regarding police business, or other matters concerning the Department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SPECIAL DUTIES

To represent the Police Commissioner as an ex-officio member of the Board of Health at meeting of the said Board.

Board of Health

The following is a comparative summary of matters considered by the said board during the years 1917, 1919 and 1920:

				1920	1919	1917
Amendments to Sanitary Code	-	-	-	13	7	21
Permits passed upon	-	-	-	19,473	11,958	24,310
Orders issued	-	-	-	3,212	67	12,121
Sanitary regulations considered	-	-	-	12	6	30

The Third Deputy Commissioner represents the Police Commissioner as President of the Board of Ambulance Service. This Board is charged with the government and control of ambulance service throughout the greater city.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman, Executive Board

The Third Deputy Police Commissioner is Chairman of the Executive Board. It was organized in the early part of 1918; reorganized and the scope of its authority enlarged and extended in 1919.

This Board investigates all matters of police administration referred to it by the Police Commissioner and reports to him its conclusions and recommendations. It also seeks improvements and reforms for the administration of the Department, in its relation with the public, and recommends them to the Police Commissioner.

Functions and Purposes of Board

Although the functions of the Executive Board have been dwelt upon at some length in previous Annual Reports, the reason for its existence may not have been made quite explicit. The main body, and the various sub-committees which comprise it, are composed only of the most mature and experienced minds in the Police Department. The men selected to serve on each sub-committee, or the committee of the whole, so to speak, are thoroughly familiar with the subjects upon which they are called to pass judgment; they can, therefore, speedily grasp the real significance of a given statement, or series of statements, brought to their attention, and, generally, appraise precisely the *res gestae* of all cases. The Executive Board is an impregnable bulwark against idle and baseless charges of secrecy, or star-chamber proceedings, in the conduct of departmental affairs. In the same way it anticipates and controverts malicious allegations of favoritism, questionable or covert practices in the making of various awards, and is a guarantee that weighty matters will receive proper and mature consideration. Last, but not least, subjects that the Executive Board has had under advisement are sure to have received searching analysis; and the salient facts are in such compact shape that a

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

quick decision can be rendered, doing away with the interminable delays that so often characterized some of the most important proceedings of the Police Department.

As at present constituted the Executive Board comprises members of the **Personnel** administrative, uniformed and clerical forces of the Department, consisting of ten Deputy and Special Deputy Police Commissioners, five Commanding Officers of the uniformed force and three members of the clerical force who are heads of departments.

The personnel of the entire Executive Board is as follows :

The First Deputy Commissioner, John A. Leach
The Second Deputy Commissioner, John Daly
The Third Deputy Commissioner, Joseph A. Faurot,
Chairman of the Board
The Fourth Deputy Commissioner, John J. Cray

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS

John A. Harriss	Edmond A. Guggenheim
Rodman Wanamaker	T. Coleman du Pont
Allan A. Ryan	Carleton Simon (unassigned, because
John M. Shaw	of lateness of appointment)

Chief Inspector, William J. Lahey
Assistant Chief Inspector, Alfred W. Thor
Inspector General, William. T. Davis
Borough Inspector, Thomas H. Murphy
Traffic Inspector, John O'Brien
Chief Surgeon, Patrick J. Murray
Chief Clerk, Roger K. Walsh
First Deputy Clerk, Grant Crabtree
Chief Bookkeeper, Edward J. Healey

On the Special Advisory Committee :

Second Deputy Commissioner, John Daly
Third Deputy Commissioner, Joseph A. Faurot, Chairman
Fourth Deputy Commissioner, John J. Cray
Captain Arthur A. Carey, Homicide Squad
Lieutenant John J. O'Connell, Detective Division
Assistant Corporation Counsel, M. Martin Dolphin

To expedite and focus its work, the Board is divided into eleven **Sub-Committees** sub-committees, each presided over by a Deputy or Special Deputy Police

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Commissioner, with the exception of the Committee on Parades, Strikes and Meetings, of which the Chief Inspector is Chairman, as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Honor Committee; | 7. Canteen and Camp-fire; |
| 2. Pension and Relief Committee; | 8. Traffic Committee; |
| 3. Audit Committee; | 9. Police Reserve; |
| 4. Efficiency Committee; | 10. Parades, Strikes, Meetings; |
| 5. Laws and Regulations; | 11. Ways and Means Committee; |
| 6. Buildings and Uniforms; | 12. Advisory Committee. |

The personnel of the said committees, their duties and some of the more important matters considered or initiated by them are:

I

HONOR COMMITTEE

Honor Committee	Allan A. Ryan.....Chairman
	William J. Lahey Patrick J. Murray Joseph A. Faurot
	John Daly E. A. Guggenheim Roger K. Walsh

It is the duty of this Committee to investigate and consider all applications for recognition of merit under the four classes indicated below, and report to the Police Commissioner with appropriate recommendation for departmental, or other recognition.

AWARDS FOR MERIT

Awards

1. a. Departmental Medal of Honor;
- b. Honorable Mention;
- c. Commendation;
- d. Medals presented by citizens or others, accepted by authority of the Police Commissioner.
2. Transfer to a more desirable assignment, such as the Detective Division, which might carry with it an increase in salary.
3. Compensation for loss of time or personal service.
4. Obtaining rewards from Congress or from other official or private sources.

How Awarded

The Departmental Medal of Honor is awarded only for an act performed intelligently in the line of police duty, placing the officer's life in jeopardy, and with knowledge of the risk assumed.

Honorable Mention or Commendation, ranking in the order named, are awarded only for acts involving personal risk of life in the intelligent performance of police duty.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commendation may also be awarded for acts of personal bravery, or highly intelligent police work, other than those mentioned above.

These awards have been, and now are, assets in civil service promotion examinations. Under some former Administrations, personal favorites were unjustly rewarded in this way, thereby giving them an unfair and undeserved advantage. This practice is now entirely eliminated, and departmental recognition is never granted, unless the justice of the claim is proven beyond a doubt.

SUMMARY OF CASES CONSIDERED

Cases referred to Committee for investigation.....	236
Recommended for departmental recognition.....	103
Recommended for disapproval.....	133

RECOMMENDED

1. That the death of members of the Department, or injuries received **Recommended** by them, as the result of participation in the World War, be considered as though caused by the performance of police duty ;

2. That a tablet be erected in the Headquarters Building on which shall be inscribed the names of members of the Department killed in battle or who died of injuries or disease occasioned by their participation in the World War.

II

PENSION AND RELIEF COMMITTEE

E. A. Guggenheim.....	Chairman	Pension and Relief Committee
William J. Lahey	Patrick J. Murray	Thomas H. Murphy
	Edward J. Healey	

All matters relating to the granting of pensions, or relief, either from the Pension Fund or the special funds under the jurisdiction of this department, are investigated by this committee, and, with the approval of the Police Commissioner, grants from the Pension Fund made strictly in accordance with Charter provisions.

Under the Charter, dependents of a deceased member of the force who **Ten Year Clause** served less than ten years in the Police Department, are not entitled to a pension. To remedy this and other deplorable conditions, the Police Relief Fund was established. Some of the forms of relief available from this fund are :

1. Widows, children or dependent parents of deceased members of the force not entitled to a pension.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

2. Members of the force who are in destitute circumstances on account of illness of members of their family, or other misfortunes beyond their control.

Loans

Money is also loaned in the following cases:

a. To members of the force who have pledged their salaries and who should be relieved from the resultant financial bondage.

b. To any conspicuously worthy charity, in which this Department feels an interest.

This Committee also selects Boards of Police Surgeons, to examine members of the Force applying for a medical survey, with a view to retirement, and being placed on the pension roll. Should they conclude the action of such Board of Examining Surgeons subversive of good discipline, or the best interests of the Department or city, they review the findings of it and make suitable recommendations to the Police Commissioner.

A serially numbered record of the history of each case and action taken thereon is filed for future reference.

SUMMARY OF PETITIONS CONSIDERED

Business Transacted	Applications for pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
	Recommended for approval	-	-	-	-	-	-	142
	Recommended for disapproval	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Applications for pension increases	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
	Recommended for approval	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	Recommended for disapproval	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
	Applications pending	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Pensions of less than \$300 per annum increased after reinvestigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
	Applications for relief from Police Relief Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
	Recommended for approval	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
	Recommended for disapproval	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Applications pending	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Applications for reconsideration of decision in allowance for full pay while on sick report	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
	Recommended for approval	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	Recommended for disapproval	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Applications for hospital expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Recommended for approval	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Recommended for disapproval	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

III

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Audit Committee	John Daly	Chairman	
	Thomas H. Murphy	Grant Crabtree	Alfred W. Thor
		Edward J. Healey	

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

This Committee scrutinizes, and certifies, all charges and drafts against the Contingent Fund, Police Relief Fund, and the Canteen and Camp-Fire Fund, as well as the regular funds of this Department. It is a wholesome factor in checking waste, and compelling a proper and economical expenditure of moneys.

The following recommendations were made by this Committee:

1. That for the purpose of compelling the most economical expenditure of the Contingent Fund a stated amount be allotted to each District and Squad, which amount shall not be exceeded without the approval of the Police Commissioner. **Economical Administration**

2. That the Police War Relief Fund, established for the relief of members of the Department drafted into the World War be abolished, and that a Welfare and Contingent Fund be established, to be used for purposes for which no other fund is available.

3. That such of the various funds in the hands of the Police Commissioner, as in his opinion are not needed for immediate use, be invested from time to time in United States Government Securities; such securities to be selected by the Police Commissioner.

IV

EFFICIENCY COMMITTEE

William J. Lahey.....	Chairman	Efficiency Committee
Alfred W. Thor	Grant Crabtree	
	John O'Brien	
	William T. Davis	

This Committee makes periodical surveys of all police conditions and reports received from various sources, with reference to the efficiency and economical conduct of the Department.

The city of New York is peculiar in that its industrial and residential sections are constantly shifting. Certain sections, that only a few years ago were purely residential are now given over entirely to business, with a resultant readjustment of population.

Lack of foresight, in past administration, is responsible for a number of badly located, and poorly designed station houses, when the needs of the city and best arrangements for police work are considered, in localities which from a police standpoint, conditions have completely changed. **Local Station Houses**

A survey of Precincts, and Inspection Districts, showed that some should be enlarged, or consolidated, and new ones created where the increase of population or other conditions warranted.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Adjusting Station House Boundaries

The change in territorial boundaries of various precincts in the Borough of Manhattan, made necessary by the abolition of the Second and Tenth precincts; the changing of the Thirty-third precinct (Central Park) from the jurisdiction of an Inspection District to that of the Traffic Division, during 1919; and altered conditions in other precincts with reference to population, business, traffic, etc., resulted in the reduction of the number of Inspection Districts in Manhattan from six to five, and a regrouping of precincts as follows:

Districts	Precincts	Districts	Precincts
1 - - -	5, 7, 13, 15, 17 and 21	4 - - -	25, 29, 31, 35, 39 and 43
2 - - -	1, 4, 6, 14, 16 and 18	5 - - -	36, 37, 38, 40 and 42
3 - - -	22, 23, 26, 28 and 32		

The 90th precinct was also abolished, and the boundaries of the 89th, 91st and 93d precincts changed to include the territory formerly covered by the 90th precinct.

V

COMMITTEE ON LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Laws and Regulations Committee

John A. Leach.....	Chairman	
William J. Lahey	Alfred W. Thor	John M. Shaw
Thomas H. Murphy	Grant Crabtree	Patrick J. Murray
	Edward J. Healey	

It is the function of this Committee to prepare and submit to the Police Commissioner necessary changes in the law, with particular reference to the Charter, Penal Law, Code of Criminal Procedure and special enactments, such as the Motor Vehicle Law, which may make for more efficient police work.

Many laws and ordinances now on the statute books are couched in such language as not to be readily understood by the average policeman. To remedy this, and make uniform enforcement possible, a careful analysis has been made of the particular sections which the Police Department is required to enforce. They have been collated in a handy volume, and the specific police action to be taken when an indicated violation occurs, is set forth in simple language. A copy of it has been issued to every member of the force.

Reinstatements and Rehearings

This Committee also considers applications for :

- Reinstatement of members of the Force who have resigned, and
- Rehearing of cases of members of the Force who have been dismissed.

SUMMARY OF CASES CONSIDERED

Applications for rehearings investigated	-	-	-	-	-	9
Recommended for approval	-	-	-	-	-	6
Recommended for disapproval	-	-	-	-	-	3
Applications for reinstatement	-	-	-	-	-	65
Recommended for approval	-	-	-	-	-	56
Recommended for disapproval	-	-	-	-	-	9

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The following additional matters were considered and recommended for **Recommended** legislative enactment or regulation by city ordinances:

1. That the ordinance relating to removal of snow be amended so as to require that only half the width of sidewalks be cleaned, thereby reducing the accumulation of snow in the streets.

2. That an ordinance be enacted requiring owners of livery stables and others who rent vehicles, to keep a record of the names and addresses of persons hiring same.

3. That legislation be enacted granting assistance to dependants of policemen killed or incapacitated in the performance of their duties, or who die from natural causes.

4. That the cooperation of the Federal and State authorities be obtained in securing the enactment of legislation requiring the registration and regulation of aeroplanes.

5. That the corporation Counsel be requested to prepare and introduce **Vice Act** at the coming session of the Legislature a bill on the lines of the model vice repressive act submitted by the American Social Hygiene Association, which has already been adopted by several states.

6. That the Corporation Counsel be requested to prepare, and submit for enactment, a statute or ordinance in accordance with the recommendations of the Commanding Officer of the Traffic Division relative to right of way of motor vehicles and the regulation of pedestrian traffic.

VI

BUILDINGS AND UNIFORMS COMMITTEE

Joseph A. Faurot.....Chairman

John M. Shaw

John Daly

Alfred W. Thor

William T. Davis

This Comitée is charged with the duty of maintaining department buildings in good order, and suitably arranged to satisfactorily meet the demands made on them. Its work differs from that of the Efficiency Committee, in that it is more particularly concerned with the serviceability of the buildings now in use, rather than with new construction, distribution and arrangement.

Uniforms and equipments for all ranks have been standardized, especially **Standardization of Uniforms** those of members of the force attached to the Marine Division, Telegraph Bureau, Attendants, Motorcycle Men and Patrol Wagon Drivers, whose duties are of such a nature that the ordinary blue uniform of the police department is unsuitable.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The following recommendations were made:

Attire

1. That the draft of the proposed new General Order relative to specifications for uniforms and equipment be approved.
2. That suitable cloth for uniforms having been obtained, arrangements be made for a supply sufficient for one year.
3. That there be no change in the present regulations relating to the wearing of gloves.

Bedmakers

4. That bed-makers receive \$1.25 a month from each member of a command, instead of \$1.00, and that they be not required to work on Sundays or holidays.
5. That Christmas Tree celebrations in Station Houses be discontinued.
6. That the uniforms of motorcycle men and chauffeurs be of regulation blue cloth, instead of tan, but that they be allowed to wear tan colored uniforms until they shall become unfit for service.

VII

CANTEEN AND CAMPFIRE COMMITTEE

John M. Shaw.....	Chairman
Alfred W. Thor	Roger K. Walsh
	Patrick J. Murray
	William T. Davis

This Committee has jurisdiction over the Canteen in the Headquarters building; and the Police Campfire, an annual event attended by all members of the Department and usually held at some outlying location convenient to car lines.

Headquarters Canteen

In order that the employees of the Headquarters building and other members and employees of the Department having business in it might have a place where they could obtain good wholesome meals at a minimum cost, there was established in 1919 on the fourth floor of the Headquarters building, Manhattan, a Canteen.

To provide for the constantly increasing number of patrons, the Canteen has been increased to almost double its original size, and a space set apart where female employees of the Department may enjoy privacy while eating.

In order that the very best quality may be obtained at a minimum cost, supplies so far as possible are purchased at wholesale prices under the direction of a competent supervisor, who also supervises the work of the employees of the Canteen and the quality of the dishes offered.

Campfire Postponed

Arrangements were made to hold the Annual Police Campfire at the Gravesend Race Track during the month of September, but owing to the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

strike of employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and other labor disturbances at that time, which entailed additional work for every member of the force, the 1920 Police Campfire was not held.

VIII

TRAFFIC COMMITTEE

John A. Harriss.....Chairman
Thomas H. Murphy John O'Brien John Daly
 William T. Davis

This Committee is particularly charged with the consideration and initiation of measures designed to relieve the intricate traffic difficulties constantly arising, caused by the ever-increasing number of pedestrians, and vehicles, using our city streets.

Operators of vehicles persistently disregarding the rights of others by unnecessarily leaving their vehicles standing for long periods of time on our already congested streets, caused the promulgation of the following special traffic regulations for all Boroughs: **Selfish Operators**

"Drivers who have business to transact on the public thoroughfares of this city, will be permitted to leave their vehicles at the curb (provided Section 2 of Article 2, and Section 4 of Article 4 of the Regulations for Street Traffic are not violated) for a period not to exceed fifteen minutes."

Another traffic problem contributing materially to accidents and crime, was vehicles improperly equipped with lights, sound signals, brakes, license plates, etc., or operated by unlicensed chauffeurs or operators.

To secure a better compliance with the Motor Vehicle Law and city ordinances, a motor vehicle inspection, including vehicles on the street and in garages, extending throughout the entire city and covering a period of one month, was undertaken by the Police Department. A number of stolen automobiles were recovered; defective equipments and accessories reported, the owners being notified to correct same forthwith; and in other cases, court action was taken against unlicensed chauffeurs or operators. The good results of this work are so apparent that it should, without question, become an annual function of this Department. **General Canvass of Automobiles**

The bridges over the East River, connecting the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens with Manhattan, are heavy vehicular and pedestrian arteries of travel. As policing and regulating conditions on these bridges falls entirely on the Traffic Division, the Bridge Precinct, which has jurisdiction over the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges, was redesignated "Precinct No. 3," and

ANNUAL REPORT OF

the territorial confines of the Williamsburg and Queensboro Bridges designated "Precinct No. 27," and both placed under the jurisdiction of the Traffic Division.

New Traffic Precincts

To provide for the proper handling of the constantly increasing traffic in the Borough of Queens, Traffic Subdivision E, with office at 275 Church Street, Richmond Hill (118th Precinct), was established, covering all territory within the Borough of Queens. The boundaries of Traffic Subdivision D were changed accordingly.

The following recommendations were made:

Recommended

1. That members of the Traffic Division be not required to report to their respective commands at the expiration of their tours of duty.

2. That the matter of lowering street car tracks on Bath Avenue, from Bay 19th to Bay 35th Streets, Brooklyn, be referred to the Corporation Counsel for action.

3. That holders of Police Line Cards at parades, public meetings, etc., be admitted through police lines; but that only those actually on duty in connection with the event be permitted to remain within the lines.

4. That publicity be given through the medium of moving picture slides on "How to prevent accidents," and "Precautions to be taken to prevent thefts," etc.

IX

POLICE RESERVE COMMITTEE

Rodman Wanamaker.....	Chairman	
Joseph A. Faurot	John O'Brien	John Daly
	William T. Davis	

This Committee considers all matters relating to the organization, efficiency and general welfare of the Police Reserve.

Statutory Enlistment

In accordance with a legislative enactment (Chapter 711, Laws of 1920) amending Section 308-b of the Greater New York Charter, the Police Reserve was reorganized, the term of enlistment being for a period of two years. Only applicants of good character, citizens of the United States, able to read, write and speak the English language distinctly, possessing a minimum height of five feet five inches and passing a prescribed medical and physical examination were re-enlisted, and then only if such application was approved by the Precinct and District Commanders.

Auxiliary Service

All members of the Police Reserve are now uniformed and equipped as required by the Regulations and are an effective organization. In addition to

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

, assisting in the work of the regular force in policing parades, assemblies, etc., each member is required to perform a certain number of hours of patrol or reserve duty each week.

The following recommendations were made:

1. That Police Reserve uniforms be supplied to members of the Street Cleaning Band who have enrolled as members of the Police Reserve. **Recommended**
2. That entertainments by Police Reserve units be permitted only on proper application from the Commanding Officer, and the approval of the Police Commissioner.
3. That the Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Police Reserves be requested to report as to the advisability of utilizing a unit of that organization to assist in the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Law.
4. That members of the Women's Police Reserve be reimbursed for expenditures for uniforms, the maximum amount in each case not to exceed \$40.00.

X

PARADES, STRIKES AND MEETINGS COMMITTEE

William J. Lahey.....Chairman
Thomas H. Murphy Alfred W. Thor John O'Brien
 William T. Davis

Every member of this Committee is thoroughly experienced in the handling of parades, strikes and public demonstrations in this city. To secure the best results, a Parade Board, consisting of the Borough and Traffic Inspectors, under the supervision of the Chief Inspector, was created, to have direct charge of the arrangements and details for parades, meetings, etc.

To provide uniformity in method and in order that everyone may understand what is expected of him, a comprehensive survey of all matters relating to parades and meetings has been made, and a General Order, outlining in detail the action to be taken by members policing same, issued to the force. **Systematizing Method of Handling Public Assemblages**

To prevent confusion at grand stands and at large public meetings, different colored tickets for the various stands and entrances are used.

In so far as possible, the same commanding officers are allocated at the same points, thereby becoming thoroughly familiar with local conditions as well as their special requirements. The wisdom of this has been demonstrated, by the orderly manner in which parades and meetings are now handled.

The matter of strikes has also received careful study, and a General Order issued to the force with regard to the respective rights and duties of employers and strikers, and the action to be taken by members of the force in policing them. **Duties at Strikes**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The following recommendation was made:

**Colored
Population**

That the plans prepared to cope with possible disturbances in certain sections of the city populated by colored people be approved.

XI

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Gen. T. Coleman du Pont.....	Chairman	
John A. Harriss	Rodman Wanamaker	William J. Lahey
John M. Shaw	Allan A. Ryan	E. A. Guggenheim
John Daly	Joseph A. Faurot	John A. Leach

This Committee has charge of all important enterprises in which the Department is interested, and has general control of publicity of interest to the Department.

**History of
Police
Department**

Under its supervision, there is now in preparation a history of the Police Department.

It also conducts various campaigns for collection of funds, including the Police Field Days, which this year totalled \$420,698.55, the largest amount ever received from an undertaking of this kind, and it has recently launched a campaign for the collection of funds for a Police Hospital.

The following recommendations were made :

Recommended

1. That the Kaplan property at Platte Clove in the Catskill Mountains, be acquired for a Recreation Camp for members of the Department. See page 276.

2. That for the purpose of cooperating with other police departments, three teams of two men each be selected to visit other cities, to be composed of a representative of the Detective Division and the uniformed force, the latter not below the rank of Lieutenant.

3. That for use in case of emergency, one hundred bullet proof body and head protectors be purchased and distributed to Headquarters and the various districts.

4. That two men be employed at the Police Recreation Camp at \$3.50 a day each ; and that bids be procured for furnishing hay, and contract awarded to the lowest bidder not to exceed \$30 a ton.

**International
Boxing Contest**

5. That an international boxing contest between members of various police forces, if properly conducted, would not be in violation of law, or offensive to the public.

6. That it would be beneficial to issue to the Force the pamphlet on Ailments of the Feet.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

7. That the hours of duty of station house attendants remain as they are, but that provision be made in the 1921 budget to correct present conditions. **Station House Attendants**

The following suggestions were considered and recommended for disapproval:

1. That legislation be enacted prohibiting the running of automobile engines when the machines are standing on city streets.

2. That revolvers be strapped on outside of uniform coats.

3. That every person moving in or out of the city register with the Police Department.

4. That medals and cash prizes be donated to members of the force for humane work concerning animals.

5. That instructors in dance halls be licensed. **Licensing Dance Hall Instructors**

6. That the ordinance relative to parking automobiles in the street be amended.

XII

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Joseph A. Faurot.....Chairman

John J. Cray

John Daly

Capt. Arthur A. Carey

Lieut. John J. O'Connell

Ass't Corp. Counsel M. Martin Dolphin

This Committee was created by the Police Commissioner in the latter part of the present year, its functions being purely advisory to the Police Commissioner, in the matter of all unsolved murders, extraordinary or important burglaries and robberies.

It also works in cooperation with a committee, appointed by the Burglary Insurance Underwriters, in the matter of prevention and detection of crime in which these organizations and the Police Department have mutual interest. **Burglary Insurance Underwriters**

It also considers and recommends to the Police Commissioner improvements in the present methods of handling detective work; suggestions for improvements in Laws, Regulations and cooperation between this department and any other agencies, official or private, which are interested in the protection of life and property, and the better enforcement of existing laws, city, state or federal, and which may be willing, and able, to assist the Police Department in procuring better laws and more prompt and efficient enforcement of them by the courts; and other penal agencies, within the city and state.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

FOURTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. JOHN J. CRAY

Duties

Supervision of:

- a. Boiler Division;
 - b. Property Division;
 - c. Permit and licenses issued by the Department;
 - d. Advisory to the Police Commissioner on general improvements;
 - e. Conduct of trials in all boroughs as assigned by the Police Commissioner;
 - f. Appointment of Special Patrolmen.
- In their absence assumes the duties of:
- g. Second Deputy Police Commissioner;
 - h. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Borough of The Bronx;
 - i. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Borough of Richmond;
 - k. He is a member of the Advisory Committee, of the Executive Board.

BOILER DIVISION

Boiler Inspection

The Division of Steam Boiler Inspection is required by law to inspect all steam boilers within the City of New York carrying over 10 pounds of steam pressure to the square inch, except those used for heating purposes and for railway locomotives.

Examination of Candidates

Two members of the force, practical engineers, are assigned to examine applicants for engineers' and firemen's certificates, and for certificates of qualification to operate ice machines. They also hear charges of incompetency, or neglect of duty, preferred against engineers, firemen and ice machine operators, and report, with recommendations, to the Police Commissioner.

ENGINEERS

	1920	1919
Certificates renewed	9107	9360
Certificates transferred	1693	2326
New applications	1137	829
Total examinations	11937	12515
Incompetent (certificates refused)	591	379
Total number of certificates granted	11346	12136
Certificates granted, first-class	1012	1156
Certificates granted, second-class	1920	2275
Certificates granted, third-class	7887	8198
Fire Department (special) granted	527	507

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

FIREMEN

	1920	1919
Certificates renewed	527	569
Certificates transferred	32	39
New applications	58	71
Total examinations	617	679
Refused, incompetent	2	2
Total certificates granted	615	677

ICE MACHINE OPERATORS

	1920	1919
Certificates renewed	580	414
Certificates transferred	76	26
New applications	792	402
Total examinations	1448	842
Refused, incompetent	82	21
Total granted	1366	821

STEAM BOILERS

	1920	1919
Boilers tested	14550	14503
City Department, boilers tested	1793	1838
Boilers tested, fee \$2 each	12757	12665
Fee collected current year account	\$24,724	\$24,518
Fee uncollected	790	812
Total cash collected	25,530	25,260

IMPROVEMENTS

Prior to 1920, nine wagons, with horse and driver for each, were hired to transport the pumps, hose, tools, etc., used by the inspectors of this bureau in testing steam boilers, throughout Greater New York, at a monthly cost of \$1,000 or \$12,000 per year. In the early part of the year nine automobile wagons were purchased, at a cost of \$7,080.12, to replace them. These automobile wagons are repaired by department mechanics, and are operated by the boiler inspectors. This improvement makes for prompt, efficient and more economical service. **Economy**

RECOMMENDATIONS

No fees are charged by this Bureau, excepting \$2 for each boiler tested. It is recommended that a fee of \$5 per boiler be charged for each hydrostatic test, and \$10 per boiler for each hammer test. The hammer test is applied in the case of old boilers only, where a hydrostatic test would not reveal defects, and it is seldom used. It requires the services of two (2) inspectors about half a day to complete it.

It is recommended that applicants, upon receipt of first issue of first and second grade engineer's certificate, should pay the sum of \$2, and fifty cents for each renewal. Applicants, upon receipt of first issue of third grade certificate, should pay the sum of \$5, and fifty cents for each renewal. Applicants,

ANNUAL REPORT OF

upon receipt of first issue of firemen's certificate should pay the sum of \$2, and fifty cents for each renewal. Applicants, upon receipt of a certificate of qualification to operate ice machines should pay the sum of \$5 for the first issue, and \$2 for each renewal.

Railway locomotives, except those operating under a franchise, should be placed under the jurisdiction of this Bureau, as they are high pressure boilers placed on *temporary* tracks, and are generally operated by incompetent persons, making them dangerous to life and property. Any steam boiler, generator, or other apparatus used for generating steam in flat buildings, having more than three flats or apartments, should be subject to inspection by this Bureau.

The annual fees payable to this division under the foregoing recommendation would be approximately as follows:

27,736 boilers (about 15,000 additional), at \$5 each	-	-	-	-	\$138,680.00
508 first issue, 3d class engineers' certificates, at \$5 each	-	-	-	-	2,540.00
38 first issue, 1st and 2d class engineers' certificates, at \$2 each	-	-	-	-	76.00
56 first issue firemens' certificates, at \$2 each	-	-	-	-	112.00
710 first issue, ice machine operators' certificates, at \$5 each	-	-	-	-	3,550.00
9,107 renewals of engineers' certificates (all grades), at 50 cents each	-	-	-	-	4,553.50
527 renewals of firemens' certificates, at 50 cents each	-	-	-	-	263.50
580 renewals of ice machine operators' certificates, at \$2 each	-	-	-	-	1,160.00
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$150,935.00</u>

The revenue of this Bureau would then be about \$150,000 annually, which reverts to the Police Pension Fund. The present yearly revenue is about \$25,500 per year. The adoption of the proposed new schedule would depend on legislative sanction, and appropriate action needed to secure it is now under consideration.

THE PROPERTY CLERK

The Property Clerk is the lawful custodian of all lost, stolen, abandoned and other property which comes into the possession of the Police Department, and criminal courts of the city, and all property taken from persons dying intestate. Branches are maintained in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond, and the Bronx, in charge of Assistant Property Clerks.

Property and Cash

During the past year this bureau received 10,313 lots of property that had been stolen, lost or abandoned, taken from persons dying intestate and condemned Police Department property. The estimated value of property delivered was \$7,246,422.69. The total amount of cash received was \$162,942.65. The total amount of cash turned over to the Pension Fund as provided by law was \$23,150.30; of which \$21,013.30 was realized from auction sales, the balance, \$2,137 being unclaimed cash.



PROPERTY-CLERKS-OFFICE.



SAFETY-FIRST-LECTURE-TO-SCHOOL-CHILDREN.



BOILER-SQUAD.



VIEW-OF-GROCERY-ALE-ROOM-HOME-SERVICE-DIVISION.

A FEW ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The number of dangerous weapons destroyed under authority of Section 1899, Penal Law :

								Destruction of Weapons	
								1920	1919
Revolvers and pistols	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,341	1,662
Guns and rifles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	330
Other dangerous weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	327
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,713	2,319

All personal property of deceased persons, dying suddenly, is delivered to this office.

All cash received from sales, or other sources, is carried in the register, cash book and receipt book. A new book, known as a cash register, is in operation so that a balance can be had at any time.

The system of filing cash has been changed, and is kept separate from the receptacles in which jewelry and valuables are stored.

All cash received, after return from courts, is re-checked at the end of each day.

In order to prevent possible mistakes, and omissions in cash book, and as an aid in taking inventory, precincts have been instructed to render invoices as follows: Cash items to be entered first, foreign money, jewelry and valuables next, and then other property.

Plans are under way to install steel shelving, to replace the old wooden equipment now in use, and to build fireproof vaults for the protection of inflammable material, and moth proof vaults for the protection of valuable furs. New vaults have been partly completed for the storage of money and valuables.

There is under consideration the building of a garage, for the storing of at least fifty automobiles that have been stolen and abandoned, to take the place of the present inadequate facilities.

LICENSES

The following is a summary of licenses issued by the Police Department during the year 1920 as compared with 1919 :

Character of License	Granted		Denied or Withdrawn		Pending		Receipts	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Runners	99	85	6	6	6	3	\$1,807.50	\$1,587.50
Masked Ball	413	395	5	2	10	10	7,335.00	6,700.00
Total	512	480	11	8	16	13	\$9,142.50	\$8,287.50

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Pistol Permits

During the year 25,621 pistol permits were issued, as compared with 18,130 in 1919. Applications are thoroughly investigated, and a permit is issued only in cases where the circumstances, or conditions, seem to warrant the possession of a pistol.

There was a considerable increase in the number of pistol permits issued in 1920, over 1919. As referred to elsewhere in this Report, the year was prolific of all manner of attacks on the Police Department, and crime conditions in the city were flagrantly misrepresented. Anyone unfamiliar with the actual situation might have thought that the City of New York had been infested with criminals, all of which was utterly false, but many citizens became needlessly alarmed. This led to an almost unprecedented flood of applications for revolver permits which, because of the good repute and standing of the applicants, the Police Commissioner felt bound to honor.

Throughout the incumbency of the present police administration it has been the policy to discourage requests for permission to carry revolvers, for many excellent reasons.

Revolver Usually Unnecessary

Few persons are competent to handle a revolver. When an emergency arises in which a revolver might prove useful—which seldom happens in the lifetime of the average person—the revolver is not at hand, or the possessor has neither the opportunity nor skill to employ it to advantage. A criminal does not give his intended victim warning and in the vast majority of cases in which a felonious assault occurs, the victim is rendered *hors de combat*, before he can take any action whatever.

The presence of loaded firearms in households where there are children, or irresponsible or temperamental adults, has been the cause of many frightful tragedies and, it would be difficult to find more than a few authentic instances in which the possession of a revolver had effectively protected a householder, or other citizen, his family or his valuables.

During the year, 257 public worship permits were issued. The investigation of these applications necessitates a report from the commanding officer of the inspection district, as to the character of the applicant and the objects of the proposed meeting and another report from the commanding officer of the Traffic Division as to whether the proposed meeting would interfere with traffic to any extent.

Miscellaneous Investigations

At the request of the Department of Licenses, investigations and recommendations have been made on applications for permits and licenses as follows :

	1920		1920
Dance Hall - - - - -	676	Theatrical - - - - -	169
Pool Table - - - - -	2360	Concert Hall - - - - -	3
Massage Operators - - - - -	131	Amusements - - - - -	25
Massage Institutes - - - - -	7	Pawnbrokers - - - - -	166

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

During the year 82 applications for auctioneers license were investigated, and reported with suitable recommendations to the Commissioner of Accounts.

All investigations of applications for licenses, whether originating in this office or referred to it by other city departments for report and recommendation, are made by the Investigating Squad, attached to the Traffic Division. For further details of the work of this Squad, see page 247.

The licensing of all vehicles, of whatever character, or description, including sight-seeing cars, public hacks, public carts, push-carts, junk-carts, etc., owned or used in this city, should be vested in the Police Department. The regulation of these vehicles on the public thoroughfares, the enforcement of the ordinances governing their use, and, in some instances, the investigations of the applications, for licenses, are all in the hands of the Police Department. It would seem logical, therefore, to place the entire responsibility, in the hands of the Police Department. It has the requisite records and other facilities for checking the record of the owners and lessees of these vehicles, and once in control of the entire situation, an entirely new field of crime investigation would be developed. Furthermore, a new source of revenue would be provided for the Police Pension Fund, which would materially assist in filling the gap caused by the cessation of the revenue formerly derived from the State Excise Tax, which, of course, ended with the enactment of the prohibition law.

**Licensing
Vehicles**

During the year 491 Special Patrolmen were appointed after thorough investigation had been made as to their fitness. These Special Patrolmen should not be confounded with the regular Police Force, maintained by the Municipality. Upon the application of public service, or other large corporations, the law empowers the Police Commissioner to appoint special officers in his discretion, following proper investigation, to protect the premises of the company, or corporation, making the application.

**Special
Patrolmen**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

FIFTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. JOSEPH A. FAUROT IN CHARGE*

Duties

Supervision of :

- a. Special Duty Division ;
- b. Conditions relating to white slave traffic ;
- c. Crimes and offenses affecting women and girls ;
- d. Protection of juveniles ;
- e. Social welfare.

Welfare Work Neglected Once

Previous to the advent of the present administration little if any systematic attention was given to the phases of life, in this city, that now form a large part of the routine work of the office of the Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner. In the three intervening years practically unknown fields of police and welfare work have been discovered, and from something in the nature of an experiment the need for the activities of this arm of the Police Department has asserted itself, and is here to stay and expand.

The seeds of welfare, protective and preventive endeavor sown during the past three years have been extremely fruitful, and, as shown by the figures relating to juvenile delinquency further along, are producing splendid results. All pioneers are the objects of more or less skepticism, derision, or both. At the beginning there was something distinctly incongruous to the juvenile delinquent about a policeman having any other than evil designs upon him; the mere thought of policemen conjured up in the mind of the youthful transgressor visions of jails and reform schools and similar odious places.

Juvenile's False Impressions

Young girls, under an insignificant cloud of one kind or another, rebelled at the suggestion that they regard the policewoman as a friend, and not as a censor of morals and an adamant judge. The young of both sexes, in mind and years, violently rejected the very idea that they could find aid and solace in any representative of the Police Department. The public was mildly amused, and half-sympathized with the view of the young element.

Time and actual contact with the welfare workers of the Police Department have reversed those notions, and the special duty officers and policewomen are rendering a service to society, and to the citizens of this city from an economic standpoint, that cannot be measured in dollars and cents, by thwarting potential criminal or vicious careers.

* On December 13, 1920, the Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner resigned. The Third Deputy Commissioner, Joseph A. Faurot, temporarily assumed charge of the work of this branch of the Police Department.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The work of the Fifth Deputy Commissioner's office is vitally important, for it aims to eliminate crime by building up strong forces for removing temptation, and the protection of a vital force in society, that is, children and youths—the future, potential mothers and fathers of another generation's citizens. This idea in police service is comparatively new, although the Charter of the City of New York contemplates it, when specifying that part of police work is “to prevent crime, advise and protect emigrants, strangers and travelers in public streets, at steamboat landings and at railroad stations; and carefully observe and inspect all places of amusement, etc.”

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

In 1913 the country was shocked by spectacular accounts of what was termed the “white slave traffic.” Public opinion became so very much aroused that laws were passed dealing with the subject; private organizations spent thousands of dollars in making exhaustive investigations, to ascertain the firmness with which this alleged traffic had fastened itself upon society. The “white slave” and “poisoned needle” became ready material for blazing headlines. Every runaway girl was featured as a victim of them. The subject proved to be so appealing to morbid imaginations that cases were woven around the theme, which later investigation revealed as based wholly upon other causes and circumstances.

**“White Slave”
Hoax**

Even as late as 1918, the white slave scare had not subsided, so as a precautionary measure the handling of cases that might be the outcome of such a possible condition was delegated to the supervision of the Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner. So very few complaints have been received in the past few years that it is safe to conclude that the white slave does not exist, if, in fact, she ever did. In the year 1920, no bona fide white slave cases were reported to this office.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES AFFECTING WOMEN AND GIRLS

Dealing with women and girls, the following are the principal classes of cases handled:

Abortion	Assault	Fortune Telling
Abduction	Domestic Relation Cases	Wayward Girls

Of these, abortion present the most difficult problem, for it usually involves three serious elements: the abortionist, the unmarried mother, and the illegitimate child.

Delicate Cases

Invariably the crime is traceable to some fundamental defect in society. It may be due to the ignorance of parents, who, having failed to instruct their daughters in matters regarding the vital things of life, have left them unprepared to meet its problems.

Causes

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Improper Home Conditions

Frequently the case is indirectly traceable to bad domestic conditions and propinquity. Families living in overcrowded tenements, yet compelled to take boarders in order to supplement the income, often subject their daughters to conditions which result in the girls seeking the abortionist, to escape the results of an indiscretion that may have been thrust on her. The secrecy which surrounds the crime makes it the more difficult to reach.

The remedy in cases like this is not so much the arrest and prosecution of the victim, which might be comparatively easy, but rather a complete rehabilitation of the girl, so that her whole moral outlook and standards of living will be changed and brought up to a higher plane. The case may involve the problem of better housing, or the securing of proper occupation, and wholesome recreation; it may necessitate bringing her in touch with some religious influence, and hence the need of the social worker's cooperation. This is a phase of the preventive work often intangible, showing no immediate results, and best carried on by a slow, patient process of education.

WELFARE WORK AND THE PROTECTION OF JUVENILES

Personnel

Practically every case, in which children, girls and women are involved, demands some kind of social service or welfare work in connection with it. To meet this need, sixty-one police officers, designated as Special Duty Officers, are assigned to precincts throughout the Greater City. At intervals they report to the Fifth Deputy Commissioner at Police Headquarters. These officers, holding the rank of lieutenants or sergeants, are men who have been partially disabled in the service, and are not able to perform full police duty, but, by virtue of long service and experience in the Department, are admirably fitted for this particular work. Furthermore, by serving in this capacity, they release the able-bodied men, who previously served as Special Duty Officers. This plan has another practical advantage, in that these Special Duty Officers are not placed on the pension roll, which would be the case were they assigned to full duty and proved unable to perform it.

General Welfare and Crime Prevention Work

The Special Duty Officer is the friend and confidant of the boys and girls of the city whose only playground is the street. His method is to cultivate their acquaintance, give them fatherly and timely advice, encourage them and divert them from vicious and criminal associations. He visits their homes, holds friendly counsel with their parents, cheering them in their hard struggle for existence; securing employment for them; renders relief in cases of sickness and destitution, and distributes free coal and ice, which is furnished by the Mayor's Committee. In this role he does more to unearth the sources of crime and prevent the making of criminals than he would should he assume the austere and severe attitude which actual enforcement of law requires. Of course, he does not have to exercise his authority except in extreme cases.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Much credit is due the thirty Patrolwomen and Policewomen, assigned to this office to work with the Special Duty Officers in the welfare service, protection of juveniles, and investigational work **Commendation for Workers**

The presence of women in the Department, their success in handling their work, and the zeal and intelligence with which they extend their activities, assures definite progress along modern lines of police work; it is a well recognized fact that women are particularly fitted to do preventive and protective work; this is the keynote of our modern police methods.

The city is divided into zones, composing a certain number of precincts; one woman is assigned to each zone. She reports daily, however, to this office.

Dance halls, moving picture theatres, railroad terminals, and comfort stations are supervised by the women and visited as frequently as possible, although with the limited force it is not possible to give these places the constant attention that is sometimes necessary. Municipal ferries and excursion boats are also inspected by women at intervals. During the summer season one or more women are assigned to each of the beaches, and supervise the summer resorts where girls are known to go in great numbers. In fact, the women work chiefly in these centres of life where children, women and girls are apt to be drawn into the net of degradation and crime. At the beaches, particularly, are often found runaway girls, as well as girls who remain at such places of amusement with questionable male company, until a late hour.

The women officers observe such conditions, and in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, take the necessary action. Arrests are not generally made, unless the case is extreme. The girl is called aside and questioned; her name and address are taken and she is warned against danger, which in many cases, in the excitement of the moment, she does not realize exists for her. The officer may send her, or even accompany her, home. Later home visits are made in order to advise her parents of the danger, surrounding the girl, and the methods of averting them, to assure the girl's future welfare. **The Girl in Peril**

In most cases a warning to the parents is sufficient; yet, frequently a case appears in which the only solution rests in a complete readjustment of the home environment. The solution of the problem that the cases of girls and young women present is protection and prevention. Although daily the women deal with old offenders, the bulk of the work and the hope of elimination of crime lies in saving the first offender from committing a crime that will brand her with an arrest and court record. **The Parents in Oblivion**

Upon the application of commanders of precincts, women are assigned to work with detectives in procuring evidence in cases affecting women and children. The women's service in this field is invaluable, as measured by the actual accomplishments.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

It is gratifying to note that from all quarters, the 1920 reports show a considerable decrease in crime ; particularly in women's and children's cases. An authentic report published recently states that "11,582 children were brought into the juvenile court during 1920, two thousand less than last year."

Correcting Social Ills

There is reason to believe that much of the credit for this encouraging reduction is due to the untiring efforts of the men and women who are serving in the capacity of police officers, doing social service work in the prevention of crime. Just as the Department of Health seeks to prevent disease in order to protect society, so these men and women, acting as "social doctors" seek to cure the community of those evils which prey upon the younger generation, and make them parasites of society rather than useful members of it.

The character of the work performed among juveniles, by members of the Fifth Deputy Commissioner's staff, is such that little idea of its scope and quality can be conveyed to the reader through the customary Police Department statistics. It is, however, reflected, to some extent, by the figures covering the commitment of juvenile delinquents to institutions. The latest available, those for 1919, are particularly interesting when it is remembered that the country was then just emerging from the chaos and turmoil, attendant upon the great war, and that the children had suffered acutely, in many cases, through the loss of one or both parents, and were often denied normal guardianship and care.

Practical Results

Paradoxically enough, the number of children committed to institutions in 1919 was 2,740, the smallest of which there is any record, and 942 less than in the year 1911. This is certainly an excellent testimony of the quality of the work being performed by the welfare officers and policewomen, among juveniles. As it is estimated that it costs \$205 per annum to maintain a child in the average children's asylum, or institution, this is a saving to the City of \$193,110. Besides, it shows a reduction of 25% in the more serious cases of juvenile delinquency, which, in its subsequent ramifications, is responsible, to no little extent, for adult criminality.

Arraignments Decrease

Court arraignments for juvenile delinquency numbered 6,727 or at the ratio of 11.11% per 10,000 population. In 1907, when the whole subject of juvenile delinquency was receiving merely cursory attention, at the best, these arraignments numbered 11,241, or at the ratio of 26.06% per 10,000 population. Had this ratio obtained in 1919, arraignments for juvenile delinquency would have reached the disquieting total of 15,653; while such arraignments have apparently decreased over 4,500, or 40%, in twelve years, from 1907 to 1919, on account of the increase of population, they have really decreased 57%.

These statistics demonstrate conclusively the tremendous value of the work done by Police Department agencies among juveniles, and the actual

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

and economic saving accruing to the entire community, and will serve to provide a key to the deeper significance of the following figures :

Cases investigated by Policewomen :

ABORTION

	1920	1919		1920	1919	General Review
Complaints received - - -	62	44	Convictions - - -	7	4	
Complaints unfounded - - -	41	27	Discharged - - -	10	5	
Arrests - - - - -	21	9	Pending - - - - -	4	-	

INCORRIGIBLE GIRLS

	1920	1919		1920	1919
Complaints received - - -	211	175	Discharged - - - - -	4	3
Complaints unfounded - - -	17	18	Complaints in which Welfare		
Arrests - - - - -	29	30	Work was done, no arrests		
Convictions - - - - -	25	27	necessary - - - - -	165	114

FORTUNE TELLERS

	1920	1919		1920	1919
Complaints received - - -	52	62	Convictions - - - - -	21	21
Complaints unfounded - - -	25	33	Discharged - - - - -	1	6
Arrests - - - - -	22	27	Complaints pending investigations	5	2

RAPE

	1920	1919		1920	1919
Complaints received - - -	11	9	Convictions - - - - -	4	5
Insufficient evidence, aid rendered	3	3	Discharged - - - - -	2	1
Arrests - - - - -	8	6	Pending in court - - - - -	-	-

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS

	1920	1919
Investigation of miscellaneous complaints such as domestic difficulties, in which aid was rendered - - - - -	329	414

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS AND POLICEWOMEN IN 1920, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1919

POLICEWOMEN

	1920	1919		1920	1919	Summary
Complaints - - - - -	1023	292	Investigations - - -	29851	16017	
Arrests - - - - -	142	72	Total Investigations -	30094	16147	
Convictions - - - - -	101	57				

WELFARE

	1920	1919		1920	1919
Employment secured by office - - - - -	385	417	Total employment secured	1668	2144
Employment secured by special duty officers -	1283	1727	Destitute, temporary aid	306	797
			Amount spent for tempor- ary aid - - - - -	\$130.25	\$478.18

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS									
	1920	1919					1920	1919	
Truants - - - -	2012	3340	Investigations for pre-						
Juvenile Delinquents -	14838	14125	cinct commanders -				21152	29801	
Applications for appoint-			Investigations for mili-						
ment to Police Force -	700	657	tary training - -				2048	-	
Total investigations	-	-	-	-	-	-	40750	47923	

Reorganization

With the view of increasing the usefulness of the protective and preventive service as carried on by the women and Special Duty Officers assigned to the office of the Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner, a Women's Precinct is being established at the old Twenty-second Precinct, No. 434 West 37th Street, which will serve as Headquarters for the Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner, and the work of that office. A broader program of police work for women is contemplated which will include every phase of police work for which women are peculiarly fitted, and well qualified. A feature of the program is a much-needed detention home for virtuous girls, and also a training school for women in police work. A Director will have charge of the administration of The Women's Program, and the activities of the Women's Precinct.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. JOHN A. HARRISS

Supervision of:

Duties

- a. Traffic Division ;
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner ;
- c. He is Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Traffic, and a member of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means, of the Executive Board.

UNITS OF COMMAND

The office of the Special Deputy Commissioner ; the office of the Inspector commanding ; 6 Traffic Subdivisions, viz., A, B, C, D, E, F ; 2 Bridge Precincts, viz., 3d and 27th ; 2 Park Precincts, viz., 33d and 77th, and the Motorcycle Division.

During the year 1920, 2 Traffic Subdivisions, viz., E and F, were established, one in the Borough of Queens, and one in the Borough of The Bronx.

The Bridge Precinct formerly included the four East River Bridges within the scope of its jurisdiction, too much widely separated ground to be covered by the commanding officer and force of one precinct. The designation of the Bridge Precinct was changed to the 3rd Precinct, and to it was allotted the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges. A new precinct, known as the 27th, was created, and to it were assigned the Williamsburgh and Queensborough Bridges. This change has improved discipline and made the policing of all the bridges more thorough, and, consequently, facilitated the movement of traffic on these congested structures in a most satisfactory manner.

FORCE OF TRAFFIC DIVISION ON DECEMBER 31, 1920

	Inspector	Captains	Lieuts.		Sergeants				Patrolmen				Total
			Foot	Mounted	Foot	Mounted	Bicycle	M'cycle	Foot	Mounted	Bicycle	M'cycle	
Office	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9
Precinct A	-	1	2	1	5	2	-	-	192	27	-	-	230
" B	-	1	4	1	6	3	-	-	334	26	-	-	375
" C	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	101	1	-	-	110
" D	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	71	15	-	-	93
" E	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	27	-	-	-	33
" F	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	26
3d Precinct	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	64
27th "	-	1	3	-	6	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	83
33d "	-	1	3	-	6	2	1	-	113	12	-	-	138
77th "	-	1	2	-	4	1	1	-	72	6	9	-	96
Motorcycle Division	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	104	114
Investigating Squad	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	12
Total	1	10	31	2	41	10	2	8	1078	87	9	104	1383

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The force of the Traffic Division was increased during the year by the addition of 3 captains, 5 lieutenants and 114 patrolmen.

Traffic Improvements

Forty-seven one-way streets were designated, viz., 33 in the Borough of Manhattan, 1 in the Borough of The Bronx, 8 in the Borough of Brooklyn, 2 in the Borough of Queens, 3 in the Borough of Richmond.

Four Safety Isles were established, viz: Two in the Borough of Manhattan, 1 in the Borough of Brooklyn, and 1 in the Borough of Queens.

Twelve Car-Stop Safety Zones were designated, viz., 7 in the Borough of Manhattan, 4 in the Borough of The Bronx, and 1 in the Borough of Richmond.

Parking Places

Three Public Parking Places were provided, viz., 2 in the Borough of Manhattan and 1 in the Borough of Brooklyn.

A Special Traffic Regulation was established in the Borough of Queens, closing 5th Street, between Vernon and Jackson Avenues to vehicular traffic, except those making deliveries on that block, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., on week days.

A Special Traffic Regulation was established in the Borough of Manhattan, restricting 20th Street between 1st and 2d Avenues, Borough of Manhattan, to passenger vehicles, except that drivers of commercial vehicles are permitted to use that thoroughfare to receive or deliver merchandise.

Special Bridge Regulations

Special Traffic Regulations on the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges were established, on the roadways of those structures, during the hours when vehicular and pedestrian traffic is heaviest, viz.:

BROOKLYN BRIDGE

7 A. M. to 10 A. M., Eastbound, use of both roadways.

4 P. M. to 7 P. M., Westbound, use of both roadways.

12 NOON to 4 P. M., (Saturdays only) Westbound, use of both roadways.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE

7 A. M. to 10 A. M., Westbound, use of both roadways.

4 P. M. to 7 P. M., Eastbound, use of both roadways.

12 NOON to 4 P. M., (Saturdays only) Eastbound, use of both roadways.

These regulations are not operative on Sundays and Holidays.

A Special Traffic Regulation, in lieu of a contemplated One Way Regulation, was established and made effective on 5th Avenue between 34th and 60th Streets, Borough of Manhattan. It has been eminently successful, resulting in vastly improved traffic conditions on that thoroughfare.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

For the enforcement of this regulation, police signal towers have been erected on 5th Avenue at 34th, 38th, 42d, 50th and 57th Streets, from which the movement of traffic on 5th Avenue, and cross streets, is uniformly controlled by flash lights, telephone and push-button signals, operating between the towers and are repeated to the traffic by the traffic officers on duty at street intersections.

The floors of the towers are 12 feet above the roadway, affording a clear view to the officers stationed in them. The towers are so constructed at the base as to deflect passing vehicles, thus becoming, in addition to their specific purpose, "Isles of Safety" for pedestrians crossing the avenue at points where the towers are located.

The following signal lights are flashed from the towers:

Yellow—Traffic moves North and South on 5th Avenue, and all East and West bound traffic stops behind the building lines, or limit lines when marked on the roadway. **Explanation of Signal Lights**

Red—Traffic on 5th Avenue as well as on side streets stops behind the building lines, or limit lines when marked on the roadway, so as to give clear intersections.

Green—Traffic from side streets proceeds.

To expedite the movement of vehicles turning within the signal zone, with the least possibility of congestion or delay, drivers of vehicles desiring to make the left turn are required to form a line in center of street, and make the turn before vehicles leave the side streets, when the signal is flashed for east and west bound traffic to proceed. Those desiring to make the right hand turn are required to keep as close as possible to the right, and turn while vehicular traffic is moving.

The signal system is in operation from 8 A. M. to 12 P. M., daily. In addition to regulating the movement of vehicular traffic, pedestrians in crossing at crosswalks are required to conform to the signals flashed by the towers. **Pedestrian Regulation**

This regulation was not adopted as a permanent feature until given a prolonged trial, and study, with special reference to the congested conditions in the zone, where the expeditious movement of traffic was quite impossible.

Tests showed that on an average it took 40 minutes at certain times of the day for a vehicle on 5th Avenue to go from 57th to 34th Street, or the reverse. Under the new regulation, this annoying and commercially costly delay has been eliminated and the same distance may be covered in much less than half that time. **Forty Minutes from 34th to 57th Streets**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

This great saving in time, and in wear and tear upon vehicles, is accomplished by the continuous movement of north and south bound traffic between the towers for average periods of one minute and a half, succeeded, in turn, by periods of one minute for the movement of east and west bound traffic.

The regulation has, beyond question, afforded greater safety, convenience and comfort to all drivers of vehicles, as well as much needed relief to pedestrians and shoppers on 5th Avenue.

NEW YORK AND LONDON STREET TRAFFIC COMPARED

**New York
and London**

Figures for New York include the 6,000,000 residents enumerated by the Federal Census and an allowance of 1,000,000 as the City's "floating population." The Police Department estimates indicate that there are between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 visitors in New York every day.

Total Paid Officers and Men of All Grades:

**Police
Force**

London, 25,022 New York, 10,900

In London any policeman may be called to do traffic duty, while in New York the Traffic Division comprises only 1,380 men.

VEHICULAR TRAFFIC AT MOST CONGESTED POINTS

	LONDON	NEW YORK
Maximum Traffic	Hyde Park Corner..... 43,505	Columbus Circle..... 50,210
	Piccadilly Circus..... 36,801	5th Ave. and 42d St..... 41,182
	Trafalgar Square..... 35,891	5th Ave. and 34th St..... 27,930
	Mansion House St..... 27,832	Columbus Ave., 65th St..... 21,112

London figures are Police Department's 12-hour count from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. on a clear day in July, 1920; New York figures are Police Department's count from 8.30 A. M. to 6.30 P. M. A count for the additional two hours would increase the local figures by several thousands.

These figures serve to illustrate, to some extent, how much greater the handicaps are that the Traffic Division of the New York Police Department labors under than does that of London. Besides, the population of the latter city is essentially homogeneous, possessing an ingrained respect for law and the mandates of constituted authority, whatever its guise may be; and London does not have to handle daily the huge heterogeneous floating population that swarms this city, many of whom are total strangers, perhaps, foreigners, ignorant of or wholly indifferent to the traffic regulations. What the Police Department is most concerned about, in reference to traffic conditions at the present time, is a solution of the increasingly complex problem of relieving traffic congestion. In the section between 34th and 59th Streets, west of Lexington Avenue to Broadway, this problem has reached an acute stage which calls for

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

radical measures to ease it, even temporarily. The only remedy seems to lie in what amounts to a partial physical readjustment of some of the locality to meet the traffic demands on it; broad highways are needed to accommodate the traffic, and there appears to be only one way by which they can be provided. **Remedies**

A continuous business arcade in the middle of the block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, extending from 42d Street to 59th Street, would be of great assistance. Such an idea is only a suggestion and the realization of it would have to spring from private initiative. Nevertheless, it would be of tremendous commercial advantage, as well as a great factor in the solution of the ever-increasing traffic problem in the region between 42d Street and Central Park. **Arcade**

Proper structures could be added to connect with such an arcade over the streets. It would help to turn the tide of shoppers from Fifth Avenue, and would not materially interfere with the properties through which the arcade would pass, except one floor. Engineering problems would not be insuperable.

The arcade idea is really complementary to the proposal to erect a second-story roadway on Sixth Avenue, to relieve vehicular congestion in the same district.

This proposed roadway, from Fortieth Street to Central Park, besides relieving congestion, would afford commercial advantages, similar to those of the arcade in the middle of the block. There is sufficient room on either side of the present elevated railroad structure for a roadway to accommodate automobiles, light vehicles and pedestrians. At every street intersection there would be stairways for shoppers. The Sixth Avenue store would have the advantage of two street frontages, one above and one below. The street underneath would become virtually a continuous arcade, similar to the numerous ones in London and Paris. In stormy weather the deck above would afford shelter to pedestrians below. It is expected that various objections will be brought against the roadway and arcade proposals, among them that there would be poor ventilation and make artificial illumination necessary for shops on the lower level. **Roadway—40th Street to Central Park**

A remedy, for difficulty in ventilating, will be found after the project becomes a fact. Any disadvantages, at any rate, would be offset by the many advantages.

The objection to artificial illumination it out of date, for a great deal of business is done by it, and we have come to regard it as inevitable and, moreover, as satisfactory.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SERVICE

1. Traffic Subdivision E with headquarters in Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, was established, insuring a better supervision of traffic conditions in

ANNUAL REPORT OF

New Subdivisions that Borough and dispensing with the assignment of traffic patrolmen from Traffic Subdivision B (Borough of Manhattan) to cover traffic posts in Queens, as was done previously.

2. Traffic Subdivision F with headquarters in the Borough of The Bronx, was established to insure a better supervision of traffic conditions in that Borough, and dispenses with the assignment of traffic patrolmen from Traffic Subdivision C (Borough of Manhattan) to cover traffic posts in the Bronx, as was formerly the custom.

3. The Bridge Precinct was sub-divided so as to form two precincts, each comprising two of the great East River Bridges, which has resulted in improved traffic conditions on these structures.

4. A schedule has been arranged in each Traffic Subdivision, whereby traffic patrolmen on adjoining posts do not make summonses returnable on the same court day. By this method fewer posts are uncovered on court days than formerly.

5. A schedule of tours of Sunday duty for Lieutenants has been arranged; each Lieutenant in turn is required to perform a tour of duty in Traffic Subdivision B on Sundays, thus affording a more equitable allowance of time off than existed previously.

New Stanchions 6. The use of the old style iron base traffic stanchion has been discontinued, and one with a concrete base adopted. This effects a considerable saving, as the new type costs but \$1.57 each, as against \$8.25 each for the previous type; its durability is far superior, too. The old type one-way street sign, which cost \$2.37 each, has been discontinued and a new one adopted, costing approximately 80 cents each.

WORK PERFORMED

Correspondence, Etc. One thousand and fifty-three Communications were handled at the offices of the Special Deputy Commissioner, besides routine reports and correspondence required by department regulations; 335 Physicians' Identification Cards were issued, and 11,764 notifications of violations of Traffic Regulations were forwarded to the owners of motor vehicles, for offenses observed, and committed under circumstances precluding the possibility of an arrest, or the service of a summons.

Hack Squad The Hack Squad, consisting of 6 patrolmen, has rendered efficient service during the year. Through the squad's efforts, complaints of closed hack stands, assaults on independent chauffeurs, cutting of tires and interference with taxicabs by rival drivers, have been reduced to a minimum. Cab lines at piers and ferries have also had attention by the members of the Hack Squad, and vastly improved conditions in connection with them may be noted.



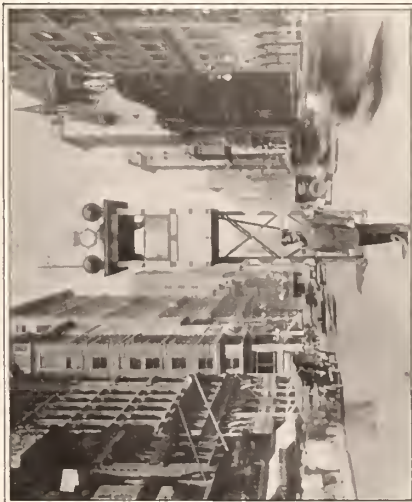
CONGESTED STREET

DRIVE WITH CARE

SPEED LIMIT 8 MILES AN HOUR

TRAFFIC MOTORCYCLE DIVISION

TRAFFIC MOTORCYCLE DIVISION



CONGESTED STREET

DRIVE WITH CARE

SPEED LIMIT 8 MILES AN HOUR

TRAFFIC MOTORCYCLE DIVISION

TRAFFIC MOTORCYCLE DIVISION

PHASES OF TRAFFIC DIVISION

SIGNAL TOWER

420 STREET & FIFTH AVENUE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Investigating Squad, consisting of 1 lieutenant and 11 patrolmen, was added to the force of the Traffic Division during the year. A total of 6083 investigations of applicants for hack licenses, massage operators, massage institutes, auctioneers, candidates for admission to the bar, and of other matters were made by the members of this squad during the year. This squad performs a particularly important and valuable work in bringing to the attention of the proper authorities, all applicants for licenses with criminal records, or who otherwise may be considered ineligible.

**Investigating
Squad**

The licensing of public hackmen and their vehicles should be transferred from the Department of Licenses to the Police Department, which would insure a more effective enforcement of the provisions of the Hack Ordinances.

**Licensing
of Hacks
and Hackmen**

The following table shows the number of investigations made, and other work performed by this Squad during years 1918, 1919 and 1920 :

						1918	1919	1920
Applicants for Patrolmen	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
Auctioneers' Licenses	-	-	-	-	-	31	70	85
Candidates for admission to the Bar	-	-	-	-	-	50	279	386
Employment in Brooklyn Navy Yard	-	-	-	-	-	335	-	-
Hack Drivers' Licenses	-	-	-	-	-	2716	4448	5470
Letters requesting information	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	10
Massage Operators' Licenses	-	-	-	-	-	157	156	132
Photo Privileges in Military Camps	-	-	-	-	-	101	-	-
United States Government Allotments	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	3416	4965	6083

At the request of the Department of Licenses applicants for Hack Drivers' Licenses are investigated and fingerprints forwarded to the Criminal Identification Bureau, with the following result :

Of 2419 applicants in 1918, 140 had criminal records;
Of 5604 applicants in 1919, 381 had criminal records;
Of 4945 applicants in 1920, 242 had criminal records.

The Patrolmen attached to this command are convalescing from illness, or injuries sustained in discharge of their duty, and would otherwise be inactive on the sick report. No Patrolmen able to do regular police duty are assigned to this work.

The finger prints of 7549 taxicab drivers who had been licensed prior to January, 1919, were taken by this squad and forwarded to the Bureau of Criminal Identification. The finger prints of 503 of them were found, in the files, and in several cases their photographs as well, for the following crimes :

**Criminal
Taxi Operators**

Grand Larceny (5 of which were for		Petit Larceny	-	-	-	-	32
robbing passengers)	-	Assault and Robbery	-	-	-	-	28
Felonious Assault	-	Homicide	-	-	-	-	20
Burglary	-	Possessing Revolver	-	-	-	-	20
	103						
	80						
	48						

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Possessing Narcotics - - - -	20	Conspiracy - - - - -	8
Robbery - - - - -	17	Abduction - - - - -	6
Receiving Stolen Goods - - -	14	Sodomy - - - - -	3
Operating Taxi-Cab while intoxicated	23	Extortion - - - - -	2
Rape (2 of which were for assaulting female passengers) - - -	13	Forgery - - - - -	2
		Keeping a Disorderly House - - -	1
Total - - - - -	-		440

The balance of 63 involved cases of Intoxication, Disorderly Conduct, Violation Highway Law, Callan Law, Health Law, and like offenses. In all the above cases these criminals held Operators' Licenses from the office of the Secretary of State.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Chauffeur's Finger Prints

The Secretary of State be requested to cooperate with this Department by forwarding to it the finger prints of all applicants for Chauffeurs' Licenses, and that no license be granted by the Secretary of State until the record of the applicant has been investigated by the Police Department.

Also, that an inspection be made by the Secretary of State of all automobiles for which a license is requested so that the card issued to owners of automobiles shall bear the true number of the license plate and the number and make of the motor.

Omnibuses

From close observation, it has been found that the omnibuses of the 5th Avenue Coach Company are responsible, to a large extent, for congestion on 5th Avenue. There are now five bus lines routed through 5th Avenue in its most crowded sections. At least two of these lines should be so re-routed as to remove them from the busier sections of 5th Avenue, at least.

Bridges

The conditions at the Manhattan Terminal of the Manhattan Bridge now require drastic corrective measures. The entrance to this structure, from a traffic standpoint, is poorly arranged. The buildings on the west side of Chrystie Street, between Canal and Delancey Streets, should be razed, to permit the construction of a roadway, 50 feet wide from curb to curb, which would provide a straight roadway to and from the Bridge, and practically connect the Manhattan and Williamsburgh Bridges.

The northerly roadway of the Manhattan Bridge, formerly used by cars operated by the New York and North River Railroad Company should be covered or removed. If this is done, it will provide an additional roadway on the bridge, where special traffic regulations could be made operative during the busier hours of the day, and relieve much of the present congestion on the Bridge.

Streets

Roadways should be widened, especially in the more congested sections of the city; 43d Street, between Madison and Vanderbilt Avenues, and 57th

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Street, between 5th Avenue and Broadway, may be cited as examples of localities where such action is particularly necessary.

West Street should be widened between Rector Street and Battery Place, **West Street** by extending the piers in that territory so as to form a line with the piers and marginal way on that thoroughfare north of Rector Street.

Vehicular congestion on West Street could be further relieved between Battery Place and 14th Street by transferring the Sound Steamers now docking on the North River to piers on the East River, where marine traffic is very much lighter and where the Sound Steamers can be more readily accommodated.

The stairway and kiosk maintained respectively by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Manhattan Railroad Company, on the sidewalk at northwest corner of Broadway, 6th Avenue and 33d Street, should be removed, as they constitute impediments to pedestrian traffic. They could readily be placed on the north side of 33d Street, and so constructed that the entrance would extend about 20 feet to the rear of the building line, on the westerly side of Broadway.

Some arrangement should be made whereby Depew Place at the Grand Central Terminal, could be opened for the use of traffic. By diverting vehicles proceeding north on Park Avenue, and over the Viaduct, through Depew Place, Vanderbilt Avenue would be available for use of south bound traffic proceeding over the Viaduct, and eliminate a dangerous condition due to the use of Vanderbilt Avenue by both north and south bound traffic.

Parades of any magnitude should be confined to thoroughfares leading through residential districts. **Parades** Parading through the heart of the city should be discontinued, because of the loss it entails to merchants and shopkeepers along such routes, and the serious traffic congestion caused thereby.

The Code of Ordinances and Traffic Regulations, in so far as they prescribe the direction of approach of vehicles having Right of Way, should be amended so as to conform to the Right of Way provisions of the Highway Law, which grant Right of Way to vehicles approaching from the right. Under present local regulations, Right of Way is granted to vehicles proceeding north and south.

The Code of Ordinances should be amended so as to empower the Police Commissioner to regulate pedestrian traffic, particularly in the more congested sections of the city. The necessity for the enactment of such an ordinance has been apparent for some time, and it is a factor of dominant importance in the improvement of traffic conditions, generally. **Pedestrian Traffic**

Enactment of laws or ordinances to regulate the following:

1. Length, breadth, height and weight-carrying capacity of vehicles. **Regulation of Motor Trucks**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

excludes the City of New York. For the proper regulation of traffic, and the protection of city pavements, it is necessary that some restrictions be made.

2. The compulsory use of a distinctive horn or signalling device on motor trucks. The noise caused by this class of vehicle is usually so great as to render it impossible to hear the ordinary horn.

3. Restricting the speed of motor trucks, two tons or over, to ten miles per hour. At present the Ordinance permits the same rate of speed for all motor vehicles, pleasure or commercial. By actual test it has been found that a heavy motor truck, particularly on a down grade, cannot be stopped as quickly as a pleasure vehicle, and consequently causes many street accidents. The safety of the users of the public highways demands the adoption of such an ordinance, effective throughout the entire city.

4. The compulsory use of a regulator on heavy motor vehicles, two tons or over, which would prevent a speed of more than fifteen miles an hour. A vehicle of this class, exceeding such a speed in any part of the city, is a positive menace to others.

Abuse of Insignia on Automobiles

There are on the streets of this city thousands of privately owned automobiles, displaying an emblem with the letters "N.Y.," and similar devices, which so closely resemble the official coat-of-arms of the City of New York as to be hardly distinguishable from it. Experienced policemen have been misled on a number of occasions by the belief that they were city owned machines. These emblems are issued without legal sanction, but there is apparently no law to prohibit their use.

The reason for the display of such emblem is obvious, and should be prohibited by the enactment of a law or ordinance making it a misdemeanor.

RECREATION STREETS

Play Grounds

To prevent accidents to children while at play, the following streets in the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens were designated, on July 31st, as playground streets during the hours specified :

The playground space, particularly in Manhattan and a large part of Brooklyn is very limited, and congested districts received special attention, in this regard. Consideration was also given to vehicular traffic, which was slightly, if at all, interfered with by the temporary closing of these streets.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Thirteenth Precinct—Broome Street between Mangin and East Streets, 4 to 7 P. M. week days, 2 to 7 P. M. Saturdays; Delancey Street under the Williamsburgh Bridge, between Willett and Sheriff Streets, Sheriff and Columbia Streets, and Columbia and Cannon Streets, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Fourteenth Precinct—Barrow Street, from Seventh Avenue to Fourth Street, 3 P. M. to 7 P. M. Daily.

Twenty-ninth Precinct—Fiftieth Street, between First Avenue and Beekman Place, 3 to 6 P. M. Daily and Noon to 8 P. M. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

Thirty-first Precinct—Seventy-sixth Street, between Second and Third Avenues; Sixty-third Street, between Second and Third Avenues, 3 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Thirty-fifth Precinct—Eighty-eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues; Ninety-first Street, between First and Second Avenues, 8 to 9 A. M., 12 NOON to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 8 P. M. on week days, and 12 NOON to 8 P. M., on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays. Eightieth Street, between First and Avenue A; Eighty-second Street, between First and Second Avenues; Eighty-ninth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, 3 P. M. to 8 P. M. on week days and 12 NOON to 8 P. M. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

Thirty-sixth Precinct—West 125th Street, from Manhattan Street to Amsterdam Avenue, directly in front of 36th Precinct station house, after 5 P. M. daily.

Thirty-ninth Precinct—Ninety-sixth Street, between First and Second Avenues; 100th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues; 103d Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues; 111th Street, between First and Pleasant Avenues; 113th Street, between First and Second Avenues; 115th Street, between Park and Madison Avenues; Plaza in front of unused ferry at 99th Street and East River, 3 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Forty-third Precinct—Park Avenue, from 122d to 123d Streets; Park Avenue, from 132d to 133d Streets; Pleasant Avenue, from 122d to 123d Streets; First Avenue (west side), from 126th to 127th Street, 3 P. M. to 6 P. M.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Forty-sixth Precinct—151st Street, between Tinton and Union Avenues; 158th Street, between Cauldwell and Eagle Avenues, 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.

Forty-seventh Precinct—167th Street, between Prospect and Union Avenues; 167th Street, between Fox and Simpson Streets; Chisholm Street, between Intervale and Stebbins Avenues; Longwood Avenue, between Beck and Kelly Streets, 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Seventy-eighth Precinct—Nineteenth Street, between 6th and 7th Avenues; 12th Street, between 6th and 7th Avenues; 3d to 5th Streets (vacant lots), from 4th to 5th Avenues, 3 P. M. to 8 P. M. during school season and all day during vacation period.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Seventy-ninth Precinct—First Street, from 3d to 4th Avenues, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Eighty-second Precinct—Newkirk Avenue, between East 31st and New York Avenues, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Eighty-third Precinct—Pitkin Avenue from Euclid Avenue to Crescent Street, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m.; Williams Avenue, from Dumont to Livonia Avenues; Atkins Avenue, from Pitkin to Belmont Avenues, 3 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Eighty-fifth Precinct—Dean Street, from Saratoga to Hopkinson Avenues. Pacific Street, from Rockaway to Eastern Parkway; Park Place, from Howard to Saratoga Avenues; Amboy Street, from East New York to Pitkin Avenues; Christopher Avenue, from Sutter to Blake Avenues; Grafton Street, from Sutter to Blake Avenues, 3 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Eighty-eighth Precinct—Grand Avenue, from St. Marks to Prospect Place, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Ninetieth Precinct—Douglas Street, between Hoyt and Bond Streets, 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

Ninety-first Precinct—Cheever Place, between Harrison and Degraw Streets; Columbia Place, between State and Joralemon Streets, 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

Ninety-second Precinct—Fleet Place, between Willoughby and Fair Streets, in front of the Lincoln Settlement House, 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

Ninety-third Precinct—Prospect Place, between Gold Street and Hudson Avenue, 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

Ninety-fourth Precinct—Sumpter Street, between Saratoga and Hopkinson Avenues; Macon Street, between Hoard and Saratoga Avenues; Kosciusko Street, between Broadway and Reid Avenue; Sumpter Street, between Patchen and Ralph Avenues, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Ninety-fifth Precinct—Kosciusko Street, between Throop and Tompkins Avenues, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Ninety-sixth Precinct—Irving Place, between Gates and Putnam Avenues; Classon Avenue, between DeKalb and Willoughby Avenues, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Ninety-eighth Precinct—Monteith Street, between Evergreen Avenue and Stanwix Street; Stockton Street, between Marcy and Tompkins Avenue; Floyd Street, between Marcy and Tompkins Avenues, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m.

One Hundred and First Precinct—Whipple Street, Throop to Flushing Avenues; Rutledge Street, Harrison to Marcy Avenues; Wilson Street, from Lee to Bedford Avenues; So. 9th Street, Driggs Avenue to Bedford Avenue; Penn Street, Bedford Avenue to Wythe Avenue, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m. during school months, and 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. during vacation months.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

One Hundred and Second Precinct—Scholes Street, Bushwick Avenue to Waterbury Street; Ten Eyck Street, Leonard to Lorimer Streets; Varet Street, from Bushwick Avenue to Morrel Street, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m., during school months, and 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., during vacation months.

One Hundred and Third Precinct—Rodney Street, from S. 2d to S. 3d Streets; S. 4th Street, Berry Street to Wythe Avenue; N. 5th Street, Roeb-ling Street to Driggs Avenue; Havemeyer Street, N. 6th to N. 7th Streets; S. 3d Street, Driggs Avenue to Roeb-ling Street; Keap Street, S. 2d to S. 3d Streets; Keap Street, Ainslie Street to Union Avenue; Playground under Williamsburg Bridge, from Berry Street to Bedford Avenue (fenced in); Playground Street, Filmore Place, between Driggs Avenue and Roeb-ling Street, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m., during school months, and 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., during vacation months.

One Hundred and Fourth Precinct—Conselyea Street, from Humboldt Street to Graham Avenue; Skillman Avenue, from Humboldt Street to Graham Avenue; Powers Street, from Catherine Street to Olive Street; Monitor Street, from Herbert Street to Richardson Street, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m., during school months, and 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., during vacation months.

One Hundred and Fifth Precinct—Dupont Street, from Manhattan Avenue to Franklin Street; Huron Street, from Manhattan Avenue to Oakland Street; Meserole Avenue, from Newell Street to Jewell Street (2 blocks); Jewell Street, from Nassau Avenue to Norman Avenue; Monitor Street, from Driggs Avenue to Nassau Avenue, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m., during school months, and 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., during vacation months.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS

One Hundred and Sixteenth Precinct—Onderdonk Avenue, from Wood-
bine Street to L. I. R. R. tracks; Woodbine Street, from Onderdonk Avenue
to L. I. R. R. tracks, 3 p. m. to 8 p. m. daily, and all day on Saturday.

MOTORCYCLE DIVISION

The following table shows the activity of the Motorcycle Division for the year 1920, together with comparative reports for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919:

COST OF OPERATION

Salaries of Members of Division, \$212,050.00	Amount of Fines Imposed	-	\$767,960.00
New Motorcycles - - - 57,247.40	Total Expenditures - - -	-	286,297.40
Gasoline, Oil, Repairs, Etc. - 17,000.00			
Total - - - \$286,297.40	Showing a Balance Over		
	All Expenses - - -	-	\$481,662.60

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1920

VIOLATIONS	Summonses and Arrests	Con- victed	Dis- charged	Pend- ing	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
Speeding - - -	24360	24190	170	-	1488	2025	\$613,161
Owner permit speeding - -	230	197	33	-	23	2	4,455
Speeding around corners -	346	341	5	-	11	60	8,175
Reckless driving - - -	295	269	26	-	12	55	6,145
Eight-foot ordinance - -	816	802	14	-	34	63	18,700
Left of car - - - -	1365	1351	14	-	70	14	8,025
Fail to keep to right - -	5440	5400	40	-	290	38	22,596
One-Way street - - -	824	822	2	-	41	1	1,277
Restricted street - - -	157	156	1	-	10	-	264
Left of stanchions - - -	196	189	7	-	42	-	487
Improper turning - - -	3328	3309	19	-	148	9	11,353
Failing to signal - - -	2673	2653	20	-	131	6	7,583
Failing to stop on signal -	37	37	-	-	2	-	238
Failing to use reasonable care -	39	38	1	-	4	-	302
Smoke - - - - -	1606	1604	2	-	61	-	5,956
Lights - - - - -	8965	8941	24	-	451	18	23,925
Registration plates - - -	4239	4217	22	-	368	5	11,638
Minors operating - - -	19	19	-	-	6	-	175
Operator's license - - -	2891	2764	127	-	556	1	9,958
Chauffeur's license - - -	824	797	27	-	138	1	3,017
Chauffeur's badge - - -	1120	1113	7	-	110	2	2,720
Hack ordinance - - -	40	33	7	-	3	-	140
Park ordinance - - -	59	59	-	-	5	-	125
No name on vehicle - - -	88	87	1	-	3	-	202
Unnecessary noise - - -	913	905	8	-	20	-	2,788
Obstructing traffic - - -	264	260	4	-	16	-	788
Cruelty to animals - - -	8	8	-	-	3	-	14
No red flag on extended material	30	30	-	-	1	-	128
Vehicle unattended - - -	500	500	-	-	32	-	1,224
Defective brakes - - -	6	6	-	-	-	-	20
Littering streets - - -	8	8	-	-	-	-	45
Towing two vehicles - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	6
Sabbath law - - - - -	2	2	-	-	1	-	1
Volstead Act - - - - -	6	-	5	1	-	-	-
Intoxicated operator - - -	26	21	5	-	6	212	1,954
Disorderly operator - - -	82	73	9	-	25	90	325
Homicide - - - - -	3	-	1	2	-	-	-
Felonious assault - - -	6	1	3	2	-	-	50
Left scene of accident - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Grand larceny - - - - -	24	6	9	9	5	90	-
Assault - - - - -	3	-	2	1	-	-	-
Concealed weapons - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Indecent exposure - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Robbery - - - - -	3	2	1	-	-	790	-
Burglary - - - - -	4	4	-	-	-	1581	-
Petit larceny - - - - -	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Corrupting morals of minors -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	61853	61218	617	18	4117	5063	\$767,960

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1919

VIOLATIONS	Summonses and Arrests	Con- victed	Dis- charged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
Speeding	17245	17035	210	2581	1590	\$380,775
Owner permit speeding	132	113	19	10	—	2,780
Speeding around corners	105	104	1	17	5	2,228
Reckless driving	176	157	19	24	73	11,140
Eight-foot ordinance	403	381	22	46	3	8,595
Left of car	767	764	3	67	—	3,377
Fail to keep to right	3294	3250	44	474	20	7,898
One-Way street	317	317	—	89	—	389
Left of stanchions	79	78	1	27	—	173
Improper turning	1343	1337	6	266	—	2,791
Failing to signal	1755	1728	27	216	—	3,462
Failed to stop on signal	30	29	1	10	—	41
Failed to use reasonable care	5	3	2	3	—	—
Smoke	1381	1378	3	156	1	4,279
Lights	5635	5625	10	794	—	12,874
Registration plates	1993	1987	6	517	—	3,832
Minors operating	8	7	1	4	—	35
Operator's license	903	866	37	445	—	1,070
Chauffeur's license	444	428	16	180	—	828
Chauffeur's badge	363	359	4	143	—	498
Hack ordinance	10	10	—	4	—	22
Park ordinance	3	3	—	1	—	7
No name on vehicle	10	8	2	1	—	8
Unnecessary noise	125	124	1	38	—	239
Obstructing traffic	82	81	1	13	—	258
Cruelty to animals	21	20	1	3	—	79
No red flag on extended material	15	15	—	4	—	23
Vehicle unattended	365	362	3	44	—	616
Defective brakes	2	2	—	—	—	12
Towing two vehicles	2	2	—	2	—	—
Sabbath law	2	2	—	—	—	10
Intoxicated operator	10	7	3	2	180	37
Disorderly operator	52	46	6	18	—	193
Homicide	4	—	4	—	—	—
Felonious assault	2	—	2	—	—	—
Left scene of accident	1	1	—	1	—	—
Grand larceny	25	10	15	2	2610	—
Assault	9	4	5	1	—	40
Robbery	1	—	1	—	—	—
Burglary	1	1	—	—	1095	—
Petit larceny	1	—	1	—	—	—
Unmuzzled dog	2	2	—	1	—	1
Extortion	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrancy	2	2	—	2	—	—
Smoking in subway	1	1	—	—	—	2
Total	37127	36649	478	6206	5577	\$448,612

ANNUAL REPORT OF

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY REPORT, 1920 AND 1919

MONTH	Summonses and Arrests		Convicted		Discharged		Suspended Sentence		Days Jail		Fines	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Jan. -	3281	3105	3258	3066	23	39	463	551	168	129	\$23,595	\$37,522
Feb. -	1393	2774	1379	2748	14	26	241	535	8	96	6,547	38,227
March -	3698	2892	3668	2850	30	42	330	528	107	112	33,643	33,209
April -	3964	2986	3919	2960	45	26	351	435	240	248	58,555	41,964
May -	4838	3174	4758	3132	80	42	224	562	123	458	76,249	38,938
June -	4739	3561	4687	3506	52	55	353	603	208	338	66,784	43,499
July -	6141	2464	6069	2403	72	61	447	463	301	357	89,414	30,422
August	6110	3026	6060	2979	50	47	388	560	207	516	68,359	39,747
Sept. -	7107	2782	7025	2747	82	35	368	424	246	519	95,500	36,435
Oct. -	8532	3388	8450	3363	82	25	381	582	1917	274	102,354	35,091
Nov. -	6731	3751	6677	3709	54	42	393	540	1287	1387	80,442	42,704
Dec. -	5319	3224	5268	3186	33	38	178	423	251	1143	66,518	30,854
Total -	61853	37127	61218	36649	617	478	4117	6206	5063	5577	\$767,960	\$448,612

Eighteen cases pending for year 1920.

VEHICULAR CLASSIFICATION OF SUMMONSES AND ARRESTS DURING 1920

VIOLATIONS	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Municipal Bus	Omnibus and Sightseeing	U. S. Mail	Horse Drawn	Total
Speeding - -	18344	2562	2232	998	45	24	49	105	1	24360
Owner permit speed	224	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	230
Speed around corners	246	55	35	4	2	-	2	2	-	346
Reckless driving -	172	84	16	8	-	3	2	1	9	295
Eight-foot Ordinance	415	235	127	3	-	-	14	2	20	816
Left of car - -	651	541	151	7	1	-	1	3	10	1365
Fail to keep to right	2472	2251	422	12	17	4	10	8	244	5440
One-Way street -	324	248	80	12	-	-	-	-	160	824
Restricted street -	43	69	5	-	-	-	-	-	40	157
Left of stanchions -	108	53	17	1	-	-	-	-	17	196
Improper turning -	1718	1149	283	10	4	-	1	1	162	3328
Failed to signal -	1188	1056	346	4	2	-	1	5	71	2673
Failed to stop on signal	24	8	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	37
Failed to use reasonable care - -	25	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	39
Smoke - - -	771	644	172	8	1	3	-	7	-	1606
Lights - - -	3821	3766	1049	77	15	3	25	48	161	8965
Registration plates	1023	2943	220	45	1	4	3	-	-	4239
Minors operating -	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	19
Operator's license -	2439	428	14	8	-	1	1	-	-	2891
Chauffeur's license -	347	444	28	-	1	1	1	2	-	824
Chauffeur's badge -	496	522	77	-	2	2	19	2	-	1120
Hack ordinance -	2	5	27	-	-	-	6	-	-	40
Park ordinance -	1	51	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	59
No name on vehicle -	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	88
Unnecessary noise -	178	517	151	62	4	-	1	-	-	913
Obstructing traffic -	70	100	25	1	4	-	-	-	64	264
Cruelty to animals -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

VEHICULAR CLASSIFICATION OF SUMMONSES AND ARRESTS DURING 1920 —Continued—

VIOLATIONS	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Municipal Bus	Omnibus and Sightseeing	U. S. Mail	Horse- Drawn	Total
No red flag - -	4	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30
Vehicle unattended -	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	500
Defective brakes -	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Littering streets -	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
Towing two vehicles	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Sabbath law - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Volstead Act - -	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Intoxicated operator	17	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Disorderly operator -	44	11	8	-	-	2	-	-	17	82
Homicide - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Felonious assault -	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Left scene of accident	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grand larceny - -	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Assault - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Concealed weapons -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indecent exposure -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Burglary - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Petit larceny - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Corrupting morals of minors - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total - -	35229	17810	5500	1262	99	48	138	186	1581	61853

VEHICULAR CLASSIFICATION OF SUMMONSES AND ARRESTS DURING 1919

VIOLATIONS	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Municipal Bus	Omnibus and Sightseeing	U. S. Mail	Bicycle	Horse Drawn	Total
Speeding - -	13205	1683	1393	856	11	2	34	61	-	-	17245
Owner permit speed -	127	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
Speed around corners	81	18	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	105
Reckless driving -	106	44	12	6	-	-	-	3	-	5	176
Eight-foot Ordinance	196	125	61	5	-	1	-	5	-	10	403
Left of car - -	381	279	96	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	767
Fail to keep to right -	1663	1094	249	16	21	-	4	1	-	246	3294
One-Way street -	205	58	23	3	-	-	-	-	-	28	317
Left of stanchions -	51	16	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	79
Improper turning -	673	474	90	4	-	-	2	1	1	98	1343
Failed to signal - -	957	573	153	7	-	-	-	-	-	65	1755
Failed to stop on signal	21	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Failed to use reason- able care - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Smoke - -	721	480	167	3	4	-	4	2	-	-	1381
Lights - -	2837	2099	493	40	1	-	21	13	3	128	5635
Registration plates -	575	1308	80	27	-	-	3	-	-	-	1993
Minors operating - -	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

ANNUAL REPORT OF

VEHICULAR CLASSIFICATION OF SUMMONSES AND ARRESTS DURING 1919 —Continued

VIOLATIONS		Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Municipal Bus	Omnibus and Sightseeing	U. S. Mail	Bicycle	Horse- Drawn	Total
Operator's license -		785	110	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	903
Chauffeur's license -		193	228	20	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	444
Chauffeur's badge -		176	154	29	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	363
Hack ordinance -		-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Park ordinance -		1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
No name on vehicle -		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10
Unnecessary noise -		43	57	6	13	-	-	2	4	-	-	125
Obstructing traffic -		22	22	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	82
Cruelty to animals -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
No red flag -		-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15
Vehicle unattended -		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363	365
Defective brakes -		-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Towing two vehicles -		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Sabbath law -		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Intoxicated operator -		9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Disorderly operator -		44	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Homicide -		4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Felonious assault -		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Left scene of accident -		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grand larceny -		23	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Assault -		8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Robbery -		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Extortion -		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burglary -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Petit larceny -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unmuzzled dog -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vagrancy -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Smoking in subway -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total -		23123	8860	2908	994	37	4	74	93	5	1022	37127

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ARRESTS, SUMMONSES, AND DISPOSITIONS 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920

	Summonses and Arrests	Convic- tions	Dis- charged	Suspended Sentences	Days Jail	Fines
1920 -	61853	61218	617	4117	5063	\$767,960
1919 -	37127	36649	478	6206	5577	448,612
1918 -	21849	21566	283	3662	1776	263,832
1917 -	16154	15948	206	2831	956	213,666

INCREASE OR DECREASE FOR THE YEAR 1920 OVER PRECEDING YEARS

1919 -	†24726	†24569	†139	*2089	*514	†\$319,348
1918 -	†40004	†39652	†334	†455	†3287	†504,128
1917 -	†45699	†45270	†411	†1286	†4107	†554,294

* Decrease.

† Increase.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED IN NEW YORK CITY, AS A RESULT OF HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS, DURING 1919 and 1920 Comparative Casualties

	Killed						Injured					
	Under 16		16 and over		Total		Under 16		16 and over		Total	
Accidents	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Vehicular	- 417	438	447	421	864	859	8407	8242	14008	14177	22415	22419
Non-Vehicular	8	10	26	23	34	33	579	542	2118	1420	2697	1962
Total	- 425	448	473	444	898	892	8986	8784	16126	15597	25112	24381

VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS

	Killed						Injured	
	Under 16		16 and over		Total		Total	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Motor vehicles	- 373	380	357	316	730	696	17521	16228
Other vehicles	- 44	58	90	105	134	163	4894	6191
Total	- 417	438	447	421	864	859	22415	22419

Superficially, the above summary would seem to be a striking illustration of the working out of the law of averages ; in the figures referring to vehicular accidents, it appears to be most pronounced. The fact of the matter is, however, that the 1920 figures indicate a marked decrease in the number of vehicular casualties, when it is considered that there were far more automobiles, on the streets of this city, in 1920, than in 1919. Therefore, while the summary of vehicular accidents shows the total injured to be four less, in 1920, than in 1919, the decrease, proportionately, was actually far greater.

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 1—MOTORCYCLE POSTS

MANHATTAN

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 First Ave., from 23d to 59th St.; 2d Ave. from Houston to 23d St.; 23d St. from 1st to 2d Ave.</p> <p>2 First Ave., from 59th to 125th St.</p> <p>3 Bowery, from Canal St. to 3d Ave. to 125th St.</p> <p>4 Lafayette St., from Worth St. to 4th Ave. to Park Ave. to 42d St.</p> <p>5 Park Ave., from 45th to 96th St.</p> <p>6 Madison Ave., from 23d to 59th St.; 5th Ave., from Washington Arch to 59th St.; 23d St., from 5th to Madison Ave.</p> <p>7 Fifth Ave., from 59th to 120th St.; Madison Ave., from 59th to 138th St.</p> <p>8 Sixth Ave., from 4th to 59th St.</p> <p>9 Varick St., from W. B'way to 7th Ave. to 59th St.</p> <p>10 Eighth Ave., from 14th St. to Columbus Circle.</p> | <p>11 Central Park West, from Columbus Circle to 110th St.; Columbus Ave., from 65th St. to Cathedral Parkway; Cathedral Parkway, from Central Park West to Columbus Ave.</p> <p>12 Broadway, from Whitehall to 42d St.</p> <p>13 Broadway, from 47th St. to Cathedral Parkway; Cathedral Parkway, from Riverside Drive to Columbus Ave.</p> <p>14 Broadway, from Cathedral Parkway to 230th St.; Fort Washington Ave., from 159th St. to Broadway.</p> <p>15 Tenth and Amsterdam Aves., from 30th St. to Cathedral Parkway; West End Ave., from 59th to 106th St., to Amsterdam Ave.</p> <p>16 Lenox Ave., from 110th to 145th St.; 7th Ave., from 110th to 145th St. to McCombs Dam Road, to Central Bridge; 110th St., from 5th to 8th Ave.</p> |
|---|--|

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 1—Continued

MANHATTAN

- 17 St. Nicholas Ave., from 110th to 145th St.; 8th Ave., from 110th St. to Harlem River.
- 18 St. Nicholas Ave., from 145th to 193d St.
- 19 125th St., from 1st Ave. to Manhattan St., to 12th Ave., Mt. Morris Park West; 5th Ave., from 120th to 137th St.
- 20 72d St., from Central Park West to Riverside Drive, to 135th St.
- 21 Riverside Drive, from 135th St. to Dyckman St.
- 22 Queensborough Bridge roadway, from intersection of north and south roadway at Manhattan end to Dent No. 91 (steel upright).
- 23 Queensborough Bridge roadway, from Dent No. 91 (steel upright), to end of roadway at Queens approach.

- 24 Central Park, all drives and branch drives south of 86th St. transverse road.

- 25 Central Park, all drives and branch drives north of 86th St. transverse road.

BRONX

- 26 Broadway and Riverdale Ave., from 230th St. to City Line; all roadways west of and including Jerome Ave., from 230th St. and Kingsbridge Road to City Line.
- 27 Mott Ave. and Grand Concourse, from 138th St. to Mosholu Parkway; Mosholu Parkway, from Jerome to Webster Ave.
- 28 Fordham Road, Pelham Ave. and Pelham Parkway, from Sedgwick Ave. to New Rochelle Road to City Line; Boston Post Road, from Pelham Parkway to City Line.
- 29 Willis Ave., from Willis Ave. Bridge to 149th St., to Southern Boulevard.

RICHMOND

- 30 All Borough of Richmond.

POST ACTIVITY REPORT, MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 1, MANHATTAN, THE BRONX AND RICHMOND

Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total	Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total
1	227	1195	1422	17	690	432	1122
2	690	983	1673	18	280	159	439
3	176	1139	1315	19	50	220	270
4	725	673	1398	20	925	331	1256
5	610	470	1080	21	104	99	203
6	409	496	905	22	224	706	930
7	890	610	1500	23	389	827	1216
8	106	330	436	24	338	310	648
9	865	1100	1965	25	227	121	348
10	338	1408	1746	26	200	126	326
11	902	725	1627	27	654	747	1401
12	62	208	270	28	1347	603	1950
13	908	902	1810	29	793	1474	2267
14	1180	691	1871	30	1440	944	2384
15	414	868	1282				
16	507	392	899	Total -	16670	19289	35959

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 2—MOTORCYCLE POSTS

BROOKLYN

- 1 Fourth Ave., from Flatbush Ave. to 39th St.
- 2 Fourth Ave., from 39th to 94th St.
- 3 Ocean Parkway, from Park Circle to Ave. N.
- 4 Ocean Parkway, from Ave. N to Concourse.
- 5 Ocean Ave., from Parkside Ave. to Kings Highway; Foster Ave., from Flatbush Ave. to Brighton Beach R. R.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 2—Continued

BROOKLYN

- 6 Flatbush Ave., from Farragut Road to Kings Highway, to Ocean Ave., to Emmons Ave.
- 7 Coney Island Ave., from Park Circle to Ave. U; Foster Ave., from Ocean Parkway to Brighton Beach R. R.
- 8 Flatbush Ave., from Plaza St. to Fulton St.; Flatbush Ave. extension to Manhattan Bridge.
- 9 Bedford Ave., from Taylor St. to Lafayette Ave.; Taylor St., from Bedford Ave. to Roebling Street; and Williamsburg Bridge Plaza.
- 10 Bedford Ave., from Lafayette Ave. to Eastern Parkway; Lafayette Ave., from Bedford to Flatbush Ave.
- 11 Bedford Ave., from Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Ave. to Ave. I.
- 12 Prospect Park, East and Centre Drives; Parkside Ave., from Bedford Ave. to Ocean Parkway.
- 13 Prospect Park, West and Center Drives; Prospect Park West, and Prospect Park Southwest, from Plaza St. to Ocean Parkway.
- 14 Pitkin Ave., from Howard Ave. to Stone Ave.; Eastern Parkway, from Pitkin Ave. to Bushwick Ave., to Jamaica Ave., to Aetna St., to Enfield St.; Ridgewood Ave., from Jamaica Ave. to Enfield St.
- 15 Bushwick Ave., from Myrtle Ave. to Highland Boulevard; Broadway, from Eastern Parkway to Flushing Ave.
- 16 Washington Ave., from Myrtle Ave. to Flatbush Ave. to Bedford Ave.
- 17 Manhattan Bridge, from Manhattan Plaza to Flatbush Ave. Extension.
- 18 Fort Hamilton Parkway, from Ocean Parkway to Fort Hamilton.
- 19 Williamsburg Bridge, South Roadway, from runaway gate to Manhattan end of Bridge.
- 20 Williamsburg Bridge, North Roadway, from runaway gate to Brooklyn end of Bridge.
- 21 Manhattan Ave., from Nassau Ave. to Newtown Creek Bridge.

QUEENS

- 22 Jackson Ave., from Bridge Plaza to Flushing.
- 23 Queens Boulevard, from Bridge Plaza to Hillside Ave.
- 24 Hillside Ave., from Queens Boulevard to Jericho Turnpike, to City Line; and Jericho Turnpike to Hempstead Turnpike; Fulton St., from Woodhaven Ave. to City Line; Woodhaven Ave., from Queens Boulevard to Rockaway Road and all driveways within Forest Park.
- 25 Merrick Road, from Smith St. to City Line; Rockaway Road, from Ridgewood Ave. to Locust Ave. to Merrick Road; Locust Ave. from Merrick Road to Central Ave.; Springfield Ave. from Hempstead Turnpike to Rockaway Road.
- 26 Rockaway Boulevard, from Far Rockaway (City Line) to Neponset.

POST ACTIVITY REPORT, MOTORCYCLE SQUAD NO. 2, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS

Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total	Post No.	Speeding	All Other Violations	Total
1	761	1201	1962	15	454	1821	2275
2	531	745	1276	16	537	1423	1960
3	553	486	1039	17	262	1141	1403
4	184	108	292	18	304	236	540
5	52	82	134	19	154	584	738
6	85	75	160	20	456	602	1058
7	36	66	102	21	105	644	749
8	375	1586	1961	22	283	439	722
9	382	1098	1480	23	161	294	455
10	321	1340	1661	24	313	461	774
11	245	472	717	25	485	360	845
12	235	275	510	26	198	292	490
13	135	193	328				
14	659	1604	2263	Total -	8266	17628	25894

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. RODMAN WANAMAKER

Duties

Supervision of:

- a. Police Reserve ;
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner ;
- c. He is Chairman of the Police Reserve Committee, and a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the Executive Board.

POLICE RESERVE

Practical Progress

Under the able direction of Special Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, the Police Reserve Force has made practical and steady progress along the lines for which it was originally organized: that of forming a strong reserve police to aid the regular Police Department in any emergency, requiring a larger number of men, for a limited period, than is available in the regular paid Department. Commissioner Wanamaker's intensely patriotic spirit has been absorbed, to a great extent, by the organization under his command, to which he has devoted much valuable time and energy.

Chapter 711 Laws of 1920

The Legislature of 1920 placed upon the statute books, Chapter 711 of the Laws of 1920, providing for the reorganization of the Police Reserve. This law, and the reorganization which it directed, was carried into effect by the following Circular Order issued to the Department :

POLICE DEPARTMENT

City of New York

Office of the Police Commissioner

New York, September 9, 1920.

Circular No. 15

POLICE RESERVE

a. Pursuant to, and in accordance with, Chapter 711 of the Laws of 1920, Section 308-b of the Greater New York Charter, the Police Reserve is reorganized. Forms for re-enlistment, and an oath for members of the Police Reserve have been prescribed, and may now be obtained at the Police Reserve Office, 240 Centre Street, Manhattan.

b. Terms of enlistment in the Police Reserve shall be for a period of two years, unless sooner relieved from the service, subject to the discretion of the Police Commissioner.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

c. Colonels commanding Police Reserve regiments, and commanding officers of Special Units, will provide themselves with a sufficient supply of forms for the enlistment of their entire command. Begin the work of enlistment immediately, and complete the enlistment within a period of two weeks from the date hereof, in accordance with instructions on said forms.

d. Regimental Colonels and Special Unit commanders will thereafter cause the mobilization of their commands at some suitable and convenient place, preferably within the territory over which their command has jurisdiction; arrange for the attendance of a Notary Public to administer the required oath; and a Surgeon of the Police Reserve to conduct physical examinations, the result of which will be stated on the said form. In cases where no Surgeons are attached to a regiment or unit, application should be made to the Police Reserve Office at least forty-eight hours in advance of the time set for mobilization, and provision will be made for the attendance and service of a Surgeon at a time and place stated in such application.

e. Colonels will cause all papers to be completed and delivered intact in a package suitably labelled, to the office of the Police Reserve within forty-eight hours after the enlistment and mobilization has been effected, for examination, and reference to precinct commanders for investigation.

f. Regimental Colonels may cause the mobilization of Battalion Units for this purpose, if in their judgment better results may be obtained, and they will be permitted to depart from the provisions of this order to that extent.

g. In the execution of this order, it is particularly important that each paper bear the Police Reserve numerical designation. Where more than one company is quartered in a precinct, the company designation must also be inserted. Thorough accuracy, careful attention to detail, sustained effort and prompt returns will be expected and required in the prosecution of this work.

h. No person shall be enlisted as a member of the Police Reserve unless he be a citizen of the United States, able to read, write and speak the English language distinctly, in good physical condition, and possessing a minimum height of five feet five inches.

i. No applicant for membership in the Police Reserve will be appointed until his application has been approved by the Police Precinct and District Commanders.

k. Colonels, Majors and Special Unit commanders will personally attend the mobilization of their command, and will actively supervise every detail of the re-enlistment in accordance with the prescribed forms and this order.

l. The Regulations of the Police Reserve of the Police Department of the City of New York, adopted March 31, 1920, with amendments thereto, shall be the official Regulations for the government of the enlisted Police Reserve Force.

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

REORGANIZATION REQUIRED

The provisions of this law require every member of the Police Reserve to enlist for a period of two years, which enlistment, however, may be terminated at any time by the Police Commissioner. For enlistment under the new

Effect of Law

ANNUAL REPORT OF

law each member must be a citizen of the United States, able to read, write and speak the English language, at least 5 feet 5 inches tall, and in good physical condition. As a result of this law the entire Reserve Force was reorganized, and on December 31, 1920, the numerical strength was 3,426.

Regulations

Under date of March 31, 1920, official regulations in booklet form, for the government of the Police Reserve and its members were issued and a copy given to each man enlisted.

PATROL DUTY

Service

Throughout the year 1920 members of the Reserve Force performed 12,104 tours of patrol of four hours each, and of this number 6,983 were in the last quarter of the year, when all members of the Police Department had to perform extra duty owing to the so-called crime wave at that time.

AUTOMOBILE PATROL

In December, 1920, during the trying period of the alleged crime wave, Special Deputy Commissioner Wanamaker organized the members of the Motor Transportation Division and the Police Reserve Headquarters Division into a uniformed automobile patrol. The Motor Transportation Division furnished nightly from fifteen to eighteen automobiles, with which they patrolled the streets of the city, each machine being manned by four or five members of the Police Reserve in uniform. This Division performed 247 automobile tours of four hours each. The membership of the unit is composed of representative types of business men owning their own automobiles, and it is divided into two sections, under separate commanders. Only the best type of men were used in these machines, most of them business men assigned to Headquarters Division of the Police Reserve. Each machine while on patrol covered a specified zone.

AVIATION DIVISION—AEROPLANES AND STATIONS

The Aviation Division is composed of a number of former Army and Navy flyers, aeroplane mechanics, commissioned officers of the Reserve and Police Reserve cadets. Nightly courses of instruction are conducted at the old Second Precinct station house, 156 Greenwich Street, now used by the Police Reserve organization, and at the Police Reserve Aviation Station located at Marginal Parkway, Fort Hamilton. The personnel of this unit is trained and organized for emergency work, such as a break-down or destruction of wire and wireless service, etc. The Division operates two sea-planes, two aeroplanes and two flying stations, one station on North River, Manhattan, and one at Fort Hamilton.

On October 23, 1920, an aviation field for use of the Aviation Division of the Police Reserve, located at Shore Road Park Extension, Shore Road and

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, was opened with appropriate ceremonies. The ceremonies were attended by Admiral James H. Glennon of the Third Naval District, and his staff, the Police Commissioner and several other city and federal officials.

In connection with this aviation field, the City has set aside sites as landing places for the Aerial Police Reserve at Dyker Beach Park, Brooklyn; 82d Street and Hudson River, and 120th to 130th Street and Hudson River, Manhattan.

ELLIS ISLAND DETAIL

During the fall of 1920, at the request of the Commissioner of Immigration, a detail of about ninety members of the Police Reserve was sent to Ellis Island each Sunday afternoon and continued to date.

ARRESTS

Arrests by members of the Police Reserve are carried in precincts where made, as part of the precinct record.

MERITORIOUS RECOGNITION

At his personal expense Special Deputy Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker presented to members of the Reserve Force, for meritorious and efficient services in the line of duty, the following medals, all of which were suitably engraved and handsome in design:

10 Silver

52 Bronze

Four Loyalty Medals were also presented to members of the Women's Police Reserve.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

HQN. ALLAN A. RYAN

DIVISION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Duties

Supervision of:

- a. Division of National Defense ;
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner ;
- c. He is Chairman of the Honor Committee, and a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the Executive Board.

National Defense Squad

On January 2, 1920, the force of this Division was assigned to the duty of arresting gangsters, rowdies, mendicants and persons carrying concealed weapons ; and to visiting places suspected of being resorts for questionable characters. This force was increased from time to time and divided into 3 squads.

ARRESTS

Summary

OFFENSE	Number	Convicted	Dis-charged	Pending	Bail Forfeited
Assault - - - -	2	2	-	-	-
Assault, Felonious - - - -	2	2	-	-	-
Burglary - - - -	3	1	1	1	-
Bribery - - - -	1	-	-	1	-
Bookmaking - - - -	7	-	7	-	-
Concealed Weapons - - - -	53	39	14	-	-
Disorderly Conduct - - - -	495	448	47	-	-
Juvenile Delinquency - - - -	2	2	-	-	-
Larceny, Grand - - - -	5	4	-	1	-
Larceny, Petit - - - -	1	-	1	-	-
Liquor Tax Law - - - -	5	3	-	2	-
Lottery - - - -	1	1	-	-	-
Malicious Mischief - - - -	1	1	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Law - - - -	5	4	1	-	-
Possession of Narcotics - - - -	7	4	3	-	-
Robbery - - - -	2	1	-	-	1
Vagrancy - - - -	9	7	2	-	-
Violation Corporation Ordinances - - - -	26	25	1	-	-
Violation Federal Act - - - -	2	2	-	-	-
Total - - - -	629	546	77	5	1

Twenty members of the Police Department in the Military Service were still carried on the War Pay Roll at the beginning of this year; the number was reduced to 3 on November 30, 1920, the other 17 members having returned to

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

duty in this Department. One patrolman is still assigned to clerical duty on the War Pay Roll, readjusting salary accounts, forwarding and receiving affidavits of members of this Department still in the Federal Service, furnishing information to such members and their relatives, and tracing men still in the Federal Service not heard from for a considerable time. The Fenner Law as it affects those members still in the United States Service is operative until 60 days after peace has been officially declared. The greatest number of members of the Department in the United States Service at any time during the war was 802.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 30, 1920, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 329 Laws of 1920 **Benefits Under Fenner Law** allowing employees of the city, who enlisted in the military, naval or marine service without the consent of the Mayor and who have been reinstated or restored to the positions held by them at the time of such enlistment, the difference between their civil and military, naval or marine compensation during their period in the service of the Federal Government. Payment was made from an issue of special revenue bonds, under authority of subdivision 7, section 188, of the New York Charter. In accordance with the above resolution the Police Department paid \$28,506.32 to members affected as follows:

Surgeons	2	Patrolmen	62	Beneficiaries
Lieutenants	2	Matron	1	
Sergeants	2	Caretaker	1	
Acting Detective Sergeant, First				
Grade	1	Total	71	

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. JOHN M. SHAW

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Duties

Supervision of :

- a. Police conditions, Borough of Richmond ;
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner ;
- c. He is Chairman of the Canteen and Camp Fire Committee, and a member of the Committee on Laws and Regulations, Buildings and Uniforms Committee, and the Ways and Means Committee of the Executive Board.

Condition of Department Property

One of his first acts, on being assigned to supervise police conditions in the Borough of Richmond was to make an inspection of the four Precinct Station Houses, the 60th, 63d, 65th and the 66th, which he found in very poor condition, and much in need of repairs.

The 60th Precinct Station House, which is owned by the city, has been thoroughly overhauled, and while it is old and poorly adapted for station house purposes, it is now in a clean and sanitary condition.

The 63d Precinct Station House, which is leased property, has been repaired and is now in fair condition.

The 65th Precinct Station House, which is leased property, also, has been cleaned and painted throughout; electric lighting installed, the cells renovated for the reception of male and female prisoners, and the building is now in fair condition.

The 66th Precinct Station House has been painted, repaired and electric lighting installed.

A plot of ground at Wall Street, and Richmond Terrace, St. George, which is city property, has been obtained from the Sinking Fund Commission, on which it is proposed to build a model Station House for the 66th Precinct. The plans and specifications have already been approved, and we are now waiting for a final action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before beginning the work of construction.

INCREASED TRAFFIC

Growth of Local Traffic

Traffic on Staten Island has increased to such an extent that it became necessary to establish Special Traffic Posts at St. George, and along Bay Street,

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

to Stapleton, to which are assigned Mounted Traffic Officers. In addition to this there are three special Motorcycle Patrolmen assigned to cover the entire Island with instructions to curb all violations of the Traffic Regulations.

Several Safety Zones have been established for the protection of the pedestrian and Officers assigned to regulate traffic at these points. **New Safety Zones**

Owing to the peculiar hilly formation of the interior of the Borough it was decided to patrol it by Mounted Patrolmen.

WELFARE COMMITTEE

Owing to the B. R. T. Strike in September, the annual Camp Fire was abandoned.

A Canteen is maintained at Police Headquarters, for the members of the Department, where good, substantial meals are served at cost. It is open daily from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. **Canteen at Headquarters**

POLICE RIFLE BATTALION

Through the activity of Commissioner Shaw and the Commanding General of the Eastern Department United States Army, a suitable place for holding the Encampment of the Police Department Rifle Battalion was secured at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, from June 7, to July 3, under the instruction of army officers specially detailed for that purpose. The Police Rifle Battalion consists of about 430 officers and men, all of whom have seen actual service during the late World War. Half of the Battalion (Companies A and B) were assigned from June 7 to June 21, and the other half (Companies C and D) from June 21 to July 3, under the direct command of Acting Captain Charles Schofield, Training School. The business of the camp was handled by the members of the Rifle Battalion; details were selected every day for kitchen, guard and other duties connected with it. The exercises of the camp consisted of lectures, drills and marksmanship. The object of the encampment was to form an organization of trained men that would be ready at short notice to protect the city in any emergency and particularly against rioting or serious disorder. On Friday, July 2, the entire Battalion passed in review before a very large assemblage of prominent guests at Fort Wadsworth. The Reviewing Officers were Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, Major E. S. Stovall, and Special Deputy Commissioner John M. Shaw. **The Riot Squad**

CHAIRMAN OF ATHLETICS COMMITTEE

On March 25, permission was requested to organize a Base Ball Team consisting of members of the Police Force, under the jurisdiction of the Police Club of the City of New York. At the same time it was also requested that permission be granted to raise a fund by voluntary contributions of members of the various Precincts for the support of the Base Ball Team. These requests **Department Baseball Nine**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

were approved by the Police Commissioner. The fund realized by voluntary contributions amounted to \$965.42. Of this amount \$895.53 was expended in the purchase of uniforms, equipment and miscellaneous expenses that were incurred during the base ball season, and there is now on hand a balance of \$69.89.

Wins Championship

A series of three championship games were arranged between the Police and Fire Department teams, which were played as follows: First Game, October 1, at Ebbets Field, the Fire Department team winning; second game, October 10, at the Polo Grounds, the Police Department winning; and the third game, October 16, at Ebbets Field, the Police Department team being victorious, and winning the championship for 1920.

TEMPORARY CHARGE OF HOME SERVICE DIVISION

In Charge of Home Service Division

Following the death of Special Deputy Commissioner J. Stevens Ulman, the Home Service Division was placed under the direction of Special Deputy Police Commissioner John M. Shaw, and was so continued until September 8. During this period the cash sales amounted to \$182,367.50 and the profit for the period was approximately \$8,000.

This time marked a most momentous period of business depression and deflation, as a result of which prices were cut in every line. This was particularly true of sugar, of which commodity about thirty tons were on hand. By clever handling it was sold at retail at a price which was always under the retail market price, and the members of the Department were at all times able to procure a sufficient quantity at a considerable saving. This is in direct contrast to all other retail grocery houses, which all sustained a great loss on sugar, whereas this Division did not sustain one cent loss on it.

Another noteworthy achievement was the handling of the shoe department. It had been the custom to purchase shoes direct from the manufacturers. Under the new plan of operation shoes were obtained on consignment thereby eliminating any risk of loss depreciation, or the inability to sell them.

For further details relating to the work of the Home Service Division see page 280.

In addition to his other duties, Special Deputy Police Commissioner John M. Shaw is a member of the Police Club, Hospital Fund and the Athletic Committees. He has also served on the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Home-coming Troops, and the Committee of Reception of Distinguished Guests.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. EDMOND A. GUGGENHEIM

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Supervision of :

Duties

- a. Police conditions, Borough of The Bronx ;
- b. Police Sanitarium ;
- c. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by Police Commissioner ;
- d. He is Chairman of the Pensions and Relief Committee, and a member of the Honor Committee, and the Ways and Means Committee of the Executive Board.

Special Deputy Commissioner Edmond A. Guggenheim has supervision of police conditions in the Borough of The Bronx.

The Bronx covers an area of 41 square miles and has 605 miles of streets. **Jurisdiction**
Its population, in the year 1920, was approximately 750,000.

For police purposes the Borough is divided into two districts, the Sixth and Seventh Inspection Districts. Each Inspection District, in turn, is divided into five precincts, the Sixth District comprising the 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th and 50th Precincts; and the Seventh District covering the 51st, 53d, 54th, 56th and 57th Precincts.

On account of the physical peculiarities of The Bronx, and the manner in which the population is distributed, the policing of the Borough is done in a manner best suited to local requirements. Foot patrolmen are assigned to the densely populated sections; bicycle and mounted men to the sparsely settled portions; and motorcycle men to the automobile thoroughfares. In addition, the system of police telephone booths is used extensively throughout the Borough, there being 31 of these booths. A policeman is assigned to each of them, at all hours of the day and night, and may be communicated with either through their respective precincts or by a public telephone in each booth. **Distribution of Force**

There are 222 signal boxes in The Bronx. Each of them is equipped with keys, and can be used by anyone wishing to communicate with the station house for the purpose of obtaining assistance, giving information, or otherwise. By this means policemen on patrol are given instructions with regard to conditions requiring their attention.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Crime Maps

Numerous changes have been made whereby police conditions have been bettered ; and has established in his office a system of maps by which it may be seen at a glance where crime centers are located in the Borough. Commanding Officers of the precincts in the Bronx from time to time inspect these maps with a view to being guided in any changes they may contemplate to increase the efficiency of the Department, and give better police service to the public.

THE PENSION AND RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Pension and Relief Committee is one of the twelve sub-committees of the Executive Board of the Police Department, and was organized by the Police Commissioner in March, 1919. The Committee is composed of the following members of the Executive Board:

Edmond A. Guggenheim, Chairman

William J. Lahey
Patrick J. Murray

Thomas H. Murphy
Edward J. Healy, Jr.

The Committee concerns itself with all matters pertaining to either pensions from the Police Pension Fund, or relief from the Police Relief Fund. In addition the Committee selects the Boards of Police Surgeons to examine members of the force who apply for a medical survey, with a view to being placed on the pension rolls.

THE POLICE PENSION FUND

Section 354 of The Charter

Under the provisions of Section 354 of the Greater New York Charter the Police Commissioner, who is trustee and treasurer of this Fund, may, in his discretion, grant to the dependent parent or parents, or widow, or where no widow survives, to the minor children, of a member of the force who has been killed in the discharge of duty or died as the result of injuries received in the discharge of duty, a pension not to exceed the sum of \$600 per annum. He may also grant, in his discretion, to the widow, or where no widow survives, to the minor children, of a member of the force who had died after having served 10 years in the department, a pension not to exceed the sum of \$300 per annum. Where a pension is granted to children, it is continued until the child has attained the age of 18 years.

Section 353. Sources of Revenue

There are 13 different sources from which funds are derived for the maintenance of the Police Pension Fund. This is provided for in Section 353 of the Charter. Forfeitures imposed as fines against members of the force; ten per cent of all rewards received by members; all donations to the Fund; proceeds of sales of lost, abandoned, unclaimed or stolen property and property condemned and sold by the department; half the pay withheld from members of the force while on sick leave; fees for pistol permits; fees for masque ball permits; two per cent of the monthly salary of each member of the force;

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

unexpended balances of appropriations for salaries of members of the force; fees for inspection of steam boilers; fees for identification cards; special appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; and revenue bonds issued by this Board to meet deficits in the Fund, are all paid into the Fund. Another source from which money has been derived heretofore, amounting approximately to \$430,000 a year, was a percentage of the liquor tax fees paid to the state. This source of revenue, of course, has now been wiped out by the passage of the Volstead Act.

The Pension Committee, in handling cases coming within the provisions of the Pension Fund, adhere strictly to that section of the Charter governing it. In addition, it endeavors to expedite the issuance of pensions, recognizing that when either the salary of an active member of the force, or the pension of a retired member, ceases on account of death, the pension which may be awarded to the widows or orphans is often urgently needed. In many cases, and especially where a member of the force has been killed in the discharge of duty, the Committee has taken necessary action and granted the widow a pension within three days of his death.

**Committee's
Guide**

Immediately upon the death of an active or retired member of the department, the Secretary of the Committee is notified. If the active member was killed in the discharge of duty, or had served more than 10 years in the department, an application blank is promptly forwarded to those members of the family of the deceased who are eligible for a pension. An application is also forwarded to the family of a retired member who may die, in order that his widow or minor children, if any, may apply for the pension. In both cases instructions are forwarded with the application as to the manner of preparing it, and what certificates are required to substantiate the statements made in it.

**Application
and Procedure**

In order to safeguard the monies in the Pension Fund, and to make certain that only those who are eligible for a pension are granted one, certain certificates must be filed with the application. In the case of a dependent parent applying for a pension, the applicant is required to produce a birth certificate of the deceased in order to establish parentage. In the case of a widow, the applicant is required to produce either the original certificate of her marriage to the deceased, or a certified copy of the same. The widow of a retired member of the force is also required to produce either the original or a certified copy of the certificate of death of decedent. Where a pension is requested through a guardian, for orphans, the former is required to file certified death certificates of the parents; birth certificates of the children for whom the pension is requested; and proper papers showing he, or she, has been appointed legal guardian of the children.

**How Pension
Fund Is
Safeguarded**

The following table shows the number of applications which have been received for pensions and the number of requests made for an increase in the

ANNUAL REPORT OF

amount of pension previously awarded. The figures cover the entire year of 1920:

Number of applications received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
Applications approved and pensions granted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	
Applications denied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
									152
Number of applications received for increase of pensions previously granted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Applications approved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Applications denied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
Applications pending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
									33

PENSIONS GRANTED AND TERMINATED—JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1920

Number	Members		Widows		Dependent Parents		Children		Totals			
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919		
Granted	-	-	313	239	134	131	-	3	20	14	467	387
Restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increased	-	-	5	1	92	6	-	-	23	-	120	7
Decreased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revoked	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	8	-	10	2
Expired	-	-	145	123	72	70	-	2	34	24	251	219
Net Increase	-	-	168	116	61	59	*1	1	*22	10	206	186
*Decrease.												
Total number of pensioners, members, widows, dependent parents and children											1920	1919
											4940	4734

Injustices Done Old Pensioners

After a number of requests had been made by the widows of policemen for an increase in the amount of pension which had been granted them by previous administrations, the Committee decided to make a complete investigation of all the cases handled prior to its appointment. This search, naturally, went back into many previous administrations and revealed the fact that many of the pensions which had been granted were entirely inadequate in view of present conditions. The Committee has felt right along that in view of the high cost of living the pension of \$300 was hardly sufficient, and that certainly any smaller pension would be entirely insufficient.

As a typical case of a wholly inadequate pension, we would cite the following: A pension granted to a widow had been split in two parts—one part for herself, and the other for herself as guardian of her children. Inasmuch as the law requires that the pension of children cease upon their reaching the age of 18 years, the widow finally found herself left with but the first part of the pension, \$10 a month, which, of course, was hardly better than nothing.

Legislation Needed to Correct This Evil

Another unfortunate condition which cannot be overcome without Legislation, is the fact that no pension is provided for the dependents of a member of the force, who during his life remained unmarried, even though he had

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

paid two per cent of his salary towards the Pension Fund over a long period of years. A provision is made for the dependent parents of such a member who is killed in the discharge of duty, but none is provided for the mother, father, brother or sister of a single man, who died a natural death and was, probably, their main support. The same unjust discrimination is shown those who died before serving 10 years in the department. No pension can be granted their widows or children. It is hoped, however, that eventually these unjust discriminations will be overcome through amendments to the Charter.

In order that some relief may be rendered in these special cases, other funds have been created in the department, and thus the dependents of deceased policemen, who can be granted nothing from the Police Pension Fund, are provided for. The most active of these funds is the Police Relief Fund. **Temporary Aid**

At the present time there are 143 beneficiaries on the rolls of the Police Relief Fund. Of these 106 are widows of policemen; 7 are legal guardians of minor children of deceased policemen; 12 are the widowed mothers of policemen, who, when they were living, were the main support of their mothers; and the remaining 18 are members of the force.

The following table shows the number of requests which were made for relief, from the Police Relief Fund, during the year 1920, together with the action taken on such cases by the Pension and Relief Committee after thorough investigation: **Applicants**

Applications approved and relief granted	154
Applications denied	4
Applications pending	4
Total	<hr/> 162

EXAMINING BOARDS OF SURGEONS

During the year 1920 the Pension and Relief Committee appointed, at various times, boards of police surgeons to examine members of the force who had made application for a medical survey to ascertain their fitness or unfitness to perform police duty, with a view to being retired from the department. In naming such Examining Boards the Committee, in so far as possible, endeavored to place on them those surgeons who had specialized in the ailments from which the applicants were suffering. **Board of Surgeons**

POLICE RECUPERATION CAMP

During the late summer, a committee was appointed by the Police Commissioner to consider the advisability of purchasing one of the several estates that had been offered to the department as a recuperation camp for con-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

valescents. Several sites including the farm of Colonel Feigl at Mt. Kisco in Westchester County, the Laurel House at Haines Falls, the Hotel Katerskill in the Catskill Mountains and Tanenbaum Terrace in Ulster County, and the estate of B. D. Kaplan at Platte Clove near the City of Saugerties, were visited and inspected by the committee.

Location and Accessibility

The Kaplan estate proved especially attractive, and on account of its situation, altitude, equipment and buildings, made it immediately available for use. Following a report submitted to the Commissioner by the Committee, the estate was purchased, a superintendent appointed and plans made for an early opening of the camp.

The place is about four hours distant from New York by rail, and five hours by automobile, adjacent to the City of Saugerties, from which a line of steamers make regular trips to New York.

Buildings and Equipment

There are eight dwellings in excellent condition and ready for immediate use—two large barns, two ice houses, numerous out-buildings, electric light plant, swimming pool; reservoir with a concrete dam, guaranteeing an abundant supply of pure water from far up the mountain side. The reservoir is about 3,300 feet above sea level, and the water is carried to the buildings in a well constructed pipe line.



POLICE RECREATION CAMP

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. T. COLEMAN DU PONT

Supervision of:

Duties

- a. Police conditions, Borough of Queens;
- b. Conduct of trials, as especially assigned by the Police Commissioner;
- c. He is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Executive Board.

TERRITORY

During the year 1920 building operations in this Borough revived considerably, and the population increased correspondingly. There is a vast acreage within its boundaries awaiting development, and with the return of normal conditions, especially with regard to the cost of labor and building material, it will present a variety of difficult police problems. It will be some years before it can possibly be as densely populated as Manhattan or Kings, but with its magnificent distances the Borough of Queens really requires the services of more policemen, in proportion to the size of its population, than some of the other Boroughs. **New Problems**

At present its growth does not seem to be following any particular line, or to be otherwise systematic; for some inscrutable reason it appears to be developing in spots. Existing indications incline to the belief that when this Borough, now in vigorous infancy, reaches a fraction of its potential growth, it will consist of a number of thickly peopled centers, with wide, undeveloped stretches of land between.

Although there has been but little expansion, in the last few years, the Borough of Queens might well be characterized as an agglomeration of cities within a city. Elmhurst, Flushing, Corona, Forest Hills, Jamaica, Kew Gardens, Long Island City, the huge sea-side resorts, and their respective contiguous territories are all within its confines, though widely separated, in some cases. Some of these places are purely residential in character; others, industrial; others a mixture, and still others, such as the shore resorts, only live for a few months of the year. Each presents its own peculiar police problems, strongly colored by local conditions, which are generally made more complex with growth.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

Under former police administrations, general conditions at the seaside resorts located in this Borough—and there are a tremendous number of them, located sometimes in obscure inlets and other out-of-the-way localities—usually provided the cranks and knaves making a living by making trouble, with succulent morsels for vacation reform movements, and as a means of securing a little light seasonable publicity for themselves. **Shore Resorts**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

**Jobless
Reformers**

The present method of policing the beaches and resorts throughout the Greater City leaves no ground for conscientious criticism, and deprives these parasites of their customary warm-weather occupation.

TRAFFIC

**New Traffic
Precinct**

The amount of traffic passing continuously through this Borough, especially during the mild periods of the year, is enormous. The Queensborough, or 59th Street, Bridge is largely responsible for this, because nearly all motor traffic, originating or coming from Long Island, east of Greenpoint in Kings, uses it. So heavy did it become that, at the suggestion of the Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Borough, a new traffic precinct was established at the most suitable point. The traffic police already on duty in the Borough were at once assigned to this Precinct, Traffic Subdivision E, as well as 25 additional men.

POLICE BUILDINGS

The station houses, in this Borough, were not all originally designed for use by the Police Department, and are but poorly adapted for its purposes; some needed repairing. Minor improvements have been made and action has been taken to replace some of these buildings with new ones, as they are inadequate unsanitary and entirely unsuited for police station houses.

This project will be undertaken with the probable future development of the Borough in mind, and an attempt will be made to avoid errors in size and character of construction of which previous police administrations have been guilty, when faced by the possibility of similar growth, in other parts of the city.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Hospital Fund

In the latter part of the year the Special Deputy Commissioner, in his capacity of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Executive Board, appointed a committee for the purpose of raising a fund for the endowment and erection of a Police Hospital.

**Economic
Conditions
Unfavorable**

The need of such an institution, in which the ailing members of the Police Force and their immediate families could receive adequate attention and expert treatment, has long been recognized. In the earlier part of the year, however, the general public had been constantly solicited in the cause of a number of philanthropic enterprises, so that the Committee appointed by Special Deputy Commissioner du Pont did not consider it advisable to become active in the prosecution of their project till later on. Simultaneously with the inception of the Committee's campaign, serious financial depression prevailed throughout the city and country, and soon it became apparent that the enterprise could not then be carried to a successful conclusion. All similar attempts, undertaken at that time, to raise funds by public subscription for various worthy purposes failed completely. The undertaking has, therefore, been deferred until a more auspicious time, with the return of normal financial conditions.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

OBITUARY

HON. J. STEVENS ULMAN



Julian Stevens Ulman was born in this city in 1865, and died on May 7, 1920, profoundly mourned by everyone privileged to know him. He was appointed Special Deputy Police Commissioner, November 3, 1919, and quickly applied his vast business experience to the benefit of the Department, at large.

He was a man of wide business interests, and was associated with many large industries and corporations. He began his business career with the banking house of Speyer & Company; later he became a partner in the firm of F. Blumenthal & Company of Massachusetts, which has been in continual existence since 1715, having been founded in Frankfort, Germany. It is rated one of the largest leather concerns in the world, closely affiliated with other equally important enterprises in France, Germany, Spain, England and India. When the company was incorporated, in 1910, he was appointed first vice-president and later became president.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

In addition to his association with this company, he was president of the Amalgamated Leather Companies, Inc., and the Fashion Publicity Company; he also was a director of the Manila Railway Company.

He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the Paris Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association. The President of France decorated him with the Cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in 1913.

Deputy Commissioner Ulman will be particularly remembered by the Police Department for his inauguration of a chain of cooperative stores, exclusively for members of the Department, which enabled them to purchase groceries, wearing apparel and other necessities, during the days of profiteering, at prices far below those current in retail establishments.

His untimely death prevented him from carrying out his cherished plan, to expand the police department stores until all the members of the department and their immediate families would be in position to purchase all of their supplies and equipment at cost, in some cases far below even wholesale prices. When the police department stores were firmly established, he proposed to establish similar stores for other city employees. He was preparing to abandon business pursuits so that he might devote his entire attention to the public service, without compensation, for the advancement of a number of humanitarian enterprises of this character.

He was Chairman of the Committee of the Home Service Division, of the Executive Board.



The following will give some idea of the scope of the Home Service Division, of which he was in charge at the time of his lamented decease:

HOME SERVICE DIVISION

On November 24, 1919, the sum of \$50,000 was temporarily advanced from the Police Relief Fund to the Home Service Division, for the purpose of organizing the Police Stores and furnishing supplies to the members of the Department at the lowest possible price. These stores have been more than self-sustaining, and have effected a substantial saving to the members of the Force who have patronized them. Groceries and all other necessities of life, including clothing and shoes and wearing apparel, as well as uniforms and equipment, are being furnished to members of the Police Department and their families at less than wholesale prices.

**Making the
Policeman's
Dollar Worth
More**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The finances of this Fund were in such good condition that during the year it was possible to repay \$25,000 in addition to \$650 interest thereon, on account of the loan of \$50,000 received on November 24, 1919.

The operation of the Home Service Division, since its inception on November 11, 1919, must be recorded in the annals of the Police Department as one of the most successful, and practically helpful institutions, ever inaugurated, not only in the interests of the active members of the Force, but those on the retired list as well. During the years 1919 and 1920, with the prices of foodstuffs soaring to heights never before reached, the problem of providing the necessities of life became, in many cases, nearly unanswerable.

To show to what extent the Home Service Division was able to alleviate the hardships imposed upon the man with the dependent family, during this period of mounting cost, it is but necessary to refer to the actual cash transactions of this Division. The records show that, in the various stores operated during the past year, the sales of groceries and shoes (shoe department maintained at No. 205 Mulberry Street only), and goods handled by the Equipment Bureau have amounted to \$603,504.46. When it is borne in mind that this huge sum represents the sale of merchandise, at but a slight advance over cost to cover necessary carrying charges, an idea can be had of the great savings made possible.

**Amount of
Business Done**

The following is a list, showing sales of several of the principal articles handled by the grocery department:

Butter	83,700 lbs.	Evaporated Milk	118,000 cans
Eggs	93,400 doz.	Tomatoes	56,700 cans
Coffee	105,500 lbs.	Peas	47,500 cans
Tea	29,400 lbs.	Corn	27,000 cans
Sugar	430,000 lbs.	Fruits	37,500 cans
Condensed Milk.....	97,000 cans		

The shoe department, during the past year, shows sales of 7,500 pairs of men's shoes and 9,000 pairs of children's shoes.

The handling of the sugar situation during the period when sugar prices had not only reached unprecedented heights, but when for weeks at a time it could not be procured, stands out as one of the most noteworthy achievements of the Home Service Division. At no time, during the acute period, did the Home Service Division fail to provide sugar in sufficient quantities to meet all requirements, and at prices far below those charged in the retail grocery stores.

Sugar Famine

It is gratifying to record that the Home Service Division was able to handle its large reserve supply of sugar with great benefit to the Force, during this critical period of sugar speculation. When the break came in

ANNUAL REPORT OF

the early fall, with its consequent falling prices, our reserve supply had been completely exhausted, and the Division was prepared to purchase a fresh supply at the reduced current prices. This was accomplished without one cent of loss to the Division.

Reducing the Cost of Uniforms

Special mention must be made of the financial benefit derived by members of the Force, through the absorption of the Bureau of Cloth and Equipment by the Home Service Division. This bureau had previously been under private management, although supervised and under control of the Department; the percentage of profit on cloths, and other articles of equipment, ranged from five to twenty-five per cent. Under Home Service Division control, uniform cloth is sold to tailors at cost. This saving to the tailors is reflected in the price paid for the garment, and constitutes a substantial saving to the officer purchasing it.

Help for Disabled

An excellent feature of the operation of the Home Service Division is the policy of detailing as storekeepers men, who through injury or otherwise, have become permanently disabled and physically unfit to perform regular police duty.

There were originally twelve stores organized, and placed in temporary operation at the following Precinct Station Houses:

35th, 36th, 47th, 76th, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th and old 99th, together with a main store located at old Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mott Street.

Making Shopping Easy

On April 30, 1920, the Home Service Division was reorganized, and permanent stores were allocated to the 47th, 76th and old 99th Precincts, together with a main store at No. 205 Mulberry Street. The remaining stores were closed on this date. As an added feature, arrangements were made permitting policemen to order supplies through their respective station houses, which are delivered to such station houses on designated days. This arrangement is open, at all times, for policemen who desire such deliveries made to their station houses direct.

During the latter part of the year the activities of the Home Service Division were broadened, in an endeavor to bring opportunities, to the Force, to purchase, at reduced prices, other articles necessary to their personal and home comforts. To this end, arrangements have been entered into with a number of wholesale houses and manufacturers, whereby members of the Force may purchase clothing (men's, women's and children's), house furnishings, silks, cotton goods and other such merchandise at strictly wholesale prices. Further, members of the Force and their families will likely soon be able to obtain wholesale prices on every commodity which they purchase. It is conservatively estimated that the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

average savings made possible by these arrangements will average about twenty-five per cent. To those taking advantage of these privileges, the net savings for one year will amount to a very substantial sum.

The success of the Home Service Division, in a great measure, can be attributed to the generous support and untiring efforts of the late Special Deputy Police Commissioner, J. Stevens Ulman, ably supported by Honorary Deputy Chief Henry K. S. Williams and Honorary Captains Robert C. Barclay and Sydney A. Friede. These splendid citizens have given of their vast business knowledge, and experience, without reservation, and proven, in this most substantial way, the fine esteem in which they hold the members of this Department.

HOME SERVICE ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31, 1920

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS		Detailed Statement
Cash on hand December 31, 1919	\$ 41,961.22	Paid for merchandise	- - \$576,383.61	
Interest on deposits	- - - 939.53	Paid on loan from Police Relief Fund	- - - - - 25,000.00	
Receipts from stores	- - - 602,451.10	Interest on \$25,000 loan repaid	- - - - - 650.00	
	<u>\$645,351.85</u>	Cash in bank December 31, 1920	<u>43,318.24</u>	
			<u>\$645,351.85</u>	

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

DR. CARLETON SIMON

Duties

Supervision of :

Division of Narcotic Drug Control.

Crime prevention is now recognized as of prime importance in police work. Crime may be reduced by ever vigilant detection and apprehension of its perpetrators, but it can be more effectively suppressed by eradicating compelling motives for its commitment.

A Potent, Insidious Source of Crime

The daily line-up at Police Headquarters demonstrates that a great many criminals are drug addicts. There is no question that drug addicts must resort to crime to obtain the money to purchase their drugs, which, in this city, now run from \$6 to \$8 per person for daily dosage. The addict must have his drug; he must have the cash to buy it; his addiction renders him unfit for labor. The longing compels as does no other torment besetting the human body; and drives the drug slave out with a gun to kill and steal the price with which his torture may be assuaged. During war times labor was in demand, and work was easily obtained even by the drug addict; wages were high and money plentiful. But, with cessation of hostilities, the return of the soldiers to their old jobs, the closing down of ammunition and other plants, the addict was first to feel the stress of the economic readjustment.

Need of an Expert

Realizing the many menacing problems involved in these conditions, on November 9, 1920, Dr. Carleton Simon, an internationally noted and eminent alienist and criminologist, was appointed Special Deputy Police Commissioner, and placed in charge of the Narcotic Division, which supplants the small Narcotic Squad.

Dr. Carleton Simon, for a year and a half prior to his appointment as Special Deputy Police Commissioner, had been serving without pay as medical examiner and expert for the State Department of Narcotic Drug Control, examining thousands of addicts, searching for physical defects and making psychological studies of them. He is thoroughly familiar with their chosen surroundings, associates and is intimately acquainted with their general psychology. The State Department of Drug Control as well as the Narcotic Unit of the United States Internal Revenue Department, recognizing his particular qualifications for this line of endeavor, and knowing his insight, knowledge and experience to be so wide in character, endorsed his appointment.

Cooperation of Important Units

Through his efforts, harmonious cooperation, and complete concerted action has been established between the state and city authorities, supported by the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

judiciary and endorsed by all the large civic, social welfare and religious institutions, and the Internal Revenue and Customs Department of the United States Government. Some of the letters of commendation, referring to Special Deputy Commissioner Simon, appear elsewhere in this report.

He greatly enlarged the personnel of the Narcotic Division, especially training recruits, graduates fresh from the Police Training School, selected for particular qualifications and characteristics, linguistic acquirements, and general adaptability. They are ready for any emergency ; to work as coal-heavers or longshoremen, or to appear in full dress at a society function. They have pursued the illicit trafficker, from the hovels of the great East Side, to the palaces of Riverside Drive.

**Special
Individual
Training for
Members of the
Division**

Prior to the formation of the Narcotic Division, the vital necessity for concentrated action and cooperation between the various units of the Police Department upon the subject of violations of the Narcotic Laws was not apparent, each working separately and independently on information received ; in fact, several units often worked on the same information. Recognizing this lack of coordination, and the need of concentrated activity, the following order was issued for the information and guidance of the Force :

POLICE DEPARTMENT

City of New York

Office of the Police Commissioner

New York, December 23, 1920.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 48.

COOPERATION WITH THE NARCOTIC DIVISION

a. So that there will be complete cooperation in the enforcement of the law regarding the use and handling of narcotics, members of the Force having information relative to such cases, or persons or places under suspicion, will, where the circumstances do not require immediate action, communicate with the Narcotic Division, with a view of ascertaining whether or not the case is already under investigation.

**General Orders
No. 48, 1920**

b. All complaints on the subject of narcotics received by any division, district or precinct will be forwarded direct to the Narcotic Division so that there will be no duplication of effort or conflict of plans.

c. In order that a complete record of all persons known or suspected of illegally using or handling narcotic drugs may be maintained, a duplicate arrest card will be sent to the Narcotic Division with the morning returns in each case where a person is arrested charged with violations of the Narcotic Laws.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

d. Where persons are arrested for crimes of violence or larceny (Grand or Petit) desk officers will endeavor to ascertain whether or not the prisoner is a drug addict and if found to be so, he will enter on the back of the card the particulars, including the character of the drug used. A duplicate of the arrest card in these cases will also be forwarded to the Narcotic Division.

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

Narcotic Drug Menace National in Character

The drug menace is not a local social condition which can easily be suppressed by the enactment and enforcement of State legislation, municipal ordinances and health regulations. It is a great national problem, and, in fact, a world-wide evil fostered by a ring of smugglers, having headquarters in foreign lands.

A successful campaign in New York City would mean only a temporary dispossess, and exodus from New York, of drug vendors and addicts. To circumvent this, cooperation of the police officials in all the leading cities here and abroad has been sought to make the Narcotic Division of the New York Police Department a clearing house and central reference bureau of phases of the narcotic drug evil. In conformity with this plan, the following letter has been sent to all the principal cities of America and Europe :

Organizing Central Infor- mation Bureau and Clearing House

"We are making strenuous efforts not only to control drug addiction in the city of New York, but as well to restrain illicit drug trafficking and also to find a remedy to check this growing evil, which is greatly increasing criminal activity throughout the United States. Our daily line-up demonstrates that a great many criminals are drug addicts. There is no question that drug addicts must resort to crime to obtain the money to purchase their drugs, which averages in this city about \$6 per person for daily dosage.

The work that we are doing to protect society against this increasing evil makes it necessary that our detectives become intimately acquainted not only with the addicts and vendors of this city, but with those apprehended as well by your Department, as our floating population gives us most trouble.

For that reason would you kindly issue to us at daily or weekly intervals, photographs and fingerprints of any drug addicts, drug vendors, smugglers, or criminals who take drugs, arrested by you, sending us photographs and fingerprints of all those apprehended.

Seeking Universal Cooperation

This cooperation is being sought from the principal cities in the United States, and if this plan matures we will be able to furnish you direct any information we may possess when you desire it of any individual coming

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

under this classification and save you seeking knowledge of him elsewhere in other cities. It is our aim to make the Narcotic Division of the Police Department of this great city of 8,000,000 individuals a clearing house and central reference bureau of drug addiction for every large city in America."

Heretofore a man might have a long criminal record in one part of the country, and upon arrest elsewhere instead of being known as a dangerous criminal, would be treated as an ordinary addict, and confined with first offenders. When present plans have matured, no matter where a criminal addict, or a violator of narcotic laws is apprehended, his photograph and fingerprints will be forwarded to the New York Police Department, Narcotic Division, and if the individual has a criminal record the arresting authorities will be immediately apprised of it. The crusade against narcotic law violators, now under way, in this city is driving both vendors and addicts out of New York, and the fingerprints received show that they are being picked up all over the country.

**Identifying the
Criminal Addict
and Vendor**

The sources of the illicit drug supply are attributed to many causes, some of which are outside the jurisdiction and control of the local police authorities.

Because of the low rate of foreign money exchange and the activities of the International Smuggling Ring, making the smuggling of drugs an extremely profitable venture, in which illicit traffic even the officers of steamships are engaged, it is recommended:

**Illicit Supplies
from Abroad**

1. That official police action be taken to induce the Federal Government to cause a more rigid search and examination of the baggage and personal property of crews on incoming ships for smuggled narcotics.

2. That similar action be taken to induce the Federal Government to exercise more vigilance to prevent the smuggling of narcotics across the Canadian and Mexican borders.

3. That the narcotic laws of the various states be made uniform.

4. That judicial action be taken whereby search warrants can more readily be procured for premises suspected of unlawfully concealing narcotics, giving this Department similar powers now exercised by Federal Officers.

It is believed that the foregoing preventive measures would have a tendency to stop the illicit traffic in narcotics.

The appointment of Dr. Carleton Simon as Special Deputy Police Commissioner came at the close of the year 1920, but the plans formulated by him have been amazingly efficient and, in many cases, produced sterling results; even the inimical press has commented favorably upon Deputy Com-

Quick Results

ANNUAL REPORT OF

missioner Simon's knowledge of the subject and remarkable acumen. Previous to Dr. Simon's appointment the Narcotic Squad did excellent work, but Dr. Simon contributed essential experience and scientific knowledge previously lacking.

NARCOTIC SQUAD

Narcotic Traffic

On March 31, 1920, detectives arrested Charles Berthel, a manufacturing chemist, 142 Lincoln Avenue, and James M. Rumsch, alias Dustin, alias Goldstein, charged with trafficking in Narcotics, in attempting to ship 80 ounces of Heroin and Cocaine. A quantity of 50 additional ounces was seized in an automobile Berthel and Rumsch were using, and 155 ounces were located in a plant at Jerome Avenue and 176th Street, Bronx; 367½ additional ounces were confiscated. Both defendants pleaded guilty in the Federal Court.

On October 13, 1920, detectives arrested May and Ruppert Clerk, at the Garfield Trust Company, Fifth Avenue and 23rd Street, charged with the unlawful possession of narcotics. Investigation developed the fact that a quantity of narcotics, amounting to \$50,000, had been stored in a safe deposit vault of the Trust Company and the same was confiscated by the officers.

The combined summary for 1920, follows :

ARRESTS									
				1920	1919			1920	1919
Narcotics	-	-	-	580	586	Convicted	-	342	343
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	64	81	Discharged	-	56	82
						Delivered to other authorities		73	*22
Total	-	-	-	644	667	Pending	-	173	242

Arrests of physicians, druggists and street sellers included in the foregoing :

	1920	1919		1920	1919		1920	1919
Physicians	5	15	Druggists	2	14	Street sellers	135	61

SENTENCES IMPOSED FOR 1920

Atlanta Penitentiary	-	-	5	Days	-	-	-	550
New York City Penitentiary	-	-	99	Fines	-	-	-	\$380
Months	-	-	238	Suspended sentences	-	-	-	152

INCIDENTAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION AGAINST THE ILLEGAL USE, POSSESSION, OR SALE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

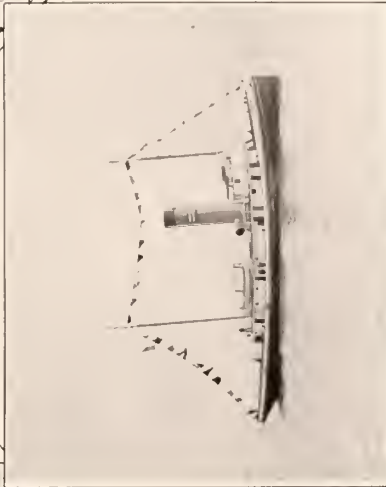
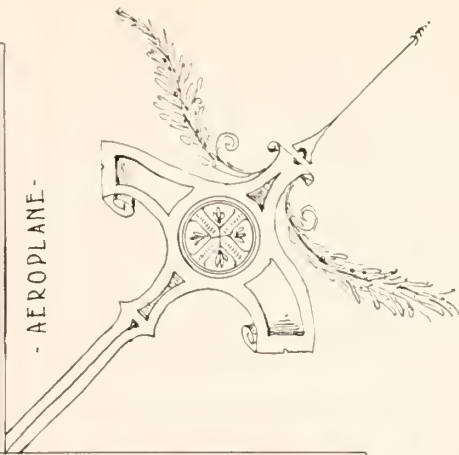
	Con- victed	Dis- charged	Pending	Total	Suspended	Sentences		
						Years	Months	Days
Selling	17	9	2	28	-	-	-	-
Possession	284	37	42	363	-	-	-	-
User	5	-	-	5	23	223	11	13
Total	306	46	44	396				

Bails forfeited	-	-	-	\$1,900
Fines	-	-	-	685
				\$2,585

*These figures are included in dispositions given.



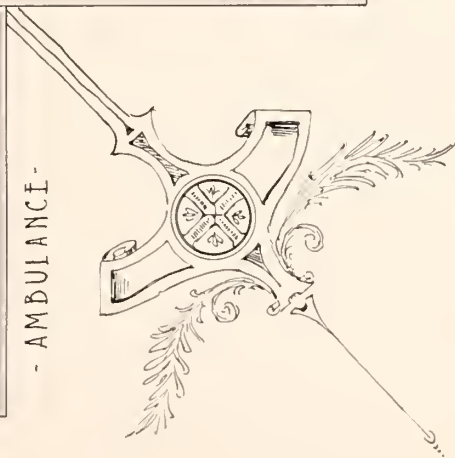
- AEROPLANE -



STEAMER JOHN F. HYLAN.



- AMBULANCE -



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

HISTORY OF THE NEW POLICE BOAT "JOHN F. HYLAN"

After many months of negotiation, on February 24, 1920, the United States **New Police Boat** Navy turned over to the Police Department of The City of New York, for a nominal consideration, to make the transaction binding, the United States Navy sea-going Tug "Nahant."

The boat was brought to New York from the Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Virginia, by Captain James W. Hallock and his picked crew from the Steamer "Patrol." The weather conditions on the voyage from Hampton Roads to New York were very severe, with high seas, strong head winds, and thermometer near zero, and upon arriving in this city, before the crew could be released from their ice-box quarters, it was necessary to chop the ice away with axes. This boat was the only one of ten ocean-going vessels which attempted to leave Hampton Roads on the same night, which succeeded in making the trip to New York. **Bringing It Home**

It was due largely to the special consideration and support of Hon. William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, and the Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, taken together with an appreciation of the special character of the services rendered the United States Government, during the World War, by the Police Department and two of its most active branches, at that period, the Marine Division and the Division of National Defence, that brought forth this extraordinary concession.

The Steamship, "Nahant," was re-christened the "John F. Hylan," **Christening** with appropriate ceremonies, on Saturday, May 22, 1920, the program being as follows :

PROGRAM

12.30 o'clock, Exercises at the Police Club.

SPEAKERS

Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, Presiding
Fourth Deputy Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis
Marine Inspector James W. Hallock
Hon. William G. McAdoo
Mayor John F. Hylan
Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Ceremonies on the Hudson River:

Program on Hudson River

3.15 o'clock : Ceremonies on the Hudson River, opposite Columbia Yacht Club, 86th Street and Riverside Drive, by courtesy of Commodore John A. Harriss.

- a. "America," Led by Police Band and Glee Club.
- b. Lowering of Police Colors on Steamer "Patrol."
Tosti's "Good-Bye," by Police Band and Glee Club.
- c. Raising of Police Colors on Steamer "Nahant."
- d. Salute to the Mayor.
"Colors" by Police Buglers.
- e. Presentation of Steamer "Nahant" to the Police Department, City of New York, by Admiral James H. Glennon, Commandant of Third Naval District, Brooklyn.
- f. Acceptance of Steamer "Nahant" for the Police Department by Mayor John F. Hylan.
- g. Christening of Steamer by Mrs. John F. Sinnott.
- h. Breaking of Flag—"Star Spangled Banner."
Led by Police Band and Glee Club.
- i. Dress Ship.
- k. Maiden trip of the "John F. Hylan" down the bay.

History of the "Patrol," Predecessor of the "John F. Hylan"

In passing, it is well to record here a brief history of the Police Steamer "Patrol," which was released from service in the Police Department and turned over to the Department of Plant and Structures on May 22, 1920.

The Steamer "Patrol" was built for the Police Department of The City of New York in the year 1893, at Sparrow Point, Maryland, and has been continuously in the service of the Police Department since that date.

During the Spanish-American War the "Patrol" assisted and cooperated with the United States Government in patrolling the local waters, and protecting ships and piers under control of the Government.

At the time of the great fire in Hoboken in 1900 the North German Lloyd Piers and ships were destroyed by fire, the Steamer "Patrol" assisted in saving life and property.

In 1904, when the Steamer "General Slocum" went afire, and so many hundreds of lives were lost, the "Patrol" assisted in locating and recovering hundreds of bodies of those who died in this disaster.

War-Time and Federal Service

From March 30, 1916, to February 2, 1917, the Steamer "Patrol" was assigned to guard vessels loading ammunition while at anchor in Gravesend Bay, New York Harbor, during the hours from sunset to sunrise daily; a period of 308 days, and approximately 3,600 hours of actual service.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

February 4, 1917, Steamer "Patrol," together with the launches of the Marine Division, guarded German vessels at Hoboken and Staten Island, about to be taken over by the United States Government. In anticipation of this service the steamer was held in readiness at Pier A for several days, awaiting orders, and was relieved from all other duties. The actual service consumed approximately six hours.

At the outbreak of the World War the Steamer "Patrol" was assigned to guard the ammunition barges which were being loaded and shipped to Europe from Gravesend Bay, and performed this guard duty continuously for a period of two years.

When the United States entered the war, the steamer "Patrol" was called upon and assisted the Army and Navy authorities in various ways. Troops were conveyed to and from Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, to New York, to the number of approximately 5,000.

During the winter of 1918 and 1919, when the harbor was blocked by heavy ice floes, the Steamer "Patrol" was daily engaged in transporting crews of United States colliers and supplies from ships to shore. The approximate number of hours consumed in Government service on these occasions only was 3,700, or a total of about 155 days.

The steamer "Patrol" having on board the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops, and relatives and friends of returning soldiers, met and welcomed 730 troopships to this port, carrying a total of 1,348,733 United States soldiers; this covered a period from December 1, 1918, to December 2, 1919.

**Welcoming the
Home-Bound
Troops**

The Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Distinguished Guests on board Steamer "Patrol," met and welcomed to this country the following famous personages :

**Guests Received
on Board
"Patrol"**

The President of Brazil	General Pershing
The French High Commission	President Wilson
The Italian Commissioners	(On his return from Europe)
The King of Abyssinia and party	The King and Queen of Belgium
Cardinal Mercier	The Prince of Wales

The Marine Division cooperated with the Street Cleaning Department by towing garbage to sea with Steamer "Patrol" during the strike of Marine Workers in April, 1919.

The Municipal Ferry to Staten Island, which is under jurisdiction of the Department of Plant and Structures, was operated by members of the Marine Division during the strike of Marine Workers in January and July, 1919.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

On February 6, 1920, the Steamer "Patrol" went to the rescue of the Old Dominion Line Steamer "Princess Anne," which was stranded off Rockaway Point, and making seven trips with a small launch to and from the stranded steamer, rescued the passengers and crew without any loss of life or injury to anyone. (See page 358.)

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Public Demon- strations

During the year 1920, Archbishop Mannix of Australia, Prince Carol of Roumania, Eamonn De Valera, President of the Irish Republic, Generals Fayolle and Nivelles of France, Hon. De la Forriente, President of the Cuban Senate, Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, widow of the former Lord Mayor of Cork, and other distinguished persons visited this city, and were the objects of enthusiastic demonstrations. Each of the demonstrations required the services of this Department, in greater or less degree, and all passed without disorder or untoward incident of any kind.

PARADES

Among the important parades which attracted considerable crowds were the Police Parade, the parade of the Victorious American Athletes from Belgium, the Bonus Parade and the Republican Business Men's Parade.

Police

On May 15, 1920, the Annual Police Parade, led by Mayor Hylan, the Police Commissioner and his staff of deputy commissioners, marched up Broadway from Bowling Green, to 11th Street, to Greenwich Avenue, to Seventh Avenue, to 40th Street, and down Fifth Avenue to 25th Street.

Every branch of the service was represented in line. The uniformed men were formed into regiments and battalions and following them came the Police Reserve, consisting of foot, special detachments and mounted regiments.

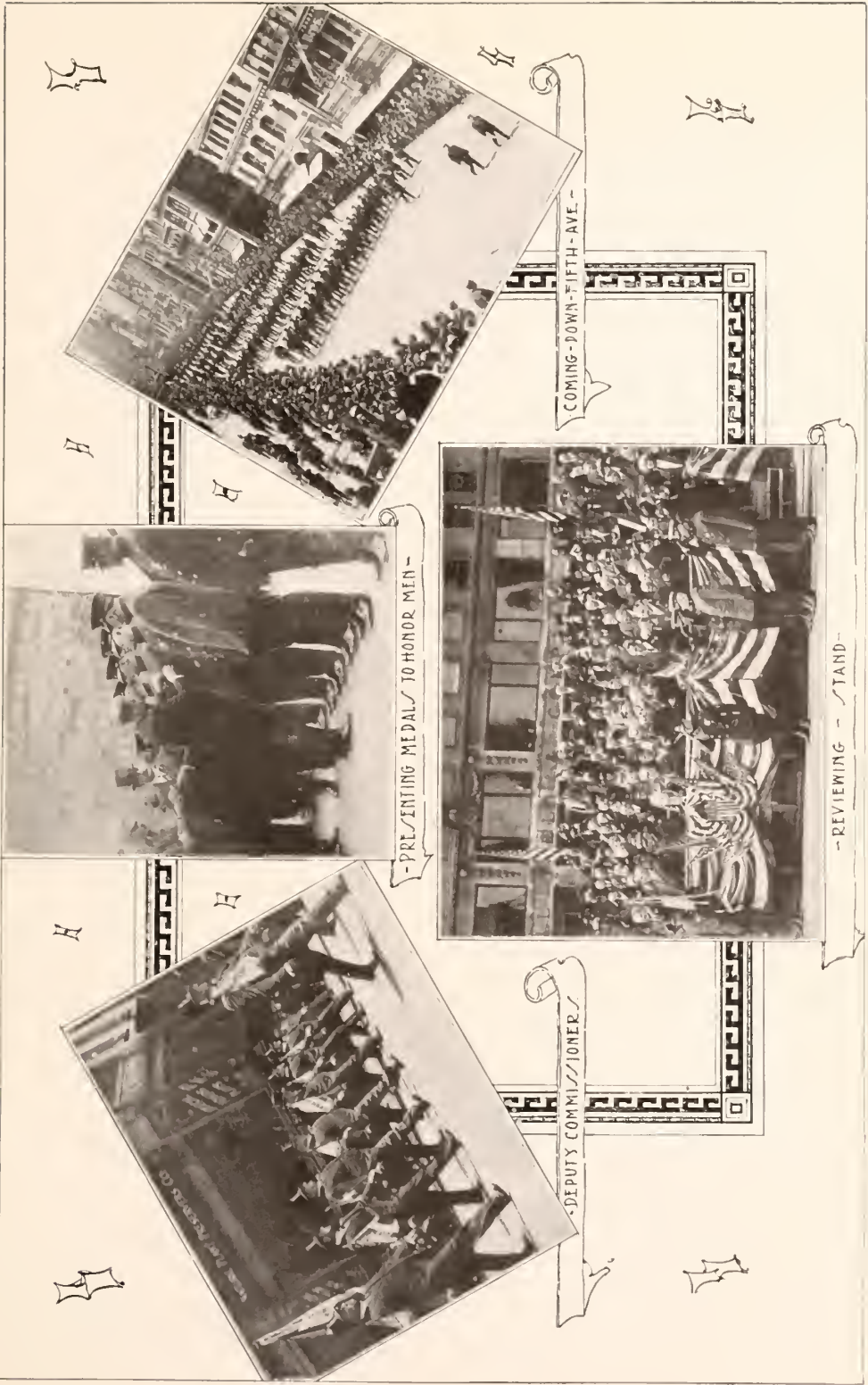
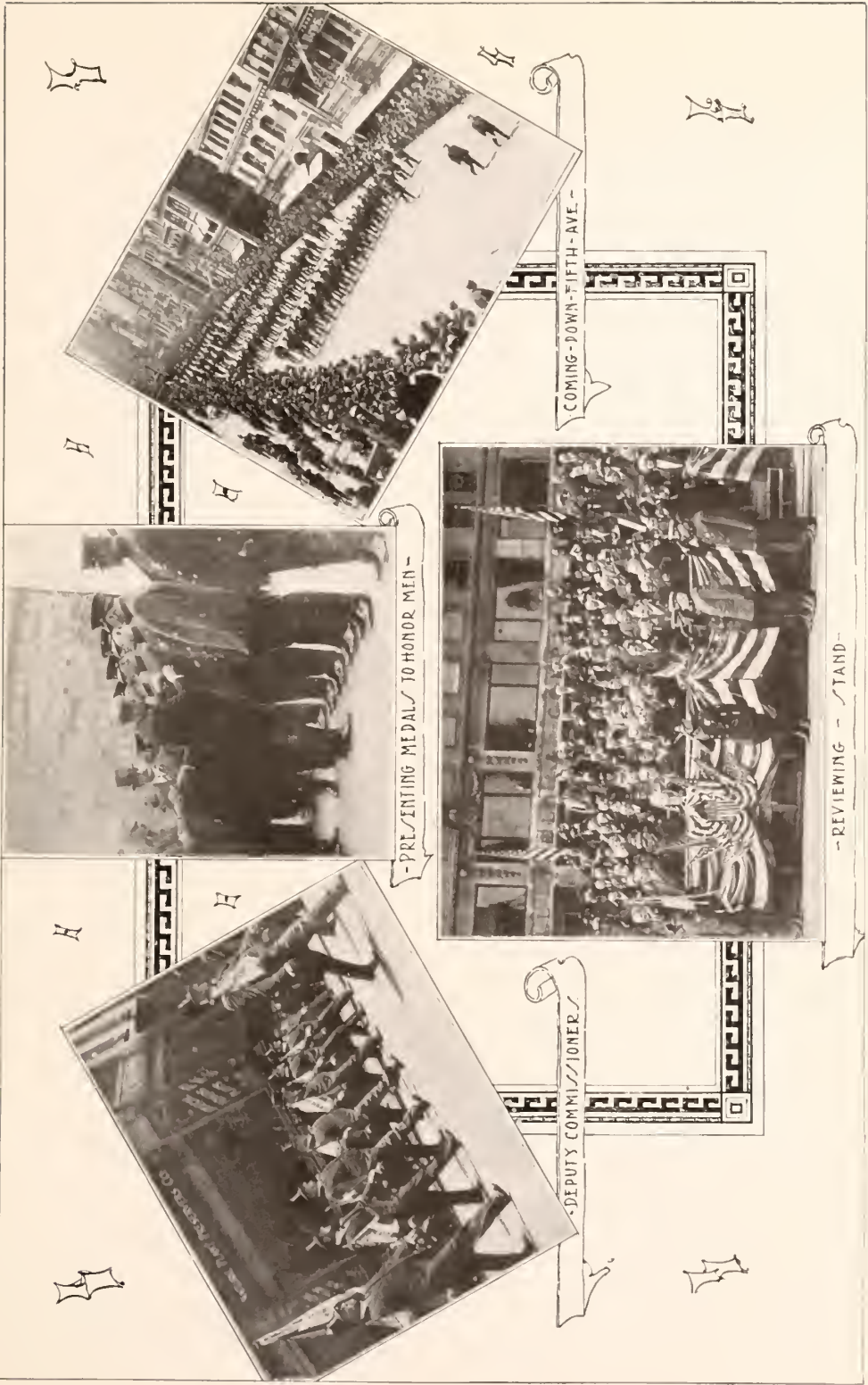
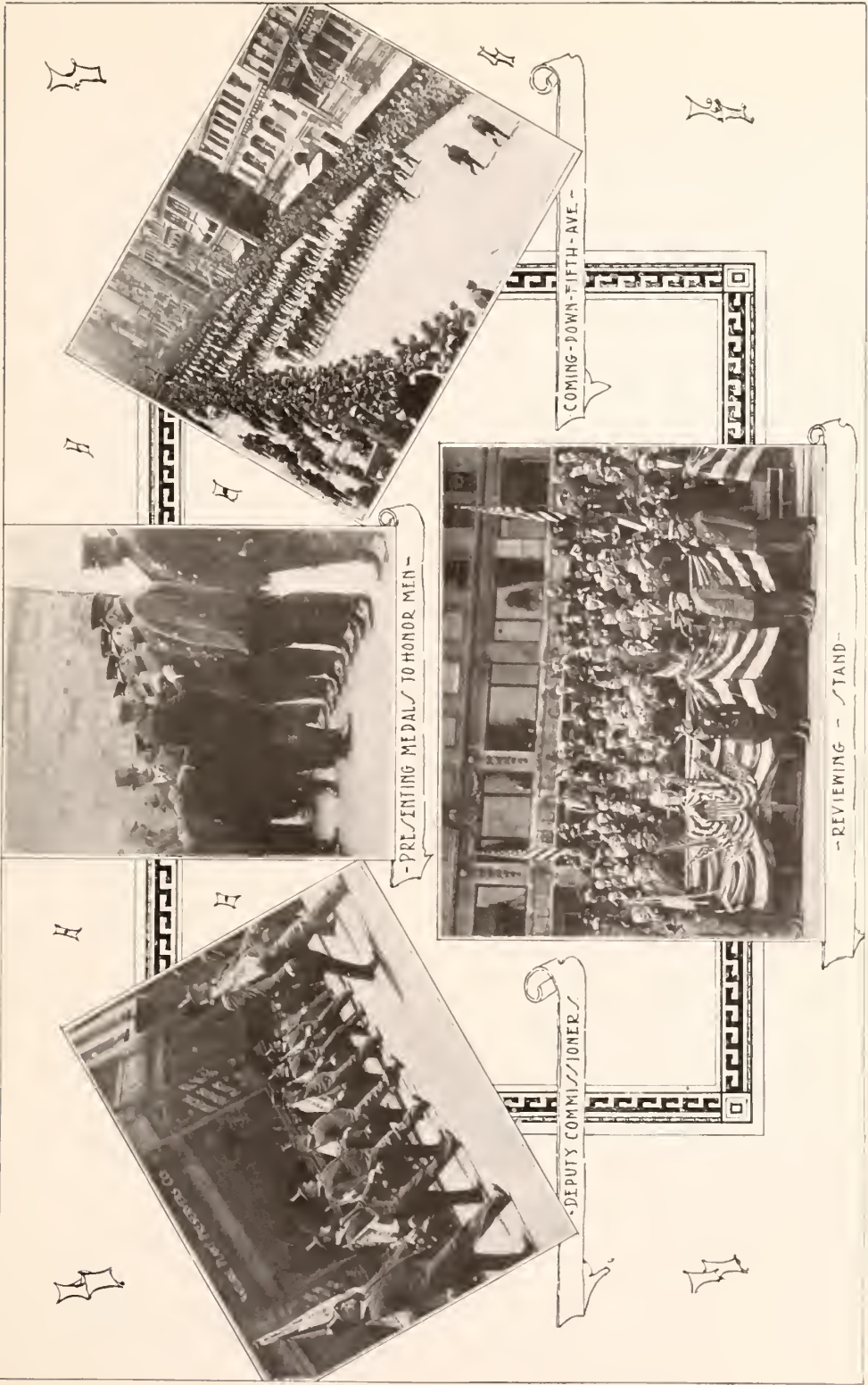
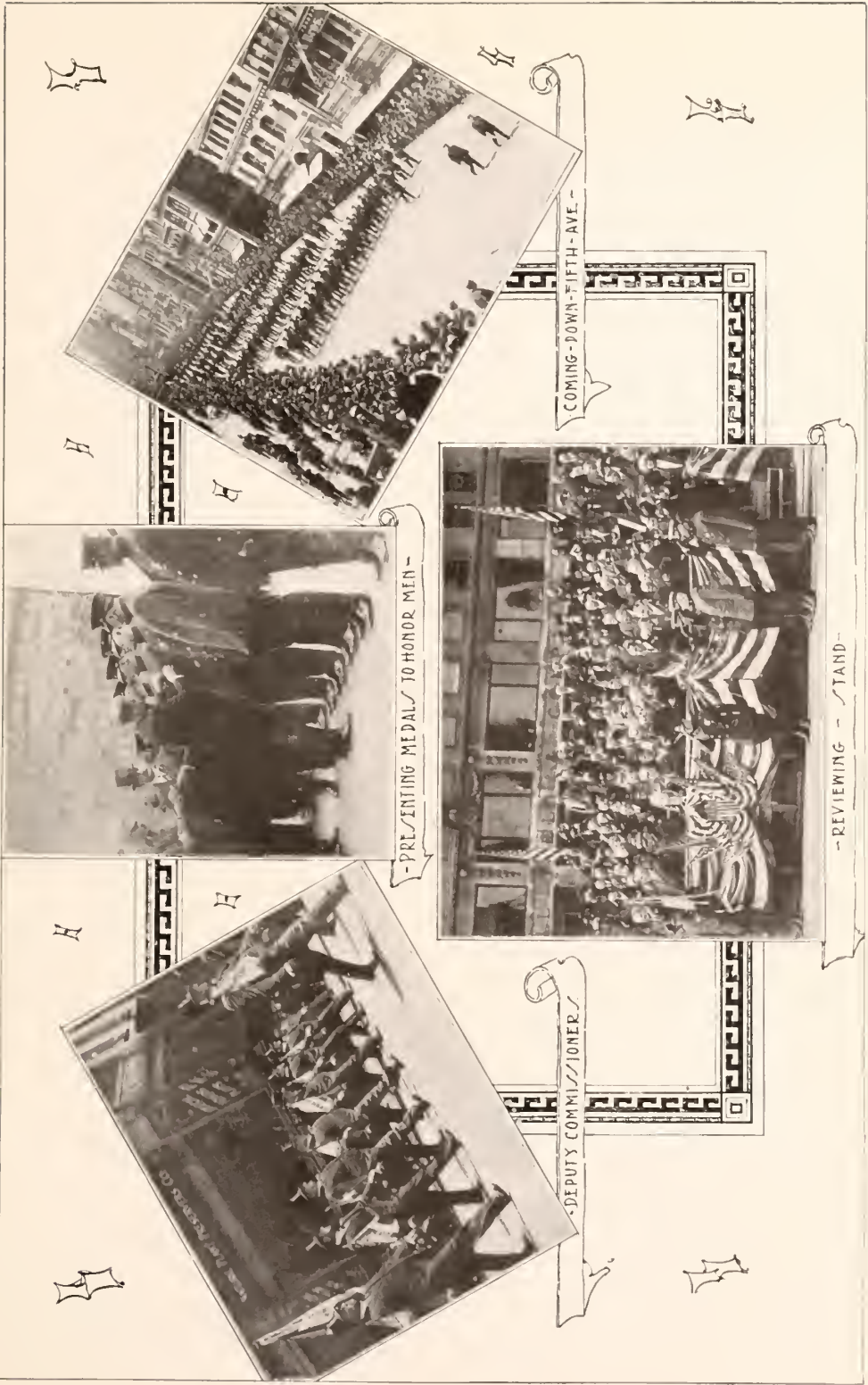
The Machine Gun and Riot Companies of the Department, whose members bore arms and consisted largely of veterans of the late war, lent a military aspect to the parade and received considerable applause, as did the Special Detachments of the Police Reserve.

Athletes

On October 2, 1920, the Victorious American Athletes from Belgium marched from 60th Street down Fifth Avenue to 9th Street, to Fourth Avenue, to Lafayette Street, to City Hall Plaza, where they were reviewed by the Mayor. The parade attracted large and enthusiastic crowds along the entire line of march.

Bonus

On October 16, 1920, the Bonus Parade, consisting of approximately 60,000 veterans of the World's War, formed into regiments and battalions, marched in military formation up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to 39th Street. Great crowds flanked the line of march, and exceptionally good order was maintained. The parade was reviewed by the Governor, Mayor and other dignitaries.



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

On October 28, 1920, the Republican Business Men's Parade, a torch-light procession, consisting of approximately 50,000 people, marched up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to 57th Street. Each parader carried a torch-light and colored fire illuminated the line of march. The spectacle of thousands of moving lights extending the width of the roadway for miles on Fifth Avenue was unique. Large crowds witnessed the procession and good order was maintained at all times.

**Republican
Business Men's**

Other events of lesser importance which occurred, in the Borough of Manhattan, but nevertheless required large police details, and supervision were :

May 31, 1920. Parade of the Grand Army of the Republic on Riverside Drive, 72d to 92d Streets.

G. A. R.

July 5, 1920. Fourth of July Celebration at the Stadium, College of the City of New York, under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee. There were 20,000 people present.

Fourth of July

August 2, 1920. Parade of the Universal Negro Improvement Association from their headquarters, Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th Street. Sixty thousand negroes participated.

**Colored
Improvement
Association**

September 12, 1920. Fiume Day Celebration by Italian Societies at the Stadium, College of the City of New York, and presentation of Medal to Admiral Conti of the Italian Navy. There were 20,000 people present.

Italian Societies

On October 12, 1920, the first step was taken in the long projected plan of uniting Manhattan Borough with Jersey City by a tunnel for the exclusive use of vehicles, under the Hudson River. The ceremony of breaking ground at West and Canal Streets, Manhattan, was preceded by a parade of troops from the 71st Regiment Armory, which acted as an escort to the Governors of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to the scene. Thousands of persons took part in or witnessed this memorable event, and splendid order was maintained by the police.

**New Jersey
Vehicular
Tunnel**

Sunday base ball at Polo Grounds. About 40,000 people admitted to grounds each Sunday during base ball season. Overflow of many thousands turned away.

**Sunday
Baseball**

October 31, 1920. Mass meeting of the American Association of Irish Independence at Polo Grounds. About 45,000 people present.

November 27, 1920. Annual football game between Army and Navy teams at Polo Grounds; 50,000 people present. At this event the police regulated the arrival, parking, caring for and departure of more than 5,000 automobiles.

**Army and Navy
Game**

EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION BY MOUNTED SQUAD

On February 25, 1920, a squadron of mounted traffic policemen, the pick of the Department, gave an exhibition at the Horse Show, Madison Square

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Garden. The quality of this exhibition is best described in the following article appearing in one of the daily newspapers :

"POLICEMEN THRILL CROWD WITH FINE DRILL

Greatest Display of Horsemanship Seen in Years is Displayed by New York City's 'Finest.'

**Described by
Daily Papers**

Thirty-one traffic policemen, the pick of New York's "finest," on February 25th gave the Horse Show spectators at Madison Square Garden their first real thrill. Mounted on beautiful chargers, which seemed able to do everything but talk, the policemen displayed a brand of horsemanship the like of which has never been seen here, and which could not have been surpassed.

Time and again the old garden rafters rang with cheers of the amazed spectators, as they wheeled, turned and split in one of the most splendid drills ever witnessed.

The judges decided that the trophy should go to Captain, ably ridden by Patrolman David Tunstall, of Traffic A; second place was captured by Rastus, with Patrolman Arthur Wertheim up; third place by Lincoln, Patrolman John McGowan up, and fourth place by Byrnes, Patrolman Harold Kearney up. The drill closed with a riot charge."

POLICE FIELD DAY GAMES

The Police Field Day Games were held at the Gravesend race track on August 21st and 28th. They were attended by a vast concourse of people. The proceeds, realized for the Police Relief Fund, amounted to \$420,698.55.

Annual Games

The attendance on the first day was upwards of 100,000, and on the second day nearly 200,000, estimated to be the largest crowd ever gathered within an enclosure anywhere in the United States.

The games were attended on both days by prominent Federal, State and City officials. Among those who attended on August 28, 1920, was Governor James J. Cox, of Ohio, the Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States.

PRESENTATION OF AMBULANCE

On May 22, 1920, through the courtesy of Mr. Louis J. Robertson, representing the Hide and Leather Trade of New York, an ambulance valued at 1,800, was turned over to the Police Department of this city. This ambulance will be used in cases of emergency, and supplement the regular ambulances of the City, and particularly for the transportation of sick and injured members of this Department.

**Col. Walter
Scott Medal**

During the year, Colonel Walter Scott, a prominent merchant, of this city, donated sufficient securities for the purchase, annually, of



PICK UP

DICKING HANDS & CHIEF FROM GROUND

HURDLE RACE

POLICE FIELD DAY GAMES FOR THE RELIEF FUND

1920

RESCUE RACE

PYRAMID

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

a gold medal, to be known as, "The Walter Scott Medal for Valor," and the first award of this medal was made, on the day of the Annual Police Parade, to Patrolman John J. Wimmer, Shield No. 9480, 1st Precinct, who shot and killed a thug in self-defense, December 27, 1919. At about 6.15 A. M., Philip LaHoud fired two shots at Fergella Shalfroon, from whom he attempted to extort money, and then ran south on Washington Street. Officer Wimmer heard the firing and followed LaHoud, commanding him to stop. The fugitive turned about, fired two shots, and continued on his way, turning east into Morris Street and toward the subway station of the Seventh Avenue line. Wimmer fired a shot in the air and again gave the command to halt. LaHoud threw up his hands, but as the officer neared him he lowered his right hand and attempted to shoot; Wimmer fired instantly, and jumped aside. When the ambulance arrived, LaHoud was dead.

RIBBONS FOR WAR SERVICE

Members of the force who have been awarded a Victory Medal for service in the World War or a Spanish Campaign Medal for service during the Spanish-American War were authorized to wear, at all times when in uniform, the ribbon prescribed by the United States Government indicating the award of such medal or medals.

**Insigla of
Decoration**

GENERAL TRANQUILITY

The changing of the country from a war to a peace basis has resulted in a material decrease in social unrest, and this year has been one of few unlawful assemblies or demonstrations, although a city the size of New York cannot expect to come unscathed during the transition period.

The only untoward incident, possessing disquieting possibilities, occurred November 25th, on Fifth Avenue at 51st Street, when members of the Union Club refused the demand of some 5,000 Sinn Fein sympathizers that the British Flag, suspended from the front of their club-house, be hauled down. Urged on by a number of hysterical women, the mob attacked the club-house windows with missiles. The police cleared the streets rapidly and, during the entire display of mob fury, nobody was seriously injured. Four arrests were made by the police, three for rioting or malicious mischief, and one for carrying concealed weapons.

**The Union Club
Incident**

STRIKES

There have been many strikes during the past year, and while some of them were of short duration, they nevertheless called for a great deal of additional work on the part of the police. The principal ones were :

Strikes

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad

Freight Handlers

Longshoremen

Furniture Handlers

Storage Warehousemen

Public Cartmen

Cloak and Suit Operators

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Newspaper Comment

The following characteristic newspaper comment clearly attests the quality of service rendered by the Department, in connection with these important industrial disturbances :

"The Police deserve commendation for their vigilance, good judgment and firm enforcement of order in the B. R. T. strike. In time of labor upheaval the task confronting a police force in the area of disturbance requires a maximum of judgment, self-control and fairness.

"These qualities, essential in an efficient police service at all times, have been displayed in eminent degree in Brooklyn by the entire force involved, from Commissioner Enright down. It is not the duty of the police to end the strike. Neither is it their function to give the corporation any undue advantage in the unhappy controversy that has paralyzed the transportation facilities of the transpontine borough.

"The duties of the police are to protect the legal rights of all parties to the contest, including the right of Receiver Garrison to run as many trains as he can, the right of workers to employment and the right of the public to avail itself to the full of whatever transportation facilities the company is able to offer.

"This duty the police in the present crisis are carrying out with a degree of effective strength, characterized by an evenness of temper, that go far to prove anew the title of the New York Police Force as the city's reliable asset in time of public emergency."—*Evening Mail*, September 1, 1920.

"Unhampered, Did Real Police Work"

"The work of the New York City Police in handling the strike of 12,000 carmen in the Borough of Brooklyn is in accordance with the best traditions of the Department. They have been unhampered by political restrictions and have been allowed to do real police work. Violence has been quickly quelled and the exhibition of bravery on the part of the individual policemen facing crowds of strikers unaided have been conspicuous."—*Globe*, September 8, 1920.

MOTOR TRUCK RESERVE CORPS

With regard for the lessons learnt during the late war and in connection with recent railroad strikes which tied up all transportation in a large part of this city, it was considered advisable to recruit a volunteer motor truck corps which could be called upon to meet any emergency, should necessity for such a transportation unit arise. Much more could have, perhaps, been accomplished, along certain lines, previous to and during the turmoil of hostile preparations, had some skeleton organization of the various forces that are ever present in this city been in existence. The project was carefully considered and materialized with the kind assistance of Mr. E. Leindorf, who had been closely identified with the solution of the problems of facilitating heavy trucking in this city during some of the most exciting times of the war. In the fall of the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

year the Motor Truck Reserve Corps came into being, and is ready for active service, should a demand for its services occur. Because of his wide experience in dealing with such matters, and the vigorous part he played in its evolution, Mr. Leindorf was appointed Honorary Captain of what is, so far as anything is known to the contrary, the first motor truck reserve corps in existence. The commander and members comprising this valuable unit deserve the thanks of their fellow-citizens for the whole-hearted manner in which they subscribed their own services and those of their vehicles. The Police Department, on the other hand, congratulates itself on the acquisition of another new and powerful arm, which is ultimately bound to prove of incalculable value.

SPECIAL SERVICE TO PUBLIC

CRIPPLED AND DISABLED MEN

The Department is cooperating with the Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men by directing those who are found to be without visible means of support, to the Institute where vocational training is given and employment secured.

CENSUS OF BLIND PERSONS

During the month of March, the Department cooperated with the State Commissioner for the Blind, by reporting the name and address of blind persons observed upon the highways.

VACANT APARTMENT SURVEY

Between the period of March 28th, and April 6th, the Department made a survey of unoccupied apartments in the City of New York and all lofts and other places where furniture could be stored, for the information of the Mayor's Rent Committee, the object being to relieve the acute housing situation.

VERIFICATION OF FEDERAL CENSUS

On June 23d, this Department was furnished with memorandum books covering 80 designated areas, each consisting of a square block in the Borough of Manhattan, in which a census by the police was to be taken for the purpose of verifying the Federal Census. The census was started on June 24th and completed June 26th, and the returns delivered to the Office of the Health Commissioner. The following is a tabulation showing the total, of the partial census in designated areas, in the following inspection districts:

1st District	-	-	-	-	-	26,585	4th District	-	-	-	-	-	28,912
2d District	-	-	-	-	-	7,268	5th District	-	-	-	-	-	47,754
3d District	-	-	-	-	-	1,277	6th District	-	-	-	-	-	56,729
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,525

A large number of vendors of fruit and vegetables throughout the city make a common practice of placing sound, attractive and choice samples on top, or in front of their supply of such produce, and decayed, inferior grades at the

**Dishonest
Vendors**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

bottom or rear of the pile, serving the latter to the unsuspecting customer. This is a particularly mean character of larceny and should be made the subject of a strict ordinance providing a penalty to fit the crime.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-POLICEMEN

Employment for Retired Officers

As a result of a communication addressed by the Police Commissioner to numerous brokerage houses, financial institutions, and other business concerns, following several thefts of bonds, valuable securities, and other property, several hundred retired members of the police force have been employed as messengers, guards and in other capacities. The employment of retired police officers for the purpose of properly caring for, and conveying, large sums of cash, negotiable securities, bonds, etc., has worked out very satisfactorily. Losses in transit, due to thefts, carelessness and other causes, have been reduced to a minimum, because of this departure.

POLICEWOMEN AND PATROLWOMEN

Designations Changed

On the 4th day of May, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 509 of the Laws of 1920, the designation of policewoman in the Police Department was changed to patrolwoman, and on the 11th day of May, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 705 of the Laws of 1920, the designation of matron in the Police Department was changed to policewoman.

During this year the State Legislature passed a bill making permanent the appointment of the twenty policewomen, who had been temporarily appointed for the duration of the war. This action was due, in a great measure, to the fine results obtained by these women, and also to the urgent requests received by the Legislators from various charitable and social agencies who had had good opportunity to observe the quality of their work, and who were fully aware of the need for policewomen in the Police Department.

NEW YORK POLICE FINANCIALLY AID THE VIENNA AND SALZBURG POLICE FORCES

Force Comes to Rescue of Foreign Police

The desperate plight of the police forces of Salzburg and Vienna, Austria, described by the Chiefs of Police of those cities in an appeal to the Police Commissioner of New York for aid, resulted in the collection of a relief fund of \$3,014 from the members of this Force.

This contribution brought forth an expression of the profound thanks from these men, many of whom had been facing literal starvation. The collection taken up among the New York Force relieved this great distress, and, because of the enormous difference in exchange, amounted to a really greater sum in Austrian kronen.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

IN MEMORIAM



HON. JOHN MCCULLAGH

First Chief of Police of Greater New York

The following Committee was organized for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to the late John McCullagh, First Chief of Police of Greater New York:

Hon. Richard E. Enright, Honorary President
Col. Walter Scott, President

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Hon. Job E. Hedges	General Leonard Wood
General Horace Porter	Hon. Benjamin B. Odell
George T. Wilson	George J. Gould
Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt	General Francis V. Greene
George W. Perkins	Hon. Francis Hendricks
Hon. George W. Aldrich	Hon. Francis M. Hugo
Hon. William Barnes, Jr.	
Hon. R. A. C. Smith, Treasurer	Emanuel Tanenbaum, Secretary
Col. Walter Scott	Hon. George Gordon Battle
Hon. Frank Moss	General Avery D. Andrews
Hon. William J. Lahey	Hon. Herman A. Metz
Adam A. Cross	Hon. William Leary
John D. Herlihy	Henry Birrell
Hon. George W. Loft	P. S. Douglas
Louis Mouquin	Michael R. Brennan
John Daly	John A. Stewart

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Frank Brookfield
Frank Platt
Luther B. Little
Louis Stern
John Drew
John C. Clark
Charles Stewart Davison
Michael J. Dady
Bradford Merrill
R. T. Wilson
Hon. Otto Rosalsky
Nicholas Brooks
William W. McLoughlin
Charles M. Turner
General Henry DeW. Hamilton
Joseph P. Cassidy
Hon. William McAdoo
Hon. William B. Ellison
James E. Dillon

Edward P. Hughes
Patrick J. Harkins
James Churchill
Hon. A. D. Porter
Hon. Thomas F. McAvoy
William Brookfield, Jr.
Edward Lauterbach
Edward G. Riggs
Frank Perley
Daniel Frohman
Harry Brown
James Bronson Reynolds
Parker Nevins
James McCullagh
Hon. James Phillips
Hon. Richard E. Enright
Lieutenants' Benevolent Association
Sergeants' Benevolent Association
Police Endowment Association

A plot was purchased in Woodlawn Cemetery, and the body of the dead Chief, and also that of his wife, were removed thereto from their place of interment at Asbury Park, New Jersey.

A monument of suitable design has been ordered, and it will be erected, and dedicated upon a date to be selected in 1921.

The plot was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the day of the Annual Police Parade, May 8, 1920 ; and in special recognition of his service to this city and to the Police Department, the flags on all department buildings flew at half mast from sunrise to sunset on that day.

John McCullagh was born in Ireland, September 20, 1845. He came to the United States with his parents when a boy, and was educated in our public schools. He was appointed to the Police Force in 1870, promoted to the rank of roundsman in 1873, sergeant in 1876, captain in 1883, and appointed Chief of the Department in August, 1897, retiring May 31, 1898. Subsequently, Mr. McCullagh was made State Superintendent of the Metropolitan Election District, and after the termination of the Spanish-American War, he was called to Havana, with the approval of President McKinley, to organize the police force there. Died January 3, 1917.

There was no more intrepid public servant on the great roster than John McCullagh. He was courageous, considerate of the rights of all, and a sterling example to those who respect integrity, efficiency, and good manners. He had an exalted idea of his responsibilities as a police officer and he was honored and loved by the citizens of his day without regard to party politics.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

OBITUARIES

COLONEL JOHN NELSON PARTRIDGE



Col. John Nelson Partridge was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1838, and died in New York City, in 1920.

From the beginning of his career, he was always more or less identified with public affairs, and large enterprises, generally. As a young man, he served, with pronounced distinction and valor, in the Union Armies, during the most critical period of the Civil War, from September, 1861, until the same month in 1864. Later, he rose to the rank of Colonel, of the 23rd Regiment of the National Guard, of the State of New York, holding the rank for two periods, from 1880 to 1881, and from 1887 to 1894. In the interims he served the City of Brooklyn as Fire Commissioner, from 1882 to 1883, and received his first police experience as Police Commissioner, of the same City, from 1884 to 1885. Following this, he was president of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad, from 1886 to 1887, and Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York, during the term of Governor Roosevelt, from 1899 to 1901.

Mayor Seth Low appointed Col. Partridge Police Commissioner of the City of New York on January 1st, 1902, and he served until December 31st of the same year, when failing health compelled his retirement, and he resigned the office.

Col. Partridge ranks in the forefront of the leading citizens of this City; he was a splendid example of the highest type of American citizenry, and a rep-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

representative of a standard all too seldom imitated or reached by those conspicuous in public life. In all fields of endeavor with which he identified himself, he quickly reached a commanding position, and the lustre of his name and personal prestige, as well as his native talents, inevitably brought success in their train.

It was a source of deep regret to those who knew, or were brought into contact with, him that physical disability should have terminated his connection with the Police Department within such a brief time. In spite of these checks upon his contemplated activities, the older members of the Force will always cherish his memory, tenderly and respectfully, as he showed an understanding of their burdens and tribulations which was far from usual in a man of his station, in the early days of consolidation. Indeed, much that was progressive and constructive was expected from him, in those days when ultra-conservatism was rampant, until considerations of personal welfare demanded a fuller measure of quiet and repose.

In the business world, Col. Partridge was identified with the Hamilton Trust Company and the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, both of Brooklyn, as a Director. Socially, among others, he was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Hamilton Riding and Driving Club.

INSPECTOR MILES O'REILLY



Inspector Miles O'Reilly was born in Ireland, in 1843, and died in Brooklyn, in 1920.

Mr. O'Reilly's destiny brought him to this country as a boy, and he learned his trade of japanner in Brooklyn. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the 67th Regiment of New York Volunteers, which was organized and

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

recruited by that wonderful orator and abolitionist, Henry Ward Beecher, serving with marked bravery and distinction, first as a private and later as a corporal.

At the close of the war, he saw some railroading for several years, but on April 10, 1874, he joined the Police Department of the City of Brooklyn. As a police officer, his skill and efficiency brought him rapid and merited promotion. He was advanced to the rank of roundsman, in 1883; to the rank of sergeant, in the fall of the same year; to the rank of captain, in 1895; and to that of inspector in 1908. His final promotion was to the combined post of Borough Inspector of Brooklyn and Queens, to which he was advanced in 1909. Because of his age and length of service, he retired from the Police Department on the 11th of April, 1913, being seventy years old, and having served the citizens of Brooklyn, separately, and combined with New York, for a period of thirty-nine years.

As a commanding officer, Inspector O'Reilly was one of the bulwarks of the Police Department. He was famous as a strict but just disciplinarian, and established new records for efficiency and integrity in his commands, Inspector O'Reilly having the faculty of making the men under his orders understand that each and every one of them would be expected to perform his allotted duty, and give to the citizens of the city, that employed him, the very best of which he was capable. His retirement was a keen loss to the Police Department, and his subsequent demise was deeply felt by his numerous associates and subordinates in the Police Department, many of them of years standing.

Inspector O'Reilly was closely identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and was Commander and Past Commander of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. He was noted for his strict observance of his religious faith and for the intensity of this devoutness.

Socially, he was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, the Royal Arcanum, and the Holy Name Society.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ANDREW D. PARKER, ESQ.



Andrew D. Parker, Esq., was born in 1859, and died in 1920.

Mr. Parker was a prominent member of the Bar of this City and played an important role during the disquieting times immediately preceding and following the Consolidation Act. He was counsel to the Greater New York Commission, which drafted the Act subsequently presented to the State Legislature. Besides, he served for some time as Assistant District Attorney of New York County.

Mr. Parker's experience with civic conditions at that time was extremely varied and often undoubtedly trying for one placed in the difficult situations he was called upon to face without adequate guide or precedent. In 1895, he was appointed a member of the famous bi-partisan Police Board, succeeding James F. Martin, as a Democratic member of it. At this time Col. Theodore Roosevelt was president of the Board and Col. Frederick Dent Grant and Major Avery D. Andrews associate members. As a member of the Police Board, Mr. Parker was Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, on Elections and Rules and Discipline. This was during a period when the Police Department—and its executives—were constant targets for the criticisms of reformers, and the Police Board and the department were being ceaselessly and bitterly assailed.

In the following year, 1896, Mayor William L. Strong filed charges against him alleging neglect of duty, in that he had failed to attend a certain number of meetings of the Police Board; that he had failed to prosecute delinquent members of the Police Department, and that he had not acted on certain pension obligations. Mr. Parker was tried on these charges, Elihu Root acting as prosecuting attorney, in the early summer of 1896.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

At the termination of the trial, Mayor Strong ordered Mr. Parker to resign, which he refused to do. The Mayor then appealed to Governor Frank S. Black to remove Police Commissioner Parker. The Governor, however, after reviewing the evidence in the case, declared that the charges had not been sustained. Police Commissioner Parker remained in office until the 1st of March of the following year, 1897, when he tendered his resignation after another demand by Mayor Strong.

FRANK MOSS



Frank Moss was born at Cold Spring, New York, in 1855, and died in New York City on June 5th, 1920.

Mr. Moss' early years were uneventful and were passed chiefly in securing the academic education that subsequently admitted him to the College of the City of New York. He was admitted to the bar of this State, and established his home in this City in 1878.

Mr. Moss was an exemplary citizen in every way, and the people of New York City owe him a great deal for the benefits that resulted from his keen appreciation of his civic duties, and his intelligent and unselfish interest in public affairs. In matters affecting the city of his adoption, he possessed a remarkable clarity of vision, and the trend of the latter years of his life plainly indicated that he realized the necessity for radical reforms, here, in order that it might reach the pinnacle of commercial eminence and civic cleanliness that it has today.

In the early days of his residence in this City, he associated himself with organizations dedicated to civic betterment. While still a relatively

ANNUAL REPORT OF

young man, he became president of the City Vigilance League, and also held the same office in the Society for the Suppression of Crime.

The strength of his personality, and his activities along these lines brought him into more or less prominence, and during the administration of Mayor William L. Strong, Mr. Moss accepted an appointment to the Police Board, serving with the late Theodore Roosevelt. Because of his legal knowledge and thorough familiarity with civic conditions, Mr. Moss was immediately designated Trial Commissioner, sitting at Police Headquarters.

During the last year of Mayor Strong's administration, Mr. Moss was appointed president of the Bi-partisan Board of Police. The Board was at loggerheads, at the time, and even Theodore Roosevelt, prior to his departure for Washington, had been unable to re-establish harmony. Mr. Moss was able to bring it about, however, and the business of the Department, which had stagnated during the dissension, was resumed, and many improvements were inaugurated in the transaction of it.

The Police Department possessed no Honor Roll, at this time. Mr. Moss detected this deficiency, and fathered the first Honor Roll established in the Department.

The Lexow Committee, which marked an epoch in this City for many individuals and conditions, did not pass Mr. Moss over. As associate counsel to the Committee, he distinguished himself as a lawyer and brilliant prosecutor, and much of the credit received, by the Committee, was due to Mr. Moss' masterful handling of knotty legal points and ability as a cross-examiner. It was natural, therefore, because of his former experience, that he should be chosen chief counsel of the lineal descendant of the Lexow Committee, the Mazet Committee, which followed in the wake of the former in a few years. The Mazet Committee was confronted with a different situation from that with which the older Committee had to cope, but Mr. Moss was quite equal to the occasion, and lived up to the reputation he had earned previously.

In the latter part of 1910, Mr. Moss accepted the post of First Assistant District Attorney, and in this capacity successfully conducted the prosecution of the four thugs who were responsible for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, a gambler. In connection with the same case, Mr. Moss played a conspicuous and active part in the subsequent trial and conviction of Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, who finally suffered the death penalty.

Throughout his too brief but active life, Mr. Moss found time to study the history of the City from every angle possible. He wrote extensively on the subject, and his detailed history of its founding, growth and development holds a unique and enviable position among the few authoritative works on it; his

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

researches were profound and incessant, and he vizualises the various phases in the development of the city in sharp bas-relief.

Besides his public and professional activities, Mr. Moss was interested in practical church work, and was a director of the New York City Church Extension Society and New York Ophthalmic Hospital; a member of the Bar Association, New York Law Institute, New York Historical Association, Union League and Republican Clubs. Mr. Moss was also professor of medical jurisprudence in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

Mr. Moss would have been a distinct asset to any community, but in this City he found a field of activity that was peculiarly suited to his talents. Irrespective of politics, or political affiliations, he was a constructive, progressive citizen, seeking to build up and re-enforce the social fabric by any means within his grasp. He was thoroughly representative of the best of American Citizenship, and a man whose spirit always looked into the future prophetically and invitingly.

Funeral services were held for Mr. Moss, on the evening of June 8, 1920, and were attended by a distinguished assemblage, among whom were His Honor, Mayor Hylan, and the Police Commissioner. Out of deference to his connection with the Police Department, in former days, a delegation from it was present, and took active part in the last rites and divine services.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DURING THE YEAR THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ORDER WAS ISSUED TO THE FORCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNNECESSARY NOISES

POLICE DEPARTMENT

City of New York

Office of the Police Commissioner

New York, March 1, 1920.

General Orders No. 5

UNNECESSARY NOISES

SUPPRESSION

**General Orders
No. 5, 1920**

a. The occupations of the residents of this City are so varied that there is no period of the day and night when there are not, of necessity, some people sleeping. It is a matter of health and happiness for all that everyone should have proper rest. In a busy city like New York, there are so many unavoidable noises, which cannot be regulated, and which the residents must endure, that they should not be tormented by avoidable noises.

b. It is part of the duty of members of the Force, as protectors of the public, to suppress such noises as are not necessary. If patrolmen are vigilant, they can do this by admonition and warning. Arrests should be avoided, but if offenders repeat, summonses will be served, or the facts reported to the precinct commander, who will take action.

c. A number of unnecessary noises are violations of Law or Ordinance. The attention of the Force is directed to the following laws and ordinances on the subject:

CODE OF ORDINANCES IN SUBSTANCE

Ordinances

Chapter No. 14 of the Ordinances:

1. Section 170. Playing a hand-organ is prohibited, in any street or public place before 9 A. M. and after 6 P. M.; at any time on Sunday; within 500 feet of any house of public worship, during hours of public worship; within a like distance of any court, public office, hospital, asylum or other public institution; within 250 feet of any building when requested by any occupant to discontinue.

2. Section 171, places the same restrictions on Itinerant Musicians, except that the distance to a school, house of public worship, court, public office, hospital, asylum, and other public institutions is 200 instead of 500 feet.

Chapter 23 of the Ordinances:

3. Section 130. No person shall make, or encourage, any improper or unusual noise, or disturbance, in any street or public place, to the annoyance of travelers, or of persons residing adjacent thereto; nor shall any person use any profane, obscene or vulgar language in any street or public place.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Hospital Streets and School Streets Especially Regulated

Hospital and School Streets

4. Sections 131 and 132. Borough Presidents are authorized to erect at street corners signs displaying the words: "Notice—Hospital Street," or "Notice—School Street," or other warning as to the location of such institutions. On any street so designated, no person will be permitted to make an unnecessary noise, nor drive at a speed faster than a walk.

5. The Police Commissioner in his discretion is authorized to divert all heavy, noisy vehicular traffic from any school block, between the hours 8:45 A. M. and 3:15 P. M., on every school day.

Peddlers, Hawkers, and Vendors Generally

Vendors

TIME OF CRYING

6. Section 133. No street peddler, or vendor, shall blow upon or use any horn or other instrument, nor make any noise tending to disturb the peace or quiet of a neighborhood, for the purpose of directing attention to his wares or trade. No peddler shall cry or sell his or her wares, or merchandise, on Sunday, nor after 9 o'clock P. M., nor cry his or her wares before 8 o'clock in the morning of any day except Saturdays, when they will be allowed to cry or sell their wares or merchandise until 11:30 o'clock P. M.

PLACE OF CRYING

7. No peddler shall be allowed to cry his or her wares within a distance of 250 feet of any school, court house, church or building in which religious services are held, during hours they may be in session; nor at any time within a like distance of any hospital, asylum or other like institution; nor within a distance of 250 feet of any dwelling house or other building, when directed by an occupant thereof not to do so.

Junkman—Regulation of Bells

Junkmen

8. Section 134. No junkman or other person engaged in the buying or selling of goods, or merchandise of any kind, shall use on any street any bell exceeding 6 ounces in weight attached to his vehicle or horse, or in any other manner; nor more than three bells at any one time.

Metal Rails and Pillars—Improper Loading

Rails and Beams

9. Section 135. All rails and columns of iron, steel or other material, which are being transported over and along the streets upon carts, drays, cars, or in any other manner, shall be so loaded as to avoid causing loud noises, or disturbing the peace and quiet of such streets.

Showmen Not to Beat Drums; Itinernant Musicians Must Have a License

10. Section 136. No person shall beat a drum, or operate any other instrument, for the purpose of attracting attention to any show of beasts, or birds, or other things; nor shall any person use, or hire any other person, any musical or other instrument in any street or public place, without a license from the proper municipal authority. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any band of music engaged in any military, or civic parade, complying with the State Laws.

SANITARY CODE

Noises from Animals and Birds Prohibited

Animals and Birds

11. Section 215. No person owning, occupying or having charge of any building or premises, shall keep or allow thereon or therein any animal or bird which shall, by noise, disturb the quiet or repose of any person therein or in the vicinity, to the detriment of the life or health of such person.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Boat Exhausts

Boats or Other Water Craft—Explosive Noises Prohibited

12. Section 361. All gasoline motor boats plying on any of the waters of, or adjacent to, the City of New York, shall have mufflers or other device to prevent loud or explosive noises occurring on or about any such boat or craft.

PENAL LAW

Penal Law on Noises

13. Section 1530. A public nuisance is a crime against the order and economy of the State, and consists in unlawfully doing an act, or omitting to perform a duty, which act or omission:

Annoys, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any considerable number of people.

Positive Criminal Intent Not Necessary

14. Court Decision: In passing on the question of the intent of the person to make unnecessary noises, the Appellate Division said: "His criminality is independent of any positive purpose of annoyance. It can arise as well from his very failure to think of anybody but himself, and, generally, public nuisances, whenever and wherever they exist, arise from just such self-concentration."

FEDERAL REGULATION

Federal Law—Boat Whistles

15. Federal Regulations: Rule 11, Clause 13, of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of the United States Steamboat Service, Department of Commerce, which has the force of law (Sec. 4405, U. S. R. S.) provides substantially as follows:

Unnecessary Whistling by Boats Prohibited

Unnecessary sounding of the steam whistle is prohibited within any harbor limits of the United States, and no licensed officer in charge of any steamer may permit such unnecessary whistling.

SOME UNNECESSARY NOISES THAT SHOULD BE CORRECTED OR SUPPRESSED

Outdoor Noises

OUTDOORS

d. By admonition and warning; if repeated offenders, by serving summons or notifying precinct commander who will take appropriate action:

1. Shouting and yelling, such as yelling by street hawkers, "old clothes" men, "clothes line" men, etc.
2. Blowing of horns, or bugles, or ringing of bells by scissors grinders, etc.
3. Blowing of horns, and whistles, by drivers of automobiles or motorcycles.
4. Unmuffled, or defective, exhaust pipes on automobiles or motorcycles.
5. Yelling of taxi, or carriage, barkers at theatres and hotels.
6. Yelling of "extras" at any hour of day or night.
7. Noise by delivery men when delivering ice, milk, etc., at night, especially at hotels, bakeries, etc.
8. Noise at night when putting out ash cans at hotels, apartment houses, etc.

Indoor Noises

INDOORS OR ELSEWHERE

By warning persons responsible, and reporting to precinct commander who will take necessary action:

9. Noise caused by defective, or worn out, machinery.
10. Blowing of factory, or steamboat, whistles.
11. Barking dogs, screeching parrots, etc.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

By reporting to precinct commander, who will request the Police Commissioner to **Street Cars** notify the Public Service Commission:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 12. Faulty railroad, or car, tracks. | |
| 13. Faulty brakes on cars. | |
| 14. Unnecessary clanging of car bells. | } Give car number. |
| 15. Flat wheels on cars. | |

DUTIES OF COMMANDING OFFICERS

e. Unfortunately the streets constitute the only playground for thousands of children throughout the Greater City, but even so, the exercise of common sense and judgment will enable the police to determine what is purely unnecessary noise. **Commanding Officers' Duties**

f. Commanding officers will inform themselves of all the laws, and ordinances, on the subject of unnecessary noises. They will be held responsible for their strict enforcement in the territory over which they have supervision.

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

Repeated complaints were received, at the office of the Fifth Avenue Association, regarding excessively loud noises caused by vehicular traffic at night, and in the early morning hours, on Fifth Avenue between 60th and 110th Streets. They were almost entirely attributable to milk trucks, milk wagons, bread wagons and market trucks transporting foodstuffs, from the suburban districts, to markets in the Borough of Manhattan. **Condition on Fifth Avenue**

Special night inspections were made along this avenue, and a picked force of motorcycle men, cooperating with the regular patrol force, was assigned to the duty of suppressing these, and other, unnecessary noises. Marked improvement has been effected.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920

CRIME GROUP	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Offenses against the per- son - - -	8864	9079	998	1402	9862	10481	5954	6430	10	4	846	874	290	312		
Offenses against chastity	2011	2142	1599	2907	3610	5049	1467	1689	2	3	235	269	607	625		
Offenses against the family and children -	3604	5758	265	398	3869	6156	477	735	-	1	487	830	2082	3224		
Offenses against public health, etc. - -	179799	129296	11243	9419	191042	138715	18302	13745	206	186	25516	25923	529	822		
Offenses against adminis- tration of government	606	681	57	148	663	829	213	292	3	4	111	143	6	17		
Offenses against property rights :																
(a) Miscellaneous -	988	1066	47	47	1035	1113	620	688	-	-	75	87	8	10		
(b) Unauthorized use of property - -	356	387	5	11	361	398	236	254	-	-	40	37	5	6		
(c) Destruction of property - -	684	725	57	64	741	789	374	354	-	2	81	115	17	21		
(d) Frauds, swindles and breaches of trust	2739	3026	342	428	3081	3454	1388	1369	-	2	529	679	72	160		
(e) Extortion - -	231	197	42	36	273	233	154	115	-	-	40	56	20	6		
(f) Robbery - -	1546	1695	40	49	1586	1744	927	1032	-	-	62	78	12	7		
(g) Larceny from the person by stealth	1004	1038	77	105	1081	1143	534	578	-	-	45	68	14	24		
(h) Larceny from high- way, vehicles, etc.	2745	3025	17	44	2762	3069	1352	1404	-	-	336	471	42	88		
(i) Burglary - -	2980	3055	60	45	3040	3100	1354	1332	1	-	454	533	44	50		
(j) Sneaks from build- ings - - -	2456	2436	1289	1217	3745	3653	1301	1294	5	-	647	662	87	172		
General criminality -	30506	27336	1919	3826	32425	31162	13764	9656	381	180	4689	5971	840	962		
Juvenile delinquency -	6544	7886	709	834	7253	8720	1991	2504	93	171	1564	1712	1672	2097		
Witnesses, lunatics, etc.	242	271	78	70	320	341	139	148	-	1	1	2	1	4		
Total - -	247905	199099	18844	21050	266749	220149	50547	43619	701	554	35758	38510	6348	8607		
Increase - - -	48806	-	-	-	46600	-	6928	-	147	-	-	-	-	-		
Decrease - - -	-	-	2206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2752	-	2259	-		
Percentage - -	25	-	10	-	21	-	16	-	27	-	7	-	26	-		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1919

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON
CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
1606	1685	630	885	-	-	6	11	3388	3771	20	60	26	83	-	-	9388	10344
223	235	1007	1920	-	-	-	-	2074	3052	11	20	3	5	-	-	3555	4766
321	498	275	596	-	-	-	-	3165	5149	28	35	-	1	-	-	3670	5920
142828	92733	2562	2612	-	-	-	-	171641	122276	62	224	26	17	-	-	190031	136262
216	263	47	62	-	-	-	-	383	489	18	11	-	-	-	-	614	792
171	97	81	104	-	-	-	-	335	298	8	23	1	-	-	-	964	1009
22	17	43	46	-	-	-	-	110	106	-	1	-	-	-	-	346	361
133	158	68	80	-	-	-	-	299	376	3	2	-	-	-	-	676	732
292	282	553	619	-	-	-	-	1446	1742	35	39	3	3	-	-	2872	3153
12	9	13	12	-	-	-	-	85	83	1	1	-	-	-	-	240	199
29	25	347	414	-	-	-	-	450	524	22	24	3	2	-	-	1402	1582
58	33	334	322	-	-	-	-	451	447	-	5	3	-	-	-	988	1030
160	139	554	633	-	-	-	-	1092	1331	54	54	3	2	-	-	2501	2791
38	29	761	845	-	-	-	-	1298	1457	29	37	1	4	-	-	2682	2830
694	553	701	658	-	-	-	-	2134	2045	17	37	2	4	-	-	3454	3380
8832	9518	2135	2942	-	-	-	-	16877	19573	958	1958	11	13	-	-	31610	31200
430	820	1058	1378	-	-	-	-	4817	6178	65	100	1	4	-	-	6874	8786
-	-	41	36	-	-	-	-	43	43	13	15	1	-	-	-	196	206
156065	107094	11210	14164	-	-	6	11	210088	168940	1344	2646	84	138	-	-	262063	215343
48951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46720	-
-	-	2954	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1302	-	54	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	21	-	-	-	45	-	24	-	49	-	39	-	-	-	22	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

See also:

Body found, cause of
death unknown
Suicide
Accidental Homicide
Accidental Injury
Rape
Abduction
Robbery
Offenses by Juveniles

ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

							CONVICTIONS							
	Male			Female			Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1919		1920	1919		1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Suicide, attempted -	-	-	208	-	155	-	363	-	319	-	-	7	-	3
Homicide, unclassified -	78	82		9	6	87	88	53	51	-	-	1	4	1
" by shooting -	133	178		8	7	141	185	93	106	-	-	3	-	-
Homicide, stabbing, cut- ting, etc. -	25	33		1	3	26	36	9	18	-	-	1	-	-
Homicide, abortion -	10	3		6	6	16	9	13	6	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, rape -	-	1		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, criminal neg- ligence, (vehicle) -	358	316		3	5	361	321	304	332	-	-	9	4	-
Homicide, criminal neg- ligence (non vehicular) -	100	8		12	1	112	9	21	7	-	-	1	-	-
Felonious Assault, un- classified -	1573	1604		100	97	1673	1701	1155	1209	4	-	120	99	27
Felonious Assault, at- tempted -	212	215		4	8	216	223	114	117	-	-	22	32	3
Felonious Assault, with firearms -	469	424		37	18	506	442	290	276	-	-	31	19	6
Felonious Assault, with knife, etc. -	698	908		71	60	769	968	561	711	-	-	55	61	6
Felonious Assault, with intent to commit rape -	130	41		-	-	130	41	45	20	-	-	11	1	2
Felonious Assault by vehicles -	469	392		6	4	475	396	386	352	-	-	10	4	1
Maiming -	10	10		1	2	11	12	6	6	-	-	1	-	2
Abortion, unclassified -	1	6		8	1	9	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
" attempted -	2	3		3	13	5	16	4	14	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, com't'd on self	-	-		45	35	45	35	28	27	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, committed on patient by female -	-	-		44	66	44	66	35	53	-	-	-	2	-
Abortion, committed on patient by male -	27	14		-	-	27	14	18	13	-	-	-	1	-
Abortion, committed on other persons -	-	3		1	2	1	5	1	4	-	-	1	-	-
(See Woman in hospital suffering from miscarriage or internal hemorrhage)														
Assault, on males (See also assault on Officer)	3149	3269		158	262	3307	3531	1793	1852	5	1	319	386	77
Assault on females -	1407	1352		476	646	1883	1998	1004	932	1	3	265	250	165
Kidnapping, attempted -	-	1		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" of male -	5	5		-	-	5	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
" of female -	6	3		3	4	9	7	8	3	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping of child by relative -	2	-		2	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total -	8864	9079		998	1402	9862	10481	5954	6430	10	4	846	874	290

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
-	5	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	2	-	50	-	-	-	408
-	1	17	12	-	-	-	2	19	19	6	3	2	6	-	-	80	79
-	-	37	43	-	-	6	9	43	55	1	3	2	1	-	-	139	165
-	-	6	16	-	-	-	-	6	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	35
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	11	7	-	-	-	-	23	11	-	2	1	-	-	-	328	345
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	7
224	174	128	125	-	-	-	-	503	432	8	16	2	-	-	-	1668	1657
24	27	31	41	-	-	-	-	80	106	-	1	2	1	-	-	196	225
18	18	71	82	-	-	-	-	126	125	1	2	9	6	-	-	426	409
38	58	66	124	-	-	-	-	165	252	3	7	2	3	-	-	731	973
2	2	25	8	-	-	-	-	40	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	87	32
42	31	5	8	-	-	-	-	58	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	396
1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	6	-	-	31	35
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	36	65
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
945	960	120	197	-	-	-	-	1466	1647	1	17	-	1	-	-	3260	3517
307	407	106	192	-	-	-	-	844	999	-	5	-	-	-	-	1848	1936
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	3
-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	5
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1606	1685	630	885	-	-	6	11	3388	3771	20	60	26	83	-	-	9388	10344

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY See also: Abortion, resulting in death Abortion, non-fatal Rape, resulting in death Assault, with intent to commit rape Bigamy Impairing morals of children Offenses by juveniles	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Prostitution, unclassified Other than Tenement House	51	75	550	830	601	905	121	128	-	-	14	38	126	181
Prostitution, securing women for immoral purposes - - -	59	75	18	21	77	96	28	29	-	-	11	15	7	9
Compulsory prostitution of wife - - -	4	5	-	-	4	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory prostitution of other females -	19	31	3	7	22	38	18	17	-	-	-	6	-	2
Compulsory prostitution —Interstate traffic -	5	6	-	-	5	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disorderly house, keep- ing - - - -	87	57	85	102	172	159	88	77	-	-	13	13	14	5
Prostitution in tenement house - - - -	46	63	532	983	578	1046	206	253	-	-	28	11	130	118
Living on proceeds of prostitution - -	9	14	-	11	9	25	6	7	-	-	3	1	-	-
Soliciting by males -	46	110	-	-	46	110	10	11	-	1	5	21	4	7
“ “ females -	-	-	332	847	332	847	91	214	-	-	9	26	67	140
Residing in house of prostitution, males -	48	49	-	-	48	49	29	25	-	-	2	2	-	3
Residing in house of prostitution, females -	-	-	42	70	42	70	19	40	-	-	1	3	8	12
Indecency—														
Indecent assault - (to exclude "impairing morals of children," and "assault with intent to commit rape")	4	1	-	-	4	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent exposure -	276	249	-	6	276	255	86	71	1	1	23	18	12	20
Indecent prints and articles - - -	40	42	2	2	42	44	10	19	1	-	6	4	1	1
Indecent articles (Pe- nal Law, Sec. 1142)	8	1	5	1	13	2	3	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
Indecent performance	2	18	13	10	15	28	19	38	-	-	2	1	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
49	43	260	503	-	-	-	-	449	765	1	3	1	-	-	-	572	896
8	3	22	38	-	-	-	-	48	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	94
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
-	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	5	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	38
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	4
5	7	39	50	-	-	-	-	71	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	152
42	56	202	564	-	-	-	-	402	749	1	2	-	1	-	-	609	1005
2	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	11
4	12	17	52	-	-	-	-	30	93	-	1	-	-	-	-	40	105
22	46	165	436	-	-	-	-	263	648	-	1	-	-	-	-	354	863
5	2	12	12	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	48	45
1	2	15	15	-	-	-	-	25	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	72
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
54	40	90	85	-	-	-	-	180	164	-	1	-	-	-	-	266	236
13	14	3	1	-	-	-	-	24	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	39
2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	40

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS									
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919		
Rape— (See Attempted Rape.)																
Rape, age of female not reported - - -	9	12	-	-	9	12	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rape, 7 to 12 years -	15	16	-	-	15	16	9	9	-	-	-	1	-	-		
" 12 to 14 years -	30	51	-	-	30	51	16	31	-	-	2	5	-	-		
" 14 to 18 years -	612	565	2	1	614	566	361	362	-	-	83	91	6	5		
" over 18 years -	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Abduction, attempted -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Abduction, females, 12 to 14 years - - -	6	2	-	1	6	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-		
Abduction, females, 14 to 18 years - - -	81	95	8	8	89	103	65	73	-	-	8	8	-	1		
Abduction, over 18 years	2	4	-	-	2	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bastardy - - -	398	418	-	-	398	418	184	158	-	1	9	-	227	118		
Seduction (of females over 18 years only, un- der that age, see Rape)	38	48	-	-	38	48	30	38	-	-	2	1	-	-		
Adultery, by males -	5	8	-	-	5	8	2	6	-	-	1	-	-	-		
" " females -	-	-	6	6	6	6	2	3	-	-	1	-	1	-		
Depraved sexual crimes—																
Incest - - - (See Incestuous Rape.)	14	10	-	1	14	11	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Incest, attempted -	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sodomy, attempted -	14	-	-	-	14	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	1		
" by males -	79	89	-	-	79	89	37	46	-	-	10	3	1	2		
" " females -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group Total -	2011	2142	1599	2907	3610	5049	1467	1689	2	3	235	269	607	625		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
2	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	14
-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	17	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	51
5	1	92	80	-	-	-	-	186	177	1	5	-	2	-	-	548	546
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	15	16	1	3	-	-	-	-	81	92
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
3	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	242	125	3	2	2	-	-	-	431	285
-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	42
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	4
-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3
4	1	23	28	-	-	-	-	38	34	2	-	-	-	-	-	77	80
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
223	235	1007	1920	-	-	-	-	2074	3052	11	20	3	5	-	-	3555	4766

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST THE FAMILY AND CHILDREN	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS								
							CONVICTIONS								
							Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	Male		Female		Total			1920 1919		1920 1919		1920 1919		1920 1919	
See also : Abortion Kidnapping Rape Adultery Incest															
Abandonment of parents	20	26	—	2	20	28	—	3	—	—	1	—	19	23	
“ “ wife	1139	2685	—	—	1139	2685	98	185	—	—	54	263	804	1914	
Abandonment of wife and child or children	1152	1458	—	—	1152	1458	81	105	—	1	61	114	902	978	
Bigamy	85	85	23	25	108	110	24	30	—	—	21	23	—	3	
Abandonment of child	504	495	31	25	535	520	66	77	—	—	55	64	336	265	
Foundlings	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Concealing birth of child	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Improper guardianship	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Impairing or endanger- ing morals of children	185	228	26	43	211	271	88	121	—	—	26	32	10	12	
Selling liquor to child	1	18	—	4	1	22	1	8	—	—	—	4	—	1	
Selling tobacco to child	5	12	—	—	5	12	2	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	
Employing child in viola- tion of Labor Law	34	5	—	—	34	5	2	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	
Compulsory education law, violation of	308	497	128	208	436	705	40	84	—	—	213	267	9	25	
Cruelty to children	2	—	3	—	5	—	3	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Moving picture theatre, admitting child without guardian	161	238	52	91	213	329	69	108	—	—	38	58	1	3	
Pool and billiard parlors, admitting minor	6	8	—	—	6	8	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Group Total	3604	5758	265	398	3869	6156	477	735	—	1	487	830	2082	3224	

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	27
9	1	124	213	-	-	-	-	991	2391	6	13	-	-	-	-	1095	2589
27	2	53	273	-	-	-	-	1043	1368	10	19	-	-	-	-	1134	1492
-	1	33	30	-	-	-	-	54	57	5	1	-	-	-	-	83	88
2	-	25	44	-	-	-	-	418	373	6	1	-	-	-	-	490	451
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
30	52	36	32	-	-	-	-	102	128	-	1	-	-	-	-	190	250
1	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24
1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	5
157	283	2	1	-	-	-	-	381	576	1	-	-	-	-	-	422	660
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
74	142	1	1	-	-	-	-	114	204	-	-	-	1	-	-	183	313
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
321	498	275	596	-	-	-	-	3165	5149	28	35	-	1	-	-	3670	5920

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, PUBLIC SAFETY AND PUBLIC POLICY See also General Crimi- nality	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES							DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
								CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total			Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919		1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Public nuisance - -	16	52	52	10	68	62		12	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
Sanitary code, violations of, unclassified -	2509	1313	750	329	3259	1642		352	117	1	3	574	445	2	-
Expectorating in public places - - -	1558	1496	-	4	1558	1500		41	14	-	1	84	235	-	-
Medical law, violations of	5	6	2	1	7	7		1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-
Dental law “ “	7	9	-	1	7	10		-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-
Drugs, miscellaneous vio- lations concerning -	100	111	13	13	113	124		19	20	-	-	56	23	3	1
Drugs, habit forming, miscellaneous violations	7	18	3	1	10	19		2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Drugs, habit forming, use of - - -	171	116	62	18	233	134		45	11	-	-	16	6	1	2
Drugs, habit forming, possession of - -	1290	991	179	122	1469	1113		266	248	-	-	471	237	28	40
Drugs, habit forming, sale of - - -	103	60	3	2	106	62		20	15	-	-	21	2	-	-
Food, miscellaneous vio- lations - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food, adulterations -	3	1	-	7	3	8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food, sale of exposed food stuff - - -	4009	3144	529	332	4538	3476		71	54	1	-	615	380	-	-
Liquor, miscellaneous violations, Liquor Tax Law - - -	-	7	-	2	-	9		-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor, illegal sale of	21	289	1	11	22	300		15	160	-	1	7	59	-	1
Liquor, sale without license - - -	-	283	-	55	-	338		12	165	-	-	12	109	1	-
Liquor saloons, violation of Sabbath - -	3	708	-	25	3	733		35	345	-	-	27	82	1	1
Liquor saloons, admis- sion of minors	-	2	-	2	-	4		-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor, sale in dance halls	-	6	-	1	-	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor saloons, disorderly	3	5	-	3	3	8		1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intoxication - -	5146	4531	790	1031	5936	5562		408	735	10	11	3096	3217	77	87
Intoxication and dis- orderly conduct -	1423	1139	111	154	1534	1293		191	166	3	2	483	308	47	54

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	5
2292	1028	9	10	-	-	-	-	2878	1486	-	-	-	-	-	-	3230	1603
1473	1228	1	3	-	-	-	-	1558	1467	-	-	-	-	-	-	1599	1481
4	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11
6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6
4	3	51	41	-	-	-	-	114	68	1	-	-	1	-	-	134	89
-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4
17	4	139	102	-	-	-	-	173	114	1	1	-	1	-	-	219	127
149	88	526	300	-	-	-	-	1174	665	10	13	10	2	-	-	1460	928
37	2	21	12	-	-	-	-	79	16	7	8	-	1	-	-	106	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
3833	3018	-	8	-	-	-	-	4449	3406	-	-	-	-	-	-	4520	3460
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
4	91	1	11	-	-	-	-	12	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	323
7	127	1	11	-	-	-	-	21	247	-	1	1	-	-	-	34	413
18	466	-	5	-	-	-	-	46	554	-	-	1	3	-	-	82	902
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
1454	1092	468	632	-	-	-	-	5105	5039	25	132	8	4	-	-	5546	5910
610	453	142	172	-	-	-	-	1285	989	10	21	-	1	-	-	1486	1177

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued.	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Liquor Tax Law, giving, offering, selling, serving, etc., to soldiers and sailors	-	909	-	25	-	934	7	209	-	-	7	189	3	27
Safety, miscellaneous violations - - -	5	1	-	-	5	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
(See also Fire, Explosions, Traffic, etc., below)														
Violations safety provi- sions Tenement House Law - - - -	834	543	416	374	1250	917	417	340	-	-	329	325	-	-
Violations of Laws and Ordinances concerning boilers - - -	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Interfering with R. R. Signals - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violation of Navigation Laws - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire (see also Arson, suspicious fires) -	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fire prevention, violations	62	55	2	5	64	60	18	12	-	-	32	23	-	-
Fire, false alarms -	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Explosives, unlawful possession of - -	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic—operating vehicle while intoxicated -	332	171	2	2	334	173	122	85	-	-	20	12	2	1
Motor Vehicle Law, vio- lations of - - -	7857	5028	55	63	7912	5091	151	194	1	1	976	1293	3	-
Operating without a license - - -	4617	899	169	7	4786	906	214	86	-	2	449	212	-	1
Smoking automobile -	3357	2705	16	21	3373	2726	21	18	-	-	159	321	-	1
Traffic Regulations, vio- lations of G. O. 74 -	40380	29732	282	286	40662	30018	701	561	16	7	2765	3504	1	131
Speeding automobiles	24217	17355	379	338	24596	17693	217	232	-	-	1623	2814	1	18
Passing close to a stopped street car - - -	2136	1635	37	19	2173	1654	69	102	-	1	134	194	2	-
Speeding around corner	457	73	5	-	462	73	34	1	-	-	27	7	-	-
Running away after acci- dent - - -	306	228	3	8	309	236	210	188	-	5	20	7	1	-
Noise, unnecessary -	403	129	3	1	406	130	18	27	-	-	46	14	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
4	61	4	508	-	-	-	-	18	785	1	18	-	3	-	-	26	1015
2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
455	191	-	1	-	-	-	-	784	517	-	-	-	-	-	-	1201	857
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
12	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	44	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	54
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
99	39	32	23	-	-	-	-	153	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	160
6247	3469	14	26	-	-	-	-	7241	4789	-	2	-	-	-	-	7392	4985
3988	502	10	3	-	-	-	-	4447	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	4661	806
3231	2219	1	2	-	-	-	-	3391	2543	-	-	-	-	-	-	3412	2561
37063	24216	99	32	-	-	-	-	39944	27890	-	4	-	1	-	-	40645	28456
22192	14447	427	259	-	-	-	-	24243	17538	1	5	-	-	-	-	24461	17775
1861	1247	143	20	-	-	-	-	2140	1462	-	-	-	-	-	-	2209	1564
375	54	33	1	-	-	-	-	435	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	469	63
23	13	6	2	-	-	-	-	50	27	-	-	1	-	-	-	261	215
351	74	2	-	-	-	-	-	399	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	115

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Amusements, violations of mis. Laws and Or- dinances, concerning	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dance hall law, miscel- laneous violations	19	26	-	-	19	26	15	19	-	-	2	4	-	-
Dance hall, disorderly (See Admitting Minors)	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pool and billiard parlor violations	13	13	-	-	13	13	4	5	-	-	5	4	-	-
Pool and billiard parlor, disorderly (See Admitting Minors)	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theatres, miscellaneous violations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Gambling, miscellaneous (crap shooting, etc.)	21338	16518	55	17	21393	16535	8631	4801	127	87	3002	2704	43	70
Gambling, keeping gam- bling house	263	136	14	3	277	139	211	100	5	-	10	10	1	1
Gambling, common gam- bler	29	65	1	1	30	66	18	94	-	-	2	-	-	-
Gambling, pool selling	2	6	-	-	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
“ bookmaking	1605	1213	14	5	1619	1218	1280	870	-	-	99	79	4	7
“ lottery	57	55	2	5	59	60	28	20	-	-	9	17	-	-
“ policy	7	19	-	2	7	21	4	19	-	-	-	3	-	-
“ bucket shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
“ slot machines	15	10	-	-	15	10	3	8	-	-	2	1	-	-
“ saloon	3	76	-	-	3	76	3	25	-	-	-	12	-	-
Public policy, violations not elsewhere provided for	-	7	-	1	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
Corporation Ordinances, violations, unclassified	11391	11297	558	653	11949	11950	838	787	25	17	2167	2358	2	10
Sabbath Law	2804	1832	247	174	3051	2006	310	137	1	1	574	583	-	1
Labor Law and Labor provisions of Factory Law	43	171	2	6	45	177	4	31	-	-	72	40	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
9742	8651	31	52	-	-	-	-	12945	11564	-	5	1	-	-	-	21577	16370
73	20	4	2	-	-	-	-	93	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	304	133
4	16	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	26	114
-	30	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	36
58	34	89	36	-	-	-	-	250	156	-	1	4	-	-	-	1534	1027
20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	51
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25
-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24
11	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	40
-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
9045	8795	15	16	-	-	-	-	11254	11196	1	2	-	-	-	-	12093	11985
2109	1224	-	1	-	-	-	-	2684	1810	-	-	-	-	-	-	2994	1947
30	55	1	-	-	-	-	-	103	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	126

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Profanity - - -	2591	3288	1011	1062	3602	4350	1999	1768	1	11	502	1057	278	356		
Cruelty to animals - - - (See Cruelty to Children)	365	257	1	2	366	259	28	14	-	1	50	33	4	-		
Slander and Libel - - -	7	13	1	-	8	13	10	3	-	-	1	1	-	-		
Factory Law, safety provisions - - -	27	11	4	2	31	13	7	1	-	-	8	7	-	-		
Violations of Park Ordinances - - -	3407	1437	100	131	3507	1568	54	44	10	4	406	205	2	-		
Unmuzzled dogs - - -	1897	3020	1864	2394	3761	5414	48	146	-	1	1012	1566	-	-		
Garbage cans uncovered	725	438	887	464	1612	902	114	13	1	2	490	358	-	-		
Garbage cans filled with- in 4 inches of top - - -	142	120	254	305	396	425	11	26	-	2	91	154	1	-		
Garbage and ashes mixed	255	153	319	276	574	429	25	8	-	-	86	120	7	-		
Garbage, no proper re- ceptacle - - -	252	119	198	111	450	230	12	3	1	-	95	64	-	-		
Disturbing contents of garbage or ash cans - - -	-	26	4	-	4	26	-	3	-	-	2	11	-	-		
Dirt in street - - -	1401	291	301	51	1702	342	74	15	1	-	205	66	6	-		
Snow and ice on sidewalk	3685	-	1071	-	4756	-	155	-	2	-	2008	-	5	-		
Peddling without a li- cense - - -	7992	4633	320	331	8312	4964	201	227	-	16	1194	789	2	2		
Maintaining stand with- out a license - - -	472	437	83	70	555	507	26	31	-	1	183	149	-	1		
Investigation of hack drivers license - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Reckless driving - - -	1407	1091	17	29	1424	1120	374	326	-	8	82	223	1	3		
No lights on automobile or wagon - - -	13213	7801	46	45	13259	7846	56	42	-	1	890	1147	-	5		
Dazzling lights - - -	422	211	4	5	426	216	6	9	-	-	15	52	-	-		
Smoking in Subway - - -	2600	700	-	-	2600	700	56	9	-	-	193	76	-	-		
Conservation Law - - -	5	39	-	-	5	39	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Group Total - - -	179799	129296	11243	9419	191042	138715	18302	13745	206	186	25516	25923	529	822		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
604	947	139	216	-	-	-	-	1524	2587	-	5	-	-	-	-	3523	4360
286	159	5	6	-	-	-	-	345	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	223
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	4
13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	11
3047	1201	8	2	-	-	-	-	3473	1412	-	-	-	-	-	-	3527	1456
2650	3743	3	8	-	-	-	-	3665	5318	-	-	-	-	-	-	3713	5464
1006	527	-	-	-	-	-	-	1497	887	-	-	-	-	-	-	1611	900
299	229	2	-	-	-	-	-	393	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	404	411
446	277	1	-	-	-	-	-	540	397	-	-	-	-	-	-	565	405
332	169	-	1	-	-	-	-	428	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	237
2	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	28
1409	241	-	1	-	-	-	-	1621	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	1695	323
2530	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4703	-
6907	3906	19	24	-	-	-	-	8122	4737	-	-	-	-	-	-	8323	4964
351	320	2	-	-	-	-	-	536	471	-	-	-	-	-	-	562	502
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
801	511	80	42	-	-	-	-	964	787	1	3	-	-	-	-	1339	1116
12492	6702	13	7	-	-	-	-	13395	7862	-	1	-	-	-	-	13451	7905
432	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	447	186	-	1	-	-	-	-	453	196
2299	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	2492	649	-	-	-	-	-	-	2548	658
5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	22
142828	92733	2562	2612	-	-	-	-	171641	122276	62	224	26	17	-	-	190031	136262

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
									Dis- charged or acquitted					Bonded or paroled		
	Male		Female		Total		Repri- manded			Sentence suspended						
See also General Criminality.	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919		
Election Laws, viola- tions of - - -	21	5	1	2	22	7	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Election Laws, false reg- istration - - -	15	41	5	11	20	52	21	45	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Election Laws, Electioneering - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Election Laws, Primary Elections - - -	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bribery - - -	14	3	-	1	14	4	8	4	-	-	-	3	-	-		
Bribery, accepting a bribe	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bribery, bribing - -	11	28	1	1	12	29	11	14	-	-	1	1	-	-		
Bribery Embracery -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Perjury - - -	35	33	5	10	40	43	16	28	-	-	2	5	-	1		
Perjury, Subornation, accessory, etc. - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Unlawful law practice	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Intimidating a witness	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-		
Intimidating an officer	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Resisting an officer -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Assaulting an officer -	213	265	13	32	226	297	59	80	1	1	38	50	4	9		
Interfering with an officer (See rescue of prisoner; Escape of prisoner; Permitt- ing escape of prisoner)	280	267	23	90	303	357	81	86	2	2	68	72	2	7		
Complaints against public officers, malfeasance, etc.	1	4	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Complaints against police officers - - -	1	2	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Offenses against the National flag - -	4	13	-	-	4	13	2	5	-	-	-	7	-	-		
Offenses against militia	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Immigration Law, vio- lations of - - -	7	4	7	1	14	5	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-		
Offenses against public records and documents	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Group Total -	606	681	57	148	663	829	213	292	3	4	111	143	6	17		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	45
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	8	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	24	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
79	96	32	37	-	-	-	-	154	193	3	8	-	-	-	-	216	281
131	159	5	14	-	-	-	-	208	254	4	-	-	-	-	-	293	340
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	1	-	-	-	-	11	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
216	263	47	62	-	-	-	-	383	489	18	11	-	-	-	-	614	792

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
							Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled		
	Male		Female		Total			1920 1919		1920 1919		1920 1919		
GROUP (A) Miscella- neous	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Attempt at Grand Lar- ceny, miscellaneous -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, general, male -	448	553	-	-	448	553	328	338	-	-	41	42	-	2
Receiving stolen goods, general, female -	-	-	37	34	37	34	25	19	-	-	-	3	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, pawnbrokers -	1	4	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, second-hand dealers -	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, junk dealers -	14	30	-	1	14	31	10	34	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bringing stolen goods into the State -	23	20	-	-	23	20	13	7	-	-	-	1	-	-
Unable to account for possession of goods -	234	290	7	5	241	295	185	215	-	-	13	13	3	5
Secreting mortgaged property -	20	18	2	3	22	21	17	13	-	-	2	3	2	1
Secreting personal prop- erty -	5	3	-	1	5	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dishonest Trade, mis- cellaneous -	5	2	-	-	5	2	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Advertising Law, viola- tions -	1	5	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assumed name, conduct- ing business under -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banking Law, violations	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bottle Law, “	9	8	-	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Copyright Law “	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insolvency Law, “	-	4	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Law, “	15	1	-	-	15	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Stock Corporation Law, violations -	4	-	-	-	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ticket Speculating Law, violations -	185	96	1	2	186	98	27	32	-	-	14	22	1	2
Trade Mark Law, viola- tions -	3	3	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weights and Measures, false -	15	19	-	-	15	19	3	9	-	-	-	1	-	-
Usury -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
False Labels -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total	-	988	1066	47	47	1035	1113	620	688	-	-	75	87	8 10

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
7	15	34	49	-	-	-	-	82	108	5	13	-	-	-	-	415	459
-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	6	6	3	-	-	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	44
-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	15	16
2	5	29	32	-	-	-	-	47	55	2	4	1	-	-	-	235	274
-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
143	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	158	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	99
-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
7	10	3	4	-	-	-	-	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
171	97	81	104	-	-	-	-	335	298	8	23	1	-	-	-	964	1009

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
GROUP (B) Unauthor- ized Use of Property														
Of motor vehicles (joy riding, etc.) - -	118	154	-	1	118	155	102	116	-	-	7	14	-	1
Unlawful entry - -	232	233	5	10	237	243	134	138	-	-	30	23	5	5
Advertisements, affixing to property of another	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing rides on trains or cars - - -	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Group Total -	356	387	5	11	361	398	236	254	-	-	40	37	5	6
GROUP (C) Destruction of Property														
Malicious mischief -	330	510	27	47	357	557	186	256	-	1	39	73	9	18
Arson by owner - -	5	5	1	-	6	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson by others - -	10	14	2	3	12	17	7	4	-	-	1	3	-	-
Arson, attempted - -	2	1	-	1	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking windows -	252	193	18	13	270	206	112	91	-	1	32	39	7	2
Defacing private property	76	1	6	-	82	1	59	-	-	-	9	-	1	-
Defacing public property	2	-	3	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Damage to R. R. property	7	-	-	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Poisoning - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total -	684	725	57	64	741	789	374	354	-	2	81	115	17	21
GROUP (D) — Frauds, Swindles and Breaches of Trust														
Miscellaneous - -	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery - - -	17	18	2	4	19	22	1	3	-	-	3	1	-	1
Forgery, checks - -	186	195	19	18	205	213	69	66	-	1	50	53	-	2
Forgery, tickets, cards, etc. - - - -	8	5	-	-	8	5	-	4	-	-	3	1	-	-
Forgery, false book en- tries - - - -	4	7	-	-	4	7	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
1	8	5	6	-	-	-	-	13	29	-	1	-	-	-	-	115	146 ²
18	9	38	40	-	-	-	-	91	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	215 ³
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
22	17	43	46	-	-	-	-	110	106	-	1	-	-	-	-	346	361
77	123	35	39	-	-	-	-	160	254	1	1	-	-	-	-	347	511
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	17	17
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
53	35	27	30	-	-	-	-	119	107	2	-	-	-	-	-	233	198
2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
133	158	68	80	-	-	-	-	299	376	3	2	-	-	-	-	676	732
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	5
5	1	57	49	-	-	-	-	112	106	8	10	-	-	-	-	189	182
1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	9	8
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
GROUP (D)—Continued																
Worthless checks - -	243	169	12	7	255	176	141	75	-	-	20	24	3	3		
Counterfeiting - -	8	7	1	-	9	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Counterfeit money--pass- ing - - - -	7	3	1	-	8	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
False pretense - -	166	166	13	23	179	189	104	87	-	-	16	13	2	6		
Fortune telling - -	6	12	49	71	55	83	6	5	-	-	8	20	2	6		
Failing to pay for meals and lodgings in Hotels and Restaurants - }	28	36	-	6	28	42	13	15	-	-	7	12	1	1		
Confidence game - -	157	161	12	7	169	168	116	116	-	-	6	10	1	3		
Bogus Character - -	8	14	3	4	11	18	10	10	-	-	1	1	-	1		
Package Thief - -	60	50	-	-	60	50	17	19	-	-	11	5	-	-		
Dishonest Friend - -	142	193	47	59	189	252	148	155	-	-	25	16	5	2		
Dishonest Relative -	16	24	2	3	18	27	7	16	-	-	5	2	-	3		
Dishonest Servant -	9	10	74	112	83	122	35	60	-	-	15	20	2	-		
Dishonest Employee, other than servant, (but not Forgery) }	1659	1948	107	111	1766	2059	705	729	-	1	357	499	55	132		
Dishonest Employee— short time - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dishonest Trustee, Bailee Attorney, etc. - -	11	8	-	3	11	11	5	2	-	-	1	1	1	-		
Group Total -	2739	3026	342	428	3081	3454	1388	1369	-	2	529	679	72	160		
GROUP (E)—Extortion																
Miscellaneous - -	58	38	2	3	60	41	28	16	-	-	4	4	-	-		
Attempted Extortion -	18	22	-	2	18	24	8	17	-	-	2	3	-	-		
Illegal Fees - - -	-	4	1	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Blackmail - - - -	5	3	-	-	5	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Blackmail, attempt -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Oral Threats - -	150	130	39	31	189	161	115	81	-	-	31	49	20	6		
Group Total -	231	197	42	36	273	233	154	115	-	-	40	56	20	6		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
9	2	30	31	-	-	-	-	62	60	5	3	2	-	-	-	210	138
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
3	2	18	27	-	-	-	-	39	48	1	2	-	-	-	-	144	137
34	40	1	2	-	-	-	-	45	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	73
8	8	3	5	-	-	-	-	19	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	34	41
5	10	24	25	-	-	-	-	36	48	-	1	-	-	-	-	152	165
-	1	9	5	-	-	-	-	10	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	18
1	1	20	18	-	-	-	-	32	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	43
2	7	15	18	-	-	-	-	47	43	-	3	-	-	-	-	195	201
-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	6	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	14	25
4	3	21	20	-	-	-	-	42	43	10	2	-	-	-	-	87	105
220	207	346	414	-	-	-	-	978	1253	-	14	1	3	-	-	1684	1999
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
292	282	553	619	-	-	-	-	1446	1742	35	39	3	3	-	-	2872	3153
3	1	5	5	-	-	-	-	12	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	41	26
3	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	27
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5	6	8	3	-	-	-	-	64	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	145
12	9	13	12	-	-	-	-	85	83	1	1	-	-	-	-	240	199

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
GROUP (F) Robbery														
Miscellaneous - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Robbery -	143	121	1	1	144	122	65	61	-	-	6	2	5	1
Robbery of Males, Gen- eral - - - -	445	503	30	12	475	515	261	311	-	-	15	30	4	3
Robbery of Females, General - - - -	23	20	2	-	25	20	19	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Robbery, Gun hold-up -	399	314	7	6	406	320	194	142	-	-	13	12	1	-
Robbery with black-jack	-	8	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery by several men	536	729	-	30	536	759	387	514	-	-	28	33	2	3
Group Total -	1546	1695	40	49	1586	1744	927	1032	-	-	62	78	12	7
GROUP (G)—Larceny from Person by Stealth														
Miscellaneous - - -	7	-	-	-	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Pickpocket, jostling, etc. - - -	398	308	4	7	402	315	83	62	-	-	16	18	7	15
Pickpocket, miscellaneous	1	6	-	-	1	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, on streets (including bridges) -	328	530	39	50	367	580	259	375	-	-	16	29	6	4
Pickpocket, on streets, meetings, parades, etc.	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in public halls, theatres, etc. -	8	1	-	-	8	1	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pickpocket, in railroad stations, ferry termi- nals, etc. - - - }	14	3	-	1	14	4	6	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pickpocket, in Subway and L Stations, where payment is essential to admission - }	93	23	3	1	96	24	45	9	-	-	5	1	-	3
Pickpocket, race track, ball grounds, etc. -	2	3	-	-	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in cars, trains, boats, etc. -	15	22	-	-	15	22	8	10	-	-	-	3	-	1
Pickpocket, in depart- ment stores, etc., ex- cept saloons - - - }	10	17	1	4	11	21	7	18	-	-	2	1	-	-
Larceny from intoxicated or sleeping person - }	69	50	16	18	85	68	58	46	-	-	5	6	-	-
Larceny by street women	-	-	11	18	11	18	8	13	-	-	-	1	-	-
Snatching purses, etc. -	58	72	3	2	61	74	43	31	-	-	1	8	-	1
Creep Game - - - -	-	3	-	3	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total -	1004	1038	77	105	1081	1143	534	578	-	-	45	68	14	24

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
7	6	33	22	-	-	-	-	51	31	3	2	2	1	-	-	121	95
10	6	82	128	-	-	-	-	111	167	3	8	1	1	-	-	376	487
3	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	3
3	5	140	94	-	-	-	-	157	111	4	8	-	-	-	-	355	261
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	8	88	168	-	-	-	-	124	212	12	6	-	-	-	-	523	732
29	25	347	414	-	-	-	-	450	524	22	24	3	2	-	-	1402	1582
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
40	17	211	179	-	-	-	-	274	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	291
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
15	9	64	98	-	-	-	-	101	140	-	3	1	-	-	-	361	518
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6
2	2	22	10	-	-	-	-	29	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	21
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	22
1	2	16	3	-	-	-	-	22	11	-	2	2	-	-	-	82	59
-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17
-	-	14	20	-	-	-	-	15	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	60
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
58	33	334	322	-	-	-	-	451	447	-	5	3	-	-	-	988	1030

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
GROUP (II)—Larceny from the Highway, Vehicles, Etc.	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
General - - -	1	4	-	1	1	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Appropriating lost prop- erty - - - -	17	28	4	3	21	31	15	25	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
Larceny from push-carts	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny from trucks, etc., unguarded -	105	108	-	-	105	108	50	33	-	-	15	17	6	14	-	-
Larceny from commer- cial auto with merch- andise - - - }	16	3	-	-	16	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Larceny from trains, boats, etc. -	147	145	-	4	147	149	54	54	-	-	16	32	1	1	-	-
Larceny from automo- biles - - - -	170	103	-	-	170	103	76	40	-	-	14	18	3	5	-	-
Larceny from automatic boxes - - - -	8	2	-	-	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Larceny from automatic box by illicit operation	19	12	-	1	19	13	7	3	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-
Larceny from mail boxes	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Larceny from yards, roofs, clothes line -	18	52	-	1	18	53	10	12	-	-	3	12	-	4	-	-
Larceny from piers -	633	419	4	-	637	419	225	142	-	-	53	50	5	7	-	-
Larceny from sidewalks, goods on - - -	482	627	6	24	488	651	261	325	-	-	70	101	13	39	-	-
Larceny from sidewalks, show cases - -	12	12	-	1	12	13	4	4	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Larceny of articles, other than the following:	41	10	1	-	42	10	19	4	-	-	6	-	2	1	-	-
Larceny of automobiles	856	1147	-	7	856	1154	497	576	-	-	116	176	7	6	-	-
Larceny of horse and vehicle, empty - -	42	52	-	1	42	53	35	32	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Larceny of horse, loaded	84	178	-	-	84	178	48	88	-	-	16	23	1	1	-	-
Larceny of other animals and horses - -	14	23	-	-	14	23	10	18	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	-
Larceny of boats - -	1	8	-	-	1	8	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Larceny of push-carts	2	10	1	-	3	10	1	4	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Larceny of baby carriages	4	12	1	1	5	13	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny of bicycles -	70	69	-	-	70	69	23	33	-	-	12	15	2	4	-	-
Group Total -	2745	3025	17	44	2762	3069	1352	1404	-	-	336	471	42	88	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	29
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	2	30	33	-	-	-	-	53	66	1	1	1	1	-	-	105	101
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
12	5	30	41	-	-	-	-	59	79	13	2	-	-	-	-	126	135
7	5	47	36	-	-	-	-	71	64	1	1	-	-	-	-	148	105
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
-	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	9
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
2	5	3	15	-	-	-	-	8	36	-	1	-	-	-	-	18	49
85	65	195	95	-	-	-	-	338	217	13	7	-	-	-	-	576	366
25	29	87	180	-	-	-	-	195	349	5	6	1	1	-	-	462	681
-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11
3	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	16	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	36	8
22	13	87	151	-	-	-	-	232	346	19	32	1	-	-	-	749	954
-	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	11	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	46	46
1	4	23	43	-	-	-	-	41	71	1	-	-	-	-	-	90	159
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	23
-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10
-	1	21	18	-	-	-	-	35	38	-	2	-	-	-	-	58	73
160	139	554	633	-	-	-	-	1092	1331	54	54	3	2	-	-	2501	2791

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued GROUP (I)—Burglary	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded	Sentence suspended	Bonded or paroled				
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Burglary, miscellaneous (Burglary, tools) -	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary, attempted	13	6	-	-	13	6	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Burglary, attempted, residence, day -	33	24	-	-	33	24	12	14	-	-	4	-	-	-
Burglary, attempted, residence, night -	14	15	1	-	15	15	8	8	-	-	1	1	-	-
Burglary, attempted, store or loft -	150	134	-	-	150	134	87	66	-	-	13	11	-	3
Burglary, attempted, safe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Burglary, flat, day -	577	661	36	31	613	692	262	280	-	-	101	109	11	8
Burglary, flat, night -	274	308	6	6	280	314	108	176	-	-	40	51	5	4
Burglary, private house, day -	14	8	-	-	14	8	-	4	-	-	2	4	-	-
Burglary, private house, night -	9	20	-	-	9	20	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, other resi- dence, day, i. e. hotel, lodging house, etc. -	18	14	-	-	18	14	12	1	-	-	1	3	-	-
Burglary, other resi- dence, night, i. e. hotel, lodging house, etc. -	7	22	-	-	7	22	4	12	-	-	1	4	-	-
Burglary, cellars, base- ments, storerooms of flat houses -	41	76	-	1	41	77	15	21	-	-	10	20	7	-
Burglary, business houses, miscellaneous	7	7	-	-	7	7	5	2	-	-	1	1	-	2
Burglary, stores -	1301	1225	15	4	1316	1229	562	505	-	-	192	236	14	20
Burglary, lofts -	233	172	2	-	235	172	135	75	1	-	24	27	2	2
Burglary, boring jobs -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, safes forced, ripped or blown -	40	78	-	2	40	80	27	38	-	-	2	-	-	-
Burglary, stables and garages (auto stolen)-	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, stables and garages -	95	101	-	1	95	102	47	45	-	-	25	16	-	3
Burglary, stands, tool- houses, out-houses -	34	61	-	-	34	61	18	27	-	-	9	16	3	6
Burglary, unoccupied houses -	6	6	-	-	6	6	-	3	-	-	2	4	1	2
Burglary, public build- ings -	14	29	-	-	14	29	3	6	-	-	5	11	-	-
Burglary, R. R. cars, vessels, etc. -	95	87	-	-	95	87	40	36	-	-	19	18	-	-
Group Total -	2980	3055	60	45	3040	3100	1354	1332	1	-	454	533	44	50

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
-	-	12	9	-	-	-	-	16	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	23
-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17
7	1	23	29	-	-	-	-	43	44	1	1	-	-	-	-	131	111
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	10	187	243	-	-	-	-	300	370	7	6	-	1	-	-	569	657
5	1	98	108	-	-	-	-	148	164	1	-	-	-	-	-	257	340
-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9
-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15
-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	4	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	10
1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	20
6	-	8	16	-	-	-	-	31	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	57
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8
10	9	331	299	-	-	-	-	547	564	7	22	1	2	-	-	1117	1093
2	-	48	34	-	-	-	-	77	63	4	2	-	-	-	-	216	140
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	5	7	-	-	-	-	7	10	2	2	-	-	-	-	36	50
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1	-	7	25	-	-	-	-	33	44	-	1	-	-	-	-	80	90
-	2	5	8	-	-	-	-	17	32	-	1	-	-	-	-	35	60
1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13
1	1	4	12	-	-	-	-	10	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	30
3	1	17	24	-	-	-	-	39	43	6	2	-	1	-	-	85	82
38	29	761	845	-	-	-	-	1298	1457	29	37	1	4	-	-	2682	2830

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued		ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS								
								CONVICTIONS								
								Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
									1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
GROUP (J)—Sneaks from Buildings		Male		Female		Total										
		1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
Miscellaneous sneaks	-	73	9	5	-	78	9	21	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	
From occupied flats and houses	- - -	618	737	131	151	749	888	420	495	-	-	117	164	13	24	
From vacant flats and houses	- - -	4	7	-	1	4	8	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From hotels, clubs, baths etc.	- - - -	24	42	5	8	29	50	17	14	-	-	5	11	2	1	
From toilets and comfort stations	- - -	3	5	-	-	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From stores and lofts	-	1299	1238	119	92	1418	1330	668	581	2	-	230	208	25	49	
From store—shop-lifters, male	- - - -	193	179	-	-	193	179	18	38	-	-	35	26	4	6	
From store—shop-lifters, female	- - - -	-	-	1024	953	1024	953	59	71	-	-	221	213	35	80	
From stables and garages		11	11	-	7	11	18	4	4	-	-	3	1	1	1	
From offices	- - -	5	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Overcoat thieves	- -	112	98	1	3	113	101	41	48	-	-	21	16	1	5	
Furnished room thieves		25	15	2	-	27	15	10	3	-	-	2	4	-	2	
Larceny during fires	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lead pipes, etc., rugs from hallways	- -	1	13	-	1	1	14	-	3	-	-	-	4	1	3	
From stands, tool houses, etc.	- - - -	8	1	-	-	8	1	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
From public buildings	-	79	80	2	1	81	81	30	31	1	-	9	13	5	1	
Group Total		-	2456	2436	1289	1217	3745	3653	1301	1294	5	-	647	662	87	172

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	13	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	38	4
10	23	143	167	-	-	-	-	283	378	1	10	-	2	-	-	704	885
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
2	-	6	15	-	-	-	-	15	27	-	4	-	-	-	-	32	45
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
72	83	260	253	-	-	-	-	589	593	12	16	1	1	-	-	1270	1191
27	19	97	74	-	-	-	-	163	125	-	1	1	1	-	-	182	165
573	420	99	92	-	-	-	-	928	805	-	-	-	-	-	-	987	876
1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	9	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	11
1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
3	5	52	24	-	-	-	-	77	50	-	2	-	-	-	-	118	100
1	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
3	3	19	19	-	-	-	-	37	36	-	2	-	-	-	-	67	69
694	553	701	658	-	-	-	-	2134	2045	17	37	2	4	-	-	3454	3380

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL CRIMINALITY			ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
See also Offenses Against Administration of Government									Dis-charged or acquitted		Repri-manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
See also Criminality of Children			Male		Female		Total									
			1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Miscellaneous	-	-	52	39	8	2	60	41	24	13	-	-	9	8	3	-
Treason	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anarchy	-	-	11	51	2	3	13	54	23	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Riot, unlawful assembly			17	18	3	-	20	18	8	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Explosives, placed in or near structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weapons, possession of			1348	1628	41	45	1389	1673	421	492	2	1	343	435	35	43
Burglary tools	-	-	76	64	-	-	76	64	30	21	-	-	6	5	2	-
Gangsters and gunmen			1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Habitual criminals	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fugitive from justice	-		565	482	34	48	599	530	108	98	-	-	6	1	-	2
Escaped prisoner	-	-	20	23	9	2	29	25	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	1
Aiding escape of prisoner			5	3	1	3	6	6	6	2	-	-	-	4	-	-
Rescue of prisoner	-		2	1	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Violation of parole	-		402	520	50	71	452	591	79	57	-	1	49	45	94	148
Deserter from Army and Navy	-	-	187	273	-	-	187	273	1	4	-	-	2	7	-	4
Vagrancy	-	-	634	664	173	220	857	884	211	188	-	-	141	204	68	49
Mendicancy	-	-	365	761	19	46	384	807	32	69	1	2	107	179	6	20
Disorderly person	-		24	-	-	-	24	-	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suspicious person	-	-	10	6	-	-	10	6	8	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Impersonating an officer			30	17	-	-	30	17	11	8	-	-	7	4	-	1

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	3	11	-	-	-	-	5	14	4	4	-	-	-	-	32	20
1	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	4
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
224	263	229	364	-	-	-	-	833	1106	12	25	7	3	-	-	1273	1626
2	-	13	31	-	-	-	-	23	36	3	1	-	-	-	-	56	58
1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	4	28	54	-	-	-	-	43	61	406	365	1	5	-	-	558	529
-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	9	5	23	17	-	-	-	-	32	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
3	3	114	208	-	-	-	-	260	405	76	67	-	1	-	-	415	530
-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	16	175	273	-	-	-	-	179	293
22	56	321	367	-	-	-	-	552	676	18	17	1	1	-	-	782	882
25	47	203	459	-	-	-	-	342	707	7	36	-	1	-	-	381	813
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
5	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	18

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL CRIMINALITY—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis-charged or acquitted		Repri-manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Impersonating another -	5	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violations of Draft Law	4	32	-	-	4	32	1	48	-	-	-	5	-	1
Conspiracy - - -	37	67	1	3	38	70	15	16	-	-	3	14	-	13
Criminal negligence	3	9	-	-	3	9	4	5	-	-	-	3	-	-
Compounding a felony -	9	3	-	1	9	4	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accessory to a felony -	1	3	-	-	1	3	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	-
Compounding a misdemeanor - - -	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Threatening letters (but not blackmail) - -	-	2	2	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Contempt of court -	587	791	77	76	664	867	360	412	-	-	253	330	5	9
Violation of Federal Laws not elsewhere shown -	195	232	5	12	200	244	42	87	-	3	9	4	2	3
Disorderly conduct not elsewhere provided for	23863	19868	1092	2931	24955	22799	11284	7685	373	171	3684	4485	475	448
Forfeiture of bail - -	174	229	24	33	198	262	85	110	-	-	28	41	23	69
Surrendered bail - -	1	8	-	2	1	10	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Incorrigible female -	-	-	342	308	342	308	85	90	5	-	15	38	109	80
Incorrigible youths (male) - - -	30	81	-	-	30	81	8	27	-	-	4	15	12	17
Anti-Loafing Law - -	4	150	-	-	4	150	1	133	-	2	2	123	3	49
Miscellaneous violations by soldiers and sailors	25	866	-	-	25	866	2	15	-	-	-	15	-	1
Selling liquor, Federal Law - - - -	1765	439	34	18	1799	457	882	55	-	-	12	1	1	1
Group Total -	30506	27336	1919	3826	32425	31162	13764	9656	381	180	4689	5971	840	962

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	77	-	1	-	-	5	146
6	13	5	13	-	-	-	-	14	53	5	3	-	-	-	-	34	72
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
30	36	9	13	-	-	-	-	297	388	-	6	-	-	-	-	657	806
13	10	16	52	-	-	-	-	40	72	97	111	1	-	-	-	180	270
8061	8963	1032	1140	-	-	-	-	13625	15212	20	88	-	1	-	-	24929	22986
9	9	23	15	-	-	-	-	83	134	16	5	1	-	-	-	185	249
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	7
1	3	86	96	-	-	-	-	216	217	5	7	-	-	-	-	306	314
1	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	21	37	-	2	-	-	-	-	29	66
1	6	-	11	-	-	-	-	6	191	-	19	-	-	-	-	7	343
-	6	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	87	22	822	-	-	-	-	24	924
401	66	27	14	-	-	-	-	441	82	65	12	-	-	-	-	1388	149
8832	9518	2135	2942	-	-	-	-	16877	19573	958	1958	11	13	-	-	31610	31200

ANNUAL REPORT OF

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY See also Offenses Against Children. See also Improper Guardianship.	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis-charged or acquitted		Repri-manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Miscellaneous offenses -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against the person - - - -	181	187	8	10	189	197	80	85	-	-	42	50	61	39
Offenses against chastity	39	37	8	12	47	49	19	14	-	-	6	3	12	20
Offenses called J. D. by statute - - - -	1	2	3	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against public regulations - - - -	180	275	2	1	182	276	100	128	3	2	21	42	13	14
Offenses against administration of government	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Offenses against property—destructive - - -	224	388	12	2	236	390	77	117	6	20	54	60	59	102
Offenses against property—thfts other than burglary } - - - -	1582	1823	101	117	1683	1940	375	424	13	9	384	448	536	657
Offenses against property—burglary - - - -	1285	1213	13	11	1298	1224	190	187	-	3	413	413	380	317
General criminality - - - -	1523	2139	30	47	1553	2186	523	698	52	114	372	361	179	220
Prohibited acts - - - -	25	10	-	-	25	10	9	2	-	-	15	1	1	-
Use of tobacco - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attending resorts forbidden by law - - - -	27	18	1	5	28	23	10	12	8	-	3	3	3	7
Prohibited employments	73	98	-	-	73	98	22	47	4	14	9	4	5	9
Incorrigibility - - - -	651	701	272	308	923	1009	309	332	-	5	131	148	182	297
Educational violations -	32	43	-	4	32	47	9	11	-	-	-	10	10	8
Vagrancy (Crime Code, Sec. 887, Sub. 8) - -	14	24	7	5	21	29	9	21	3	-	5	7	-	4
Violation of Parole -	427	455	81	84	508	539	63	77	-	-	79	102	131	253
Destitute children (P. L., Sec. 486) - - - -	278	470	171	228	449	698	195	349	4	4	29	60	100	170
Group Total - - - -	6544	7886	709	834	7253	8720	1991	2504	93	171	1564	1712	1672	2097
WITNESSES, LUNATICS, ETC.														
Insane and Aided person	35	37	23	23	58	60	11	10	-	1	-	-	-	-
Witnesses - - - -	207	234	55	47	262	281	128	138	-	-	1	2	1	4
Group Total - - - -	242	271	78	70	320	341	139	148	-	1	1	2	1	4

NOTE—In some of the total columns it will be noticed that the number of dispositions is in excess of the number of complaints or arrests for a given year. This apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that a number of cases of previous years were disposed of in the year in question, and consequently, included in the total for that year. For instance, a number of burglaries might have been committed in 1917, 1918 and 1919, which were not finally disposed of in the courts until 1920. The disposition of these cases, consequently could not be included in the annual report for 1917, 1918 and 1919, but would appear in the total of the dispositions for the year 1920.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1920, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	6	7	9	-	-	-	-	112	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	189
-	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	24	31	-	1	-	-	-	-	43	46
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
45	51	3	8	-	-	-	-	85	117	1	-	-	-	-	-	186	245
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
11	51	22	32	-	-	-	-	152	265	1	1	-	-	-	-	230	383
30	73	246	332	-	-	-	-	1209	1499	7	9	-	-	-	-	1591	1932
7	8	241	285	-	-	-	-	1041	1026	-	2	-	-	-	-	1231	1215
270	574	59	98	-	-	-	-	932	1367	17	23	-	1	-	-	1472	2089
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	22
25	17	2	1	-	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	92
25	9	199	229	-	-	-	-	537	688	21	44	-	3	-	-	867	1067
1	16	12	15	-	-	-	-	23	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	60
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	11	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	35
5	3	178	229	-	-	-	-	393	587	1	3	-	-	-	-	457	667
7	11	76	127	-	-	-	-	216	372	16	17	1	-	-	-	428	738
430	820	1058	1378	-	-	-	-	4817	6178	65	100	1	4	-	-	6874	8786
-	-	35	29	-	-	-	-	35	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	40
-	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	8	13	13	15	1	-	-	-	150	166
-	-	41	36	-	-	-	-	43	43	13	15	1	-	-	-	196	206

The same applies to all offenses regardless of the nature of them. One of the great obstacles to make an annual report balance exactly is the frequency with which crimes have to be re-classified. What appears to be a simple assault finally has to be entered on the records as a homicide, due to the unexpected death of the victim. The same applies to all offenses, which often change their character and seriousness with the accumulation of pertinent evidence.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SOME OF THE MANY LETTERS OF COMMENDATION RECEIVED BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER DURING THE YEAR 1920

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF CENSUS

New York, January 10, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank, through you, the members of the Police Department for the splendid assistance they have given us in the taking of the Census. I know of many instances during the past week where it would have been difficult to secure the information desired by the Government had it not been for the cooperation of the men of your department. We have found them willing and obliging to help us in every way possible. Credit for a large part of the success of the Census is due to them.

With warm regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR G. DORE,
Supervisor, Offerman Building.

WATER WASTE PREVENTION AND REALTY ECONOMIES, INC.

New York, January 19, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the occupants of Nos. 112-114 West 117th Street, who were compelled to leave their dwellings on account of the 116th Street fire, which threatened the building wherein they resided, we desire to speak in praise of the efforts of both the uniformed force, as well as the detective branch of the service for the very efficient and effective manner in which the property and personal belongings were guarded during the time that we were all forced to vacate the premises.

Every stranger who entered the building was carefully interrogated and unless he could prove that he lived there, was compelled to leave the premises, and even the tenants themselves had to prove their identity, all of which speaks volumes for the splendid system in vogue.

We all would like to thank the policemen and detectives personally, and take this opportunity of expressing to them through you, of our grateful appreciation, and humble thanks for their efforts in protecting our simple belongings, and the uniform courtesy we received at their hands during those trying few hours.

Again, Mr. Commissioner, with sincere appreciation, remain,

Very truly yours,

MEYER KRASNER.
For the tenants of 112-114 West 117th Street.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BIGELOW & WISE

New York, January 19, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The uniformed force, and particularly the traffic squad, have always had my admiration and this has increased under your efficient management. In the past twenty-five years I have watched these men grow from a rather loosely-knit organization into the present magnificent guardians of the public safety and comfort. For courtesy, patience and efficiency, there are none like them in any city I have ever visited, and I have been in many places.

It has long been in my mind to write you a word of hearty commendation on this subject, and your present courtesy gives me an opportunity of which I am very glad to avail myself.

Very truly yours,

ERNEST A. BIGELOW.

CAPTAIN BERNARD KELEHER

New York, January 30, 1920.

J. STEVENS ULMAN, ESQ.,

Special Deputy Police Commissioner.

Dear Commissioner:

I have your letter of today, you cannot imagine how grateful the retired policemen are, your plan will help to make their pension seem larger and go further.

The half pay they hoped would keep them in their old age, now hardly pays the rent. There is no law that can make their lot better, your plan will help to lighten the burden. Many of the old boys that helped to make New York a safe place to live in, when the posts were long and the policemen were fewer, thought they were retiring to a life of peace at least, have been forced to seek other employment to make a decent living possible.

I speak for all the veterans when I say, God bless your efforts and crown them with success.

The article in the "Success" Magazine is very interesting, they did not give you enough space. I know you could have said lots more on the subject. You did not take credit for the boon these stores will ultimately be to the veterans, as well as to the active force.

In the name of the veterans, I again thank you for all your courtesies.

Very truly yours,

BERNARD KELEHER,

President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

New York, January 30, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

This office has heretofore had the cooperation of the police in detecting and preventing thefts of property in customs custody.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Recently, owing to the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act, many thefts of intoxicating liquor have occurred, which have placed a great burden upon the force of employees under my command. A specific instance is that of the sinking lighter "Frank" which had on board 710 barrels of whiskey, many of which were removed from the vessel, but recovered by several employees of the Customs, aided by Captain Hallock and the crew of one of the police patrol boats, all of whom I wish to commend for their vigilance and efficiency.

Respectfully,

BYRON R. NEWTON,
Collector.

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF FARMS AND MARKETS

New York, February 10, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Please let me congratulate you most heartily on the heroic conduct of the members of your force who rescued the passengers of the "Princess Anne." To succeed where the trained and practiced men of our life-saving crews failed, is an achievement indeed. To a long and brilliant record for bravery, which the New York Police Force has enjoyed, these men have added fresh and unusual distinction and have reflected credit on their Chief, their Force and their country. I hope the crocheteers, to whom nothing relative to the police force is attractive but the impossible, will for once, at least lend an applause hand to these brave boys. Of course they will not.

Their fine work, however, reflects great credit on the Commissioner, who has commanded them so exceptionally well.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES W. ANDERSON.

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

New York, February 11, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Society, and personally, I want to thank you for the kind co-operation you gave us in allowing the Society the privilege of receiving packages of worn and outgrown clothing, collected by the children in public schools in our recent campaign for clothing for the children passing through the Society's shelter.

The campaign was a success, as we have already received more than 6,000 articles of clothing, and the packages are still coming in. The fact that we were permitted to use the Station Houses as depositories during the week of the campaign contributed in no small measure to its success.

May I ask you to convey to your Precinct Commanders the thanks of the Society for their enthusiasm in the matter and their most valuable help?

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Again thanking you and hoping that you will call upon the Society at any time it can be of service,

Yours very truly,
ERNEST K. COULTER,
General Manager.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

New York, February 13, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

This letter is written to you to express the appreciation of the United States Railroad Administration (Coastwise Steamship Lines) for the invaluable service rendered by Captain James Hallock, and the crew of Patrol Boat No. 6, of the Harbor Squad, in connection with the removal of passengers and crew from the stranded steamer "Princess Anne" on Rockaway Bar.

They heroically performed the arduous duty to which your Department assigned them and we would be lacking in a proper spirit of appreciation and unjust to Captain Hallock and the crew of Patrol Boat No. 6 if we failed to record this generous expression of their work.

Thanking you very heartily, we are

Yours very truly,
E. R. RICHARDSON.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

New York, February 19, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid cooperation and assistance rendered by your Department during the period of the influenza epidemic. I refer particularly to the service of Chief Inspector Daly in the prompt and efficient distribution of circulars furnished by the Bureau of Public Health Education of this Department.

With kindest regards,

Cordially,
ROYAL S. COPELAND, M.D., Commissioner.

R. K. CARTER & CO.

New York, February 20, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The Policemen who are working on the streets removing the snow and ice deserve unqualified praise from the citizens of New York. I have been much impressed by their excellent work, which is so vastly superior to the ordinary efforts of the regular laborers.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

I sincerely hope that the city officials will give the men substantial money bonus, or pay them something as overtime. They are a splendid body of men, and they should be rewarded properly for doing work so entirely foreign to that for which they were appointed.

Sincerely yours,

B. F. HARRISON.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

New York, February 21, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Republican State Convention and of the Republican State Committee I desire to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for the effective police protection afforded the Convention at its sessions at Carnegie Hall Thursday evening, February 19 and Friday, February 20, 1920.

We also desire, through you, to express to Captain Lyons and his men our appreciation of their gentlemanly patience and courteous treatment of those who attended the Convention.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

LAFAYETTE B. GLEASON.

THE SULGRAVE INSTITUTION

New York, February 24, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I want to thank you very much for the escort which you gave me in connection with the visit of the Vice-President to New York last week. Sergeant Olive and the men under him performed their service with great efficiency and promptness, and always in a most gracious and satisfactory manner. I hope you will convey the appreciation of the Vice-President as well as the Committee of the Sulgrave Institution to these men for their service.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE W. BURLEIGH,

Chairman, Committee on International Hospitality.

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

New York, February 25, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The officers and men of the Police Force are so often unwarrantedly attacked that I should like you to know how we of the Alliance feel toward them, and I am taking the liberty of forwarding to you copy of a letter addressed to-day to Captain Matthew Robinson of the Seventh Precinct.

Very truly yours,

HENRY FLEISCHMAN,

Administrator.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

New York, February 25, 1920.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW ROBINSON,
Seventh Police Precinct,
Madison Street, City.

Dear Captain Robinson:

I want to thank you most heartily for your effective and whole-hearted cooperation in our endeavors to mitigate the troubles we have been experiencing recently as a result of the activities of the so-called "pine-apple gang." I should like to compliment you particularly on the fine type of men attached to your Precinct. I have rarely met finer men. Their good judgment, splendid presence as well as their method of handling the problem have caused most favorable comment on the part of the members and staff of the Alliance.

For yourself, I have only to renew my assurance of appreciation for this and other instances of your helpfulness. I am to-day writing the Commissioner in order that he may know how we feel toward the local police officers and men.

With regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
HENRY FLEISCHMAN,
Administrator.

GUY VAN AMRINGE

New York, February 26, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

As special escort to the representatives of the Netherlands Legation at the Tercenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers which was held last Saturday, I have been asked by M. de Beaufort, Counselor of the Legation, to convey to you their great appreciation of the protective and kindly way in which they were escorted from the Hotel Astor to St. Paul's Chapel and back. I take pleasure in doing so, and wish to assure you of my own appreciation of all that was done.

I am, dear sir,

Very truly yours,
GUY VAN AMRINGE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NAVIGATION SERVICE

New York, February 27, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith extracts from the report submitted by the Chief Radio Operator of the S. S. "Princess Anne" of the Old Dominion Line, which went aground at Rockaway Point, on February 6, 1920, indicating the assistance rendered this vessel by the Radio Station of the Police Department, call letters 2-ZA.

The distress signals of this vessel would normally have been handled by the Coast Station provided by the Navy, but because of some difficulty in getting messages through, your station was able to render very valuable assistance in obtaining help for this vessel. Chief Operator Beckerman of the S. S. "Princess Anne" informed me per-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

sonally that he was very grateful for the assistance rendered by the operators of your Station and I thought it might be some satisfaction to you to know of this incident.

Respectfully,

L. R. KRUMM,

(Enclosure)

Chief Radio Inspector.

UNITED RADIO TELEGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION

New York, February 11, 1920.

MR. L. R. KRUMM,

U. S. Radio Inspector,

U. S. Custom House, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

* * * February 6, 2:30 A. M., the "Princess Anne" went aground, the Second Officer requested me to send a signal of distress, NAH acknowledged receipt of my SOS, which was in turn repeated by NAH and NAL.

2ZA called our ship and told us he had notified the Merritt, Chapman Wrecking Company, and that they were making preparations to come to our assistance.

NAH instead of telling us what help was being done towards getting us assistance worked other ships and also interfered with my working 2ZA, who was trying to get us some assistance. At 3:42 A. M., asked NAH if he got in touch with anybody to render us assistance. Instead of answering my question he turns and works ZOD. 4:17 P. M., 2ZA sends me a service, saying, "Police Headquarters has notified Merritt Chapman Wrecking Company, who stated they will prepare a boat to go to our assistance." * * *

Respectfully,

(Signed) BENJAMIN BECKERMAN,

Chief Operator,

S. S. "Princess Anne."

CASSATT & CO.

New York, March 1, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

We desire to congratulate you upon the excellent work of the Police Department in connection with the \$5,000,000 Wall Street Bond Plot.

It is a great pleasure to know that you have such efficient and capable men as Special Detectives MacDonald, Mayer and Brown of Commissioner Lahey's staff, to cooperate with you in making this great city of ours safe and orderly.

Yours very truly,

CASSATT & Co.

RANDALL, LEOPOLD & CO.

New York, March 3, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On Saturday night, at about 10:30, one of the large show windows in our warehouse was broken, and the walls of the hall also broken into the cellar, where about

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

two barrels of wine in small kegs, and an amount of whiskey, gin, sherry and port were removed.

The police were here within a few moments after the window was broken, and took enough interest to board up the large broken window.

I wish to compliment Captain Seoble and his three policemen for the efficient manner in which they made the arrest and handled this robbery. With my best wishes, I remain,

Yours very truly,

CHARLES LEOPOLD,

Of Randall, Leopold & Co.

HARRY V. DOUGHERTY

New York, March 10, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I read your letter to Mayor Hylan, in Monday's newspapers. It was not only a masterpiece but a classic. You of course don't need my congratulations or encouragement in your able work. At the same time I believe that in these times of neurasthenic critics and hypocritical reformers, it behooves a man to not only, after he has read such a letter as yours, mumble to himself "great," but to yell it from the housetops; to out-yell the critic and alarmist who from time to time must show the symptoms of his ailment.

I recently returned from abroad. New York City compared to London, Paris, Milan, Naples, etc., as regards the safety with which the city is protected from the vicious and criminal element, by its well-named "Finest," is in a class that these cities will have to strive some to attain, notwithstanding that none of these cities has the cosmopolitan element to deal with that New York has.

Every man to his business, the saying goes. You came all the way up the line in your business to where you are to-day. Who, I ask, knows it better or half as well as you do? Each word of your letter to the Mayor denotes this, also your mastery of the situation. I offer my sincere congratulations to you.

Yours very respectfully,

HARRY V. DOUGHERTY.

DR. A. R. McMICHAEL

New York, March 20, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to express my deep appreciation of your Department in responding to a call on Thursday night about 11 o'clock.

I returned from the theatre and was convinced that burglars were already in my house or had been in and had escaped. The police were on duty within eight minutes after the call was sent in, and I have never met a more courteous set of men, or men with greater efficiency than was demonstrated in the little work which they had to perform. Although no burglars were captured, I am sure it will please you to know that your Department has done its work in a manner which I consider very

ANNUAL REPORT OF

valuable during these times, and it gives me great pleasure to give testimony to such efficiency in your Department.

Appreciating all that they have done and complimenting you upon such worthy men, I am

Yours very truly,

A. R. McMICHAEL.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING

New York, March 23, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

As the winter has just ended, I hasten to express my thanks for the great assistance which your department has rendered in the very difficult problem of snow removal. Nothing can so effectively paralyze the manifold activities of a great city as snow storms of the blizzard type which overwhelmed New York during the past few months to an extent exceeding the experience of the past half-century.

The spirit of the policemen who picked the heavy layers of ice on the roadways during the period just past, and the manner in which they performed the work necessary to permit the resumption of traffic merits the highest commendation. Approximately twenty-five miles of thoroughfares were cleared of ice by the eleven hundred officers and men assigned to such duty. For purposes of supervision 234 police officers and policemen were withdrawn from the task of ice-picking as soon as the main arteries were cleared, and they were assigned in charge of gangs of laborers throughout the Borough of Manhattan, with excellent results.

The splendid cooperation of Chief Inspector John Daly and Inspector Alfred W. Thor, as well as the commanding officers, in the prompt execution of orders for shifting the forces to meet the plans of this department, made it possible to prevent delay and confusion, thereby resulting in a high standard of efficiency until the work was completed.

I appreciate very highly your department's work of cooperation and you may depend upon me for reciprocation if I can be of service at any time in the future.

Yours very truly,

A. B. McSTAY,

Commissioner.

AMERICA'S GIFT TO FRANCE

New York, March 31, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

From several sources I have heard of the effective cooperation given to "America's Gift to France" by the Police Department last week during our collection in New York City. I therefore take this occasion to write and express the appreciation of our Committee for all that the policemen have done.

The services of the Glee Club and the Band were especially effective and did a great deal to stimulate the contributions at the Sub-Treasury and at the New York Library. The women in charge of our various "flag parties" report that in every way

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

the policemen were most helpful and courteous and afforded ample protection to all our efforts. Will you, therefore, please express to the members of your staff the deep appreciation of our Committee and thank them so far as possible for their interest and help?

Yours sincerely,

JOHN F. O'RYAN,
Chairman New York City Committee.

THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION

New York, April 1, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of our Association, and particularly the Brooklyn group affected by the recent strike of lumber handlers and chauffeurs I desire to express our appreciation of the splendid way in which your officers, under Inspectors Lahey and Meyers and the Captains of the various precincts, maintained law and order, giving those men who desired to work the full protection of the law.

We take this opportunity of congratulating you on the high-class character of the men by whom you are surrounded, and feel that it is a great thing for the public welfare to be in the hands of men such as we have come in contact with.

Very truly yours,
S. J. TREAT,
Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE AND CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

New York, April 9, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The General Committee of the St. Patrick's Day Parade and Celebration of 1920, at a meeting held by said Committee at their Hall, No. 165 East 88th Street, entertained a resolution which was offered and unanimously carried, extending to you a vote of thanks, expressive of their appreciation to you, and through you to Deputy Commissioners, Inspectors and Captains under your command for the excellent manner in which that great parade was policed from one end of the line to the other. The general report to the Committee was the courteous manner in which all questions were answered, and the seeming anxiousness on the part of the men of the police of your Department to aid in every way in their power to make the great procession what it was, one of the greatest ever held in New York, made all enthusiastic.

I enclose to you a copy of the letter sent to his Honor, the Mayor, wherein I mentioned about the uniformity and the manner in which the Police Department performed its duty on that day.

Wishing you good health and your administration a success, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,
RODERICK J. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Committee of Arrangements.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

New York, April 12, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Many kind words have come to our office regarding the school demonstrations held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week in connection with the "Fifth Avenue Week" celebrations.

I feel that much of the credit is due to your department for the admirable cooperation rendered by your men. From the humble patrolmen assigned to duty to the inspectors in charge of the various days, there was manifested an intelligent oversight for the care of our school children which was very efficient. I wish I could convey to every member of your department who assisted my sincere appreciation of the fine cooperation rendered. It was no easy task to divert the traffic on Fifth Avenue at such an important place as Madison Square. All the arrangements, however, were so splendidly carried out that our school demonstrations were given without any interference, and with everything possible being done for the care and comfort of the school children.

Please accept my sincere appreciation of the cooperation which you and your department rendered in these matters.

Very truly yours,

E. W. STITT,
District Superintendent of Schools.
and
Chairman of School Committee.

THE JOHN C. ORR COMPANY

New York, April 16, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

We wish to express to you our great appreciation for the very efficient work done by your men during our recent labor troubles. We are located along the East River, in the Greenpoint section, where there might, very easily, have been very serious disturbances.

We think it is not only proper but important that some expression be made in regard to the efficient work that is being continually performed by your Department, especially in view of the recent criticisms.

Yours very truly,

THE JOHN C. ORR COMPANY,
P. M. White, Vice-President.

JOHNSON BROTHERS

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On January 20 the drivers and lumber handlers in twenty-four of the Brooklyn lumber yards, without any notice of warning to their employers, walked out and in

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

our endeavor to resume operations with new men, it was necessary for us to call upon your Department for assistance to quell disturbances and stop assaults, which were of daily occurrence.

The yards most seriously affected were within the district covered by Inspector Myers, and he handled the situation so effectively and with such credit to the Department that conditions were shortly returned to normal, and we feel it our duty and privilege to bring this matter to your attention.

We should like to most earnestly express our thanks to the Police Department, and especially to the men of this district, for the very able manner in which they maintained law and order in this very trying and serious situation.

Yours very truly,

JOHNSON BROTHERS.

R. J. Perrine, President.

THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY

New York, May 8, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

As you know, during the month of April we experienced many difficulties in trying to operate on water and land on account of the I. W. W. (Outlaw) Strike.

The trouble began to get serious on rail operation on April 11 and 12, making it necessary that we give every possible safeguard both to the loyal men and property.

Want to say that during the period necessary to furnish safeguard, the City Police Department was not found wanting at any time, and furthermore, they proved equal to any emergency, and it was largely due to the support of the City Police Department that trouble was kept down to the low minimum which existed.

I want to thank the Police Department of Staten Island, including all Precincts, for their cooperation, which was at all times visible.

Will you kindly transmit this to the various Precincts on Staten Island.

Very truly yours,

E. J. HAMNER.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

New York, May 8, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Some time ago, in an effort to eliminate the illicit traffic in narcotics in this immediate neighborhood, an appeal was made to the Acting Captain commanding the Narcotic Squad for assistance. The result is that the traffic has been reduced to such an extent that we have a real hope that it will soon be eliminated entirely from the neighborhood.

It is desired to bring to the favorable attention of the Police Commissioner the earnest cooperation on the part of Acting Captain Scherb. As Commanding Officer of

ANNUAL REPORT OF

the Narcotic Squad he has ever been courteous and gentlemanly in all relations incidental to the effort to stamp out the drug traffic from this locality. He has been always disposed to accept suggestions where such were deemed practicable for the work in hand, and has manifested a ready willingness to adopt every measure that might in any manner help to bring about the desired end. It is a real pleasure to have become acquainted with the Acting Captain, and a duty to make known to the Police Commissioner our appreciation of his high degree of efficiency as Commanding Officer of the Narcotic Squad.

The individual Acting Detective Sergeants making up the personnel of the Narcotic Squad are deserving of sincere commendation for the painstaking efforts that have been expended in the apprehension of a number of young men engaged in the illicit sale of narcotics. The intelligence displayed by these officers in making arrests is attested to by the subsequent conviction in court of all those taken into custody.

As a citizen of this city it is a matter of honest pride for me to know from personal experience that we have a force of efficient detectives who are willing to perform the arduous duties assigned to them. To the Police Commissioner it must be a source of gratification to feel that his subordinates are ready to manifest their loyalty in the very practical way of accomplishing the tasks entailed by the proper performance of police duty.

With an expression of my personal esteem, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,
THOMAS L. McKENNA.

HOME OF THE DAUGHTERS OF JACOB

Bronx, N. Y., May 13, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to inform you that at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, upon the report of our President, Mrs. A. J. Dworsky, of your kindness in placing at our disposal a number of motorcycle policemen to act as guides and assisting in keeping order during the transportation of our inmates from our old Home at 302 E. Broadway to our new quarters at 167th Street, Bronx, on May 10, 1920, it was resolved to thank you in behalf of this Organization for your very kind interest shown in our institution and to assure you of the esteem in which we hold your valued friendship.

Most respectfully,
ALBERT KRUGER,
Superintendent

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

New York, May 14, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which it was my pleasure to address to the Mayor, and which I trust you will find satisfactory. I shall always remember the very courteous and kind manner with which you have treated me in the matter of the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

application for a permit for the parade of the Zionist Organization of America for Tuesday, May 11, and for the valuable advice and aid you gave me.

In the name of the Zionist Organization of America, I thank you most heartily for your kindness.

With best wishes and kind regards, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,
JOSEPH BARONDESS,
Chairman Parade Committee.

New York, May 14, 1920.

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:

It is a source of great pleasure to me to be able to report to you that the police of Manhattan rendered most salutary and singular service in the parade of the Zionist Organization of America on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

I was privileged to live in this city for a period of nearly thirty-five years and have been engaged in managing many parades, and it is my duty as well as pleasure to say that never before in my experience have I witnessed a more efficient or more gentlemanly conduct of the police in the management of a parade than the one above referred to.

In the name of the Zionist Organization of America, I want to thank you and through you the Police Commissioner and the members of the force of Manhattan for the fine service they have rendered us.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,
JOSEPH BARONDESS,
Chairman Parade Committee.

HOTEL McALPIN

New York City, June 2, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Will you please accept my thanks, and my congratulations at the same time, for the splendid, able, efficient and big-hearted men you sent to escort the orphans to Coney Island yesterday. The admiration that I had for them, for the wonderful way in which they controlled the traffic going down the Avenue in the busiest time of the day, was heightened by the admiration I had for them as big-hearted men. The children immediately accepted them as friends, and they were no longer stern officers of the law, but were chums and friends of the little orphans. The children insisted on sharing their lollypops and "Crispettes" with them, and it was really a proud sight to see the officers riding along on their motors accepting the offerings of candy and "Crispettes" from the orphans.

So many of the little ones said to me repeatedly, "Aren't policemen nice?" And I certainly agreed with them.

Will you please convey my gratitude and thanks to them as well as my admiration for them and pride in them, as representatives of our big city.

Very sincerely yours,
NELLIE BLY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GREGORIAN CHANT

New York, June 4, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Acting under the instructions of His Grace the Archbishop of New York, the Committees in charge of the International Congress of Gregorian Chant wish to express to you their gratitude and appreciation for the admirable efficiency and courtesy with which the police handled the crowds around the Cathedral during the three days of the Congress. This protection was particularly important because of the numbers of children who had to be protected in coming and going.

The Committees would be grateful if you would convey their thanks to the members of the police force under Inspector Thomas V. Underhill and Acting Captain McNeill for whose courtesy the Committees feel under the deepest obligations.

Believe me, dear Mr. Commissioner,

Yours very sincerely,
MRS. JUSTINE B. WARD.
Secretary.

PARK COMMUNITY COUNCIL

New York, June 7, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The Park Community Council wishes to express its appreciation to you for the splendid service rendered by the Policemen in charge of the Pageant given by us in Central Park on Saturday, May 22. Captain Brown of the 33d Precinct was in charge and managed everything to our complete satisfaction.

Very sincerely yours,
CHAS. C. BAUER,
Chairman.

GIRLS' BRANCH, PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE

New York, June 8, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

At the request of Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, I am writing to express to you our appreciation of your kindness in permitting us to have the use of the Police Band for our Annual Park Fetes at Central Park, Prospect Park and at Fordham University.

The music was excellent, and I am sure the thousands of little girls taking part felt it was a privilege to have the famous New York Police Band playing for them on their Fete Days.

The Fetes were all very successful this year, and a great deal of the credit for their success is due to the untiring efforts of the men whose excellent music proved such an incentive to the children taking part.

Please accept our thanks for your wonderful cooperation in helping to make the Fetes of 1920 such happy events for the school children of this great city.

Sincerely yours,
EMILY A. O'KEEFE,
Executive Secretary.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 11, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my appreciation, as Marshal of the Prospect Park Division, for the efforts on your part to make the Anniversary Day Parade a success. My division covers the 77th, 78th and 79th Precincts.

Kindly accept my thanks, for the manner in which the men of these Precincts, performed their duty.

I did not hear of a single accident or disorder reported. Again thanking you for past courtesies, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

J. EUGENE RYERSON,
Marshal, Prospect Park Division.

THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y., June 14, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

As the work of the Lusk Committee draws to a close, I wish to express on behalf of the Committee its appreciation of the hearty cooperation which both you and your Department have given to it in its investigation.

The thorough and systematic manner in which your Department has dealt with the enemies of this government deserves the highest praise.

The devotion and the industry of the officers and men in the Detective Bureau and particularly in the Bomb Squad should be recognized as a lasting public service. It has been a great pleasure to meet with such splendid cooperation.

Very truly yours,

ARCHIBALD E. STEVENSON,
Associate Counsel.

GREENWICH HOUSE

New York, June 15, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of Greenwich House and the local Pageant Committee I desire to express to you our most sincere thanks for the very fine assistance rendered by the Police Department on the occasion of the Joan of Arc Pageant last Saturday.

It was perfectly handled in every respect and we are indeed grateful for your splendid cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. V. G. SIMKHOVITCH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE SALVATION ARMY THE CENTRAL PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS

New York, June 18, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Again the Salvation Army is indebted to you and the New York Police Department. We attribute a great deal of the success of the "Appeal Parade" on last Saturday afternoon to the splendid cooperation rendered by you and members of your department.

We regret exceedingly that our Commander, Miss Booth, was not in New York to see the parade, and the splendid body of men you sent to represent the Police Department.

Cordially yours,

W. A. MCINTYRE,

Colonel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

New York, June 28, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I feel it my duty to call to your official attention the very excellent police work that was done by detectives O'Hara and McCoy, in the Foye jewel case, which was tried before me some few weeks ago.

It should be a source of gratification to you, as Commissioner, and to the department, to have the assistance of such splendid types of men. The work done by both these gentlemen evidenced a very high order of capacity, intelligence and loyalty to the public.

At the end of the Foye case I could not resist the temptation of giving public utterance in commendation of these worthy and excellent men.

We all know, in official life, that we get plenty of criticisms and all too few commendations, even when we do something out of the ordinary, often at great risk, and for that reason I think myself obliged to write you this letter.

Very faithfully yours,

JAMES T. MALONE.

THE FIFTH AVENUE ASSOCIATION

New York, July 2, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I take advantage of this opportunity to write to you to say that the men, under Lieutenant Martin Regan, who are operating in the Fifth Avenue section to help stamp out the nuisance of beggars and peddlers, have thus far met with the desired results. I believe you should know this from us, and it is for that reason that I write. It is particularly gratifying that the men have received the cooperation of the magistrates, and we will do what we can to aid in the continuance of this cooperation.

I hope this squad will continue to keep up its fine work.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT GRIER COOKE,

President.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY

New York, July 26, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

We greatly appreciate your kindness in rendering us such excellent service and assistance during the stay of the Japanese Cruiser "Kasuga."

Very truly yours,

K. GOTE,
Engineer-Captain, I. J. N.

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE

New York, August 5, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks and appreciation of the splendid and efficient manner in which the Police Department, under your direction, acquitted itself in doing honor and affording suitable escort to the Most Reverend Dr. Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne, during his sojourn in our city.

The Committee of Welcome representing our own Archbishop Hayes, of which I have the honor of being Chairman, has unanimously resolved that I send you the word of appreciation that is herewith set forth in the present communication.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH F. MOONEY,
Vicar-General and Chairman of Committee.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB OF NEW YORK

New York, August 13, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Please let me thank you for your courtesy in arranging to have special police protection for the Suffrage Parade to welcome Mrs. Catt on Friday. Each and every one of the men deserves a word of thanks, and the members of the League of Women Voters have asked me to send you this letter conveying to you their deep appreciation for your interest and help in making arrangements so that our parade could take place without a hitch of any kind.

With renewed appreciation, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

IDA BLAIR (MRS. JOHN BLAIR).

UNITED MASTER BUTCHERS OF AMERICA

New York August 19, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I have been directed by the Committee on National Convention of the United Master Butchers of America, to thank you, and through you the members of your Department

ANNUAL REPORT OF

who contributed such excellent service in their escort of our delegates, their ladies and guests to and from Coney Island, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, August 11, 1920.

It was also a further satisfaction to us natives, to listen to the delegates from far beyond, state upon the floor of the convention, the following day, that what they had witnessed in our escort, justified the title of the New York Police as "The Finest."

Thanking you again, I am,

Respectfully,
WM. H. HORNIDGE,
Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

August 21, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you, on behalf of Mrs. Gorgas and the other members of the family of my brother, General Gorgas, for the very efficient and impressive police arrangements on the occasion of the transfer of General Gorgas' remains from the ferry-boat to the Pennsylvania Terminal.

May we not, also, through you, extend our thanks to all police officers concerned?

Sincerely,

R. H. GORGAS,
Captain, U. S. Army.

MAXWELL TRADING COMPANY, Inc.

New York, August 26, 1920.

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:

May I be permitted to extend to the Police Department of the City of New York through you, my sincere thanks for the success attained by them in the restoration of my automobile which was stolen July 27th. The treatment accorded me from the time I reported my loss at the 100th Street Station, until the time said car was returned to me by Detective Andrews, of the automobile squad, was one of sincere gratification to the undersigned, who has always held the Police Department and the administration in his highest regard.

Yours very truly,

R. J. F. GERSTLE.

CONSULATUL GENERAL REGAL ROMAN

New York, August 30, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I have already written you to thank you for the good care you took of His Royal Highness Prince Carol of Roumania while in New York.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

I was particularly pleased with the great care of Detective Sergeants Edwards Cooper and Charles E. J. Newman, who were in constant attendance on the Prince at the Waldorf, and I also particularly wish to thank Acting Chief Inspector Alfred W. Thor and also the uniformed force as follows:

Patrolmen, William L. Korb, Shield No. 5544, Clayton Palmiter, Shield No. 4462, Andrew J. Beirne, Shield No. 702, John W. Donaldson, Shield No. 8534, John Horan, Shield No. 5876, Melville Noble, Shield No. 523, John Hewitt, Shield No. 5909, Thomas McGuire, Shield No. 5731, Peter Hein, Shield No. 5383, Francis Fitzpatrick, Shield No. 3379, all of the 23d Precinct.

I am pleased to say that the Roumanian Government is conferring the distinguished service medal on the above officers, and I would be greatly obliged if the necessary action be taken to authorize the acceptance of this distinction by the officers.

As I have said, you will hear from the Government personally in regard to this matter I hope before very long.

Yours very truly,

T. TILESTON WELLS,
Consul General of Roumania.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

New York, August 31, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge yours of the 28th inst., referring to the police protection at certain points on our lines, and I note that copy of my letter has been sent to Deputy Commissioner Lahey.

I want to take this opportunity of complimenting you on the work your force is doing in the present emergency, and particularly to express my appreciation of the way in which Borough Inspector Murphy and Captain Haerle rendered us assistance and co-operation in directing the vast crowds which the Subway has been required to handle, at the Brooklyn Subway stations and stations in lower Manhattan.

Yours very truly,

FRANK HEDLEY,
President and General Manager.

W. H. GOLDEY

New York, September 2, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to congratulate you upon the fine arrangements that you have made for police protection to us citizens during the present strike of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Yesterday afternoon at one P. M. my wife and I did not know whether it was safe to come out to Flatbush by train or trolley. We took a Fulton Street "L" at the New York side of the Bridge. There we found a policeman who was very courteous. We took the Fulton Street "L" to Franklin Avenue. On the train we found a policeman and at each station along the line we found a policeman. At Franklin Avenue we found a policeman who was very courteous in directing us. We took the Brighton Beach train to Cortelyou Road on which was a policeman and at each station of the road there was a policeman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The Flatbush Avenue trolleys are passing my office now at about five minutes headway. On the cars are two policemen. My friends commend your fine arrangement and feel safe to travel. I have passed through four strikes on the B. R. T. and never found such good police protection.

Yours truly,
W. H. GOLDEY.

WIENER BANK-VEREIN

Vienna, September 4, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Re: Transfer of \$3014 in favour of the Police Forces of Vienna and Salzburg, through the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York.

With reference to your favour of the 11th of August, relative to the above, we beg to inform you that we have received from the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, the following sums:

May 20th—\$2823

May 29th— 175—together \$2998—\$16 deducted
and that we have handed over to the Police Department of Vienna a cheque on New York, covering this amount. This institution has undertaken to distribute the money in accordance with your instructions.

Trusting that this will prove satisfactory to you, we remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

WIENER BANK-VEREIN.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY

New York September 4, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I want to thank you for your attention to the matter of making Pine Street a one-way street, and also the consideration you gave in regard to the noises occasioned by reckless automobile chauffeurs. During the past two weeks the street has changed altogether, so far as noises are concerned, and I trust that those in charge of traffic regulations will keep it in mind so that it will not go back to the old conditions. With personal regards,

Yours very truly,

JACOB C. KLINCK,
Trust Officer.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS

Brooklyn, N. Y., September 7, 1920.

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Please accept my thanks in behalf of the above organization, for the splendid Police arrangements during the progress of the Labor Day Celebration of yesterday.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Of course, the average New Yorker, has always a great pride in the efficiency of our Police Department, however, the special courtesies shown by Inspector Murphy and his staff in this particular instance should be commended.

Very truly yours,

J. P. COUGHLIN,
Pres. Central Labor Union.

TAXPAYERS' ALLIANCE OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

New York, September 10, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

At a regular meeting of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx, held at Borough Hall, on Sept. 8, 1920, a resolution was unanimously passed, enthusiastically commending the police of the City of New York for the self-sacrifice so cheerfully made by the members of the force in working many hours overtime every day and giving up their vacations to preserve law and order in these troublous times.

It is always a source of gratification to know that the police department of our city so well deserves its title "The Finest in the World," but in an emergency like the present it is particularly gratifying to find that the entire force can be relied upon, not only to perform its full duty during its regular hours, but to go far beyond and contribute so much of its "time off" in order that the people of the city may have peace and security.

The Alliance wishes to express through you its appreciation and thanks to the gallant men under your command.

Very truly yours,

T. F. CAVANAGH, President
Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx.

HENRY L. DOHERTY & COMPANY

New York, September 17, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The smoothness and rapidity with which the police machine functioned in the terrible calamity of Thursday, as well as the unflinching courtesy displayed by the members of the uniformed force in the performance of their sterner duties on that day, seems to be the subject of endless comment of a most favorable nature in this locality. While to me anything else would have been a surprise, I am sorry that you are not, as I am now, privileged to hear the universal commendation of what those who have given careful study to the subject have always known to be the most remarkably efficient organization in the world.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

L. F. FULD,
Educational Director, Bond Department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

TREASURY DEPARTMENT UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

New York, September 21, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to convey my appreciation of the prompt response of the Police to my request made of your office yesterday for a detail of men to aid in protecting the Custom House against a threatened bomb attack. An Inspector first called upon me and he was followed by the Captain of the precinct, who detailed two uniformed men and several plain clothes men to duty at this building. I am sure that their presence did much to allay the nervousness and fear of the employees in the building.

Very truly yours,
BYRAN R. NEWTON,
Collector.

BROAD STREET HOSPITAL

New York, September 24, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Since the terrible catastrophe which occurred at Wall and Broad Streets last Thursday at noon, I have not had an opportunity until now of writing to express to you that deep feeling of appreciation which I possess for the splendid work and cooperation of not only the policemen of this precinct, but the policemen of other precincts from away up town. Especially though, I should mention Dr. P. J. Murray, your Chief Surgeon.

Dr. Murray's invaluable assistance at the Hospital undoubtedly contributed greatly toward the success we attained, in having everyone of the cases that were brought here properly taken care of within one hour and a half after they had been brought to the Hospital. Certainly, his splendid work for us is consistent with the spirit which you have so notably evoked in your administration of the Police Department, and I congratulate you warmly in having gentlemen of Dr. Murray's caliber on your immediate staff.

I do trust that you and the entire Police Department will receive that recognition you so richly deserve.

Yours very truly,
A. J. BARKER SAVAGE, M.D.,
Secretary.

VAN OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC.

New York, September 25, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge your recent letter to me and I trust you will pardon the delay in acknowledging same which has been due entirely to my activities in connection with this strike. Our Association as a whole is enthusiastic over the protection we have been afforded and the cooperation that we have received through Inspector Thor has been complete in every detail.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

We are thoroughly conversant with the many demands made upon your department and it is remarkable the cooperation that we have received.

For the Association and myself I desire to express to you sincere thanks, also, the appreciation of the activity of Inspector Thor.

We are in hopes that this strike will be at an end in the very near future at which time a committee of the Association will call in person to express their appreciation.

With the very kindest personal regards I am,

Yours very truly,

CHAS. S. MORRIS,
President.

HEADQUARTERS 2ND CORPS AREA, GOVERNORS ISLAND

New York, September 28, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

General Bullard desires that I express his thanks and appreciation for the excellent work done by your squad of motorcycle policemen, in command of Lieutenant Johnson, during General Fayolle's visit to New York on Monday the 27th.

Their work was most commendable and excited the admiration of all of our distinguished guests.

Very truly yours,

B. F. CAFFEY, JR.,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York, September 29, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

My mother, sister and I are very grateful to you and the Police Department for the great courtesy which you have shown and very much appreciate the admirable police arrangements which were made. It was a great comfort to us to know that the great outpouring of people was handled in so orderly a manner and that, notwithstanding the necessary limitations, all those who desired to do so, were able to pay a tribute to my dear father's memory. The many evidences we have received of the great respect in which he was held and of the affectionate regard of so many people of all kinds of stations in life, are proving to us a very real consolation in this our time of great sorrow.

My mother, sister and I would like to give a concrete expression of our appreciation of the sympathetic consideration shown to my father's memory and to us by the Police Department, and I would ask you to transmit the enclosed check for \$2,500 to the Treasurer of such fund in the Police Department as most directly reaches, and is helpful to the men and their families. Will you be good enough to express, on our behalf, to the inspectors, officers and men, who had the arrangements more particularly in charge, our very deep and sincere thanks for all they have done?

With assurances of great regard, believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

MORTIMER L. SCHIFF.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THOMAS J. CUFF

New York, September 29, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Set forth below is a copy of a letter which I have today forwarded to Mayor Hylan.

"I desire to say a word in appreciation of the service of the Departments of your Administration which took charge of the downtown district following the explosion in front of the Assay office. Praise of that service is general throughout the district.

From the window of my office I saw the entire incident after the report was heard. The Police Officers on duty in the neighborhood immediately ran toward the scene of disaster. I very plainly could see a score of them rendering aid to the victims within a few minutes after the explosion. It seemed scarcely five minutes before the reserve force of the Police Department was regulating traffic. Police lines were established within ten minutes affording the best opportunities for rescue work and investigation.

The firemen, like the police, notwithstanding the obvious menace of a second explosion, immediately rushed to the point of danger, promptly extinguished the flames and rendered aid to the injured. When this work had been completed or taken over by others they assisted in forming police lines.

Ambulances were enabled to remove the injured persons rapidly and safely by the effective maintenance of these lines. Thereafter and throughout the rest of the day the police managed the vast crowds admirably, interfering with business as little as possible. Although called upon to perform extra work—and a difficult task—in a time of suffering and general excitement approaching hysteria, they proceeded with calmness and courtesy. Their manner and spirit no less than the direct results of their work, served to calm and reassure the throng which had gathered.

To see policemen and firemen hastening toward Wall and Broad Streets, when everyone else was fleeing away from that point in mortal dread of another explosion, made me feel thoroughly proud of the men in the city's service. If the perpetrators of this crime expected to terrorize the people of the city and throw into disorder and panic the workers of the downtown section, they did not reckon with the men of the Police and Fire Departments. The very presence of the uniformed forces gave confidence, and their efficient work prevented a panic. The services thus rendered in this tragic emergency constituted this city's most complete and most eloquent answer to the spirit of destruction animating the enemies of society responsible for this outrage.

You are to be congratulated as Mayor of the City, and through you, the members of the Police and Fire Departments."

I believe the community realizes that the services of your department made conspicuous by this tragedy is but typical of that which is constantly being rendered by your men as a part of the day's work.

In view of the fact that the accomplishment reflects credit upon you in particular as head of the Department, I take pleasure in furnishing you with a copy of the letter to the Mayor, and at the same time I extend to you my heartiest congratulations.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS J. CUFF.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN RED CROSS, DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

New York, September 29, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

It was a great satisfaction to our committee to be able to respond to the call of your Department immediately following the explosion in Wall Street on September 16th. The pre-arranged plans seem to have worked out very well indeed.

I believe you will agree with me that the assistance which the Red Cross was able to give to the hospitals in the way of nurses and other personnel, as well as supplies, was of very great help.

I beg to assure you of our appreciation of the courtesy of yourself, Inspector Lahey and the other men of your Department.

Yours sincerely,

T. J. RILEY.

CHILDREN'S COURT

New York, September 30, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I take this occasion to deservedly commend your police for the splendid service they rendered prior to and during the funeral of my late lamented and dear friend, Jacob H. Schiff.

The order and supervision was most excellent. At the railroad crossings in Long Island City, the traffic police looked to it and saw that the automobiles had the right of way and that there was no danger to the occupants.

Their fine discipline and courtesy was the subject of general talk, and I tell you, I am proud of your men.

Yours faithfully and sincerely,
SAMUEL D. LEVY.

THE UNITED RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 2, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The members of this association wish to thank you and through you the traffic officers for the improved condition of traffic conditions at Wallabout Market, and they appreciate the same very much.

Also for the quick apprehension of the bandits who have been holding up the dealers going to market.

This is good work and deserves commendation.

Trusting you will convey our thanks and best wishes to the officers and men concerned.

We are,

Very truly yours,

HENRY LOHMAN,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CLAREMONT HEIGHTS PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Inc.

New York, October 8, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

At our last meeting a vote of approval and commendation was passed in behalf of the Police Department for the generous spirit they displayed in giving up their vacations for strike duty in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Trusting you will convey our thanks and best wishes to the officers and men concerned.

We are,

Very truly yours,

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY

New York, October 28, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The Speakers' Bureau for Irish Independence, which has conducted during the past seventeen months, weather permitting, open-air meetings on the streets of the City of New York on behalf of the recognition of the Irish Republic, has asked me to communicate with you to arrange, after Election Day, an appointment with you, wherein all the speakers will have an opportunity to call upon you personally and to present to you formally some expression of their appreciation for the splendid attitude and spirit of the police in all districts, towards their meetings.

They simply want you to know that despite the fact that the issue they discussed has been a most trying one, and that although they have held over five hundred meetings in different parts of the city, that there never has been any occasion for any arrests, nor has there been any serious occasion where the police have been called upon to quell or to quiet any disorder. This extraordinary result of toleration both on the part of the people and exercise of good judgment on the part of the police, ought to be a matter of interest to you as a passing comment upon your administration as Police Commissioner.

If such expressions are agreeable to you, I shall be very pleased, at a later date, to arrange an appointment so that the speakers can come there in a body and very briefly present to you their appreciation of the attitude of the men under your command.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Washington, November 15, 1920.

DR. CARLETON SIMON,

Special Police Deputy, New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Simon:

This office is in receipt of a communication bearing date of 11th instant, enclosing press reports of the two hundred thousand dollar narcotic raid recently made in New York City, said reports commenting at length on your cooperation with the Narcotic Unit.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

It is most gratifying to note the spirit which actuated your cooperation, as well as the scope and results thereof, and I take advantage of this opportunity to extend to you my hearty appreciation for same, the effect of which, I am confident, will be a steady reduction in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs on Manhattan Island.

Should you find it convenient to come to Washington at any time in the near future, I trust that you will favor us with a call and thereby enable me to more personally express my thanks for your services.

Very sincerely yours,

L. G. NUTT,

O. G. F.

Director, Narcotic Field Force.

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

New York, November 18, 1920.

DR. CARLETON SIMON,

116 East 56th Street, New York City.

Dear Dr. Simon:

I have noted your recent appointment as special Deputy Police Commissioner with the particular responsibility of suppressing the illegal traffic in narcotic drugs. This is a problem which my Commission is deeply concerned in. We are anxious to find a way whereby we can bring the influence of our Churches to bear upon a right solution of the problem, not only that the addict may be properly cared for and illegal traffic stopped but that parents and young children may be acquainted with the menace involved.

At a meeting of the Commissions on Social Service of our Church in the States of New York and New Jersey, held in Buffalo, last week, a special Committee was appointed to take up this question with the hope that the efforts of all our people might be enlisted. In view of these facts, I would greatly appreciate it if you could give me opportunity to consult with you with reference to certain plans which we are now making. It may be that you will be willing to indicate definite measures whereby the Episcopal Church could support you in the work which you have undertaken. I will gladly adjust my plans to any appointment which you may be willing to make for me.

Faithfully yours,

CHAS. K. GILBERT,

Executive Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF NARCOTIC DRUG CONTROL

Albany, November 23, 1920.

DR. CARLETON SIMON,

116 East 56th Street, New York City.

My Dear Doctor:

It was with great pleasure that I read of your being associated with the Police Department of New York City, and with the suppression of the drug evil.

I know of your work and your ability in dealing with drug addiction and I am greatly pleased that Commissioner Enright should call upon your services. I am sure that the result will go a long way toward coping with the situation in New York City.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

WALTER R. HERRICK,

Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF SALZBURG

(TRANSLATED FROM GERMAN)

Salzburg, November 29, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The members of the Police Department of the City of Salzburg have received the money sent to them by the members of the Police Department of New York and want to thank them for their true comradeship and their readiness to help us in our need.

GEORGE FURST,
Station Inspector.

JOSEPH RAUTOR,
Dist. Sergeant.

FRANZ WAGNER,
Chief Inspector.

JOS. TRAUNER,
Inspector.

ROMAN DORCH,
Dist. Inspector.

JOSEPH WANARUK,
Chief Sergeant.

For the City Police Department of Salzburg.

ROTARY BOYS' WORK COMMITTEE

New York, November 30, 1920.

DR. CARLETON SIMON,

Office of the Police Commission,

240 Centre Street, New York City.

My dear Dr. Simon:

Several times within the past year I have been fortunate in securing from the Police Department efficient and enthusiastic help for certain projects affecting the boyhood of Greater New York.

Published comments on your recent appointment indicate that you are to specialize in efforts directed toward lessening the misuse of drugs. The Committee which I represent is particularly desirous of keeping close track of all efforts made to eliminate or reduce temptations of this type for boys. It is possible that this organization might at times be able to help you, and we should be grateful for any advices from you which will keep us informed as to conditions in the particular field indicated.

Yours very truly,

EDWIN M. DAYTON,

Secretary.

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE

New York, December 6, 1920.

DR. CARLETON SIMON,

Special Deputy Commissioner, Police Department,

240 Centre Street, New York City.

Dear Dr. Simon:

I write to say that I have spoken again with the Archbishop about your work, and he bids me say that he is very much interested and desirous of giving any support that may be anyway helpful.

With this in mind, I beg to enclose herewith a letter of introduction to Rev. Robert F. Keegan, Secretary of Charities, 114 East 47th Street, and would suggest that you have your secretary telephone him at Vanderbilt 3420, and arrange for an interview.

Father Keegan is the Archbishop's representative in all matters of this nature, and he shall be able to put you in touch with the proper Catholic agencies.

With every best wish, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

JOS. P. DINEEN,

Secretary to the Archbishop.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE BOWERY MISSION

New York, December 9, 1920.

DR. CARLETON SIMON,
Special Deputy Police Commissioner,
Police Department, New York City.

My dear Commissioner:

As I look over the past year's work, ever since the New York State Department of Narcotic Drug Control established a clinic here, it is a source of gratification that we have had associated with us a man of such broad generous views as yourself.

You little realize, nor can I adequately express, the tremendous help that you have been to us in our efforts with the unfortunate addicts; to convey to them the wonderful power that comes to any person, irrespective of individual creed or race, through the spiritual life.

More power to you and congratulations for the marked success you have achieved—the results are showing with greater force daily.

All here stand ready to uphold you in your righteous campaign.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. BAKER,
Secretary.

G. D. KUPER & BROS., INC.

New York, December 16, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Anent the extraordinary wave of criticism to which your department has been subjected for some time past, we take this opportunity of expressing to you, our sincere and hearty appreciation for the improved efficiency and watchfulness displayed this past year by the men under you.

As you will note, we have been established in the trucking business for the past 55 years. And the year just ending, has been the first in our career, that we have been entirely free from theft off trucks.

And having packages without number, as well as trucks and horses stolen in former years, you will readily appreciate why we address you at this time.

More especially, as we handle more valuable packages than any trucking firm in this city.

Hence wishing for you abundant success, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

C. F. ENGELSTADTER,
Asst. Treas. and General Manager.

CHARLES E. DOYLE & CO.

New York, December 18, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

At a time when there is so much adverse criticism of the Police Department, I take this opportunity to tell you that many of my friends, in the business world of Greater

ANNUAL REPORT OF

New York, and myself, have discussed from time to time the efficiency and excellent management of your Department.

In my opinion there never was a time when Greater New York was so well policed as it is now. However, certain existing conditions, that you are better posted on than the average citizen, and which the citizen appreciates, have made your task a more difficult problem.

There are many young men—probably men released from the Army—out of work and have been since the Armistice was signed, who have turned dishonest, and are probably participants in this present "Crime Wave."

I want you to know that my friends and I will give you our hearty cooperation and support, both financial and personal, and are ready to stand by you to prove that New York's Police Officials and Police Department are worthy of the public's highest praise.

I have taken the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Mayor Hylan.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD SYKES,

By L. Canfield,

Secretary.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL

New York December 18, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

* * * * *

I take this occasion to express my resentment, and you may publish this if you like, of the dastardly efforts of the press to cast aspersions on your brilliant accomplishments as Commissioner of Police.

Every honest citizen knows that never in the history of the world has crime been so rampant. It needs but little intelligence to appreciate that the police in a vast city like this cannot be expected to prevent criminals from conceiving and attempting crime.

However, an important city election is at hand, the present administration must be ousted by hook or crook, more especially by crook, and the newspapers and certain civic organizations readily lend themselves to base political machinations. They themselves are either too criminal, or too dense, to realize that in denouncing the police they are actually helping to demoralize the one great agency that can hold crime in check and bring it to punishment.

Bad as conditions everywhere may be, owing to the lawlessness which war engenders, it is not hard to imagine what New York would be without its splendid police force, in spite of the opposition of the press and the non-support by some of our magistrates and other agencies for detecting and preventing crime.

In spite of your enemies, I know that you have good enough fighting qualities to appreciate the wishes for a very Merry Christmas to you and to Mrs. Enright.

Sincerely,

JOHN J. WYNNE, S. J.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The newspapers of this City have given considerable publicity to alleged statements by the new Superintendent of Police in Chicago, making invidious comparisons between police conditions in that city and New York. The Chicago Superintendent of Police, Mr. Fitzmorris, in the following letter, denies the insinuation that he has ever indulged in any such comparison, or criticism, of the Police Department of this City:

CITY OF CHICAGO

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE

Chicago, December 22, 1920.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, which would have made this letter unnecessary.

So much has been published regarding conditions in Chicago and in New York that I would like to have you know, whether you are interested in the fact or not, that I have not made any statement that could be construed, in any way, as a comparison between the Police Departments of the two cities. I would like to have you know that conditions in Chicago are keeping our Department busy without leaving any time for criticism of the Department of any other city, and that any statement published as coming from me, containing any such intimation, is without any foundation in fact.

With assurances of my esteem, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES C. FITZMORRIS, Supt.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

New York, December 31, 1920. .

HONORABLE CARLETON SIMON,

Special Deputy Police Commissioner,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Simon:

I want to congratulate you on your intelligent and effective work in handling the narcotic drug situation. It is very gratifying also to know that your men and our men are doing such good team work. It is this sort of cooperation that counts.

Most of the conspicuous evils that exist in human affairs today could be eradicated, or at least brought under control, if responsible officials would follow the same course that you are following in handling this drug evil.

Let me know at any time if I can do anything to assist you.

Sincerely yours,

BYRON R. NEWTON,
Collector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

C. E. MORGAN
168 Montague Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

August 18, 1921.

MY DEAR MR. ENRIGHT:

For your information I am enclosing you herewith copy of the Sixty-seventh Annual Report of The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, which may be of interest to you, particularly the third paragraph on Page No. 2 with reference to the excellent police protection during the strike of last summer.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

C. E. MORGAN.

COMMISSIONER RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
New York Police Department,
New York City.

(Excerpt from the Annual Report of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company (the B. R. T.), dated August 15, 1921, referred to in the foregoing letter.)

" To the Stockholders of
The Brooklyn City Railroad Company :

* * * * *
Your Company maintains and operates a total of 217.31 miles of railroad on
110.2 miles of streets, * * * * *

In August, 1920, the employees of the Company demanded a wage which, with taxes and other irreducible operation costs, would have exceeded the gross income of the Company, and when such demand was not immediately complied with, a strike ensued. Adequate police protection enabled your Company to operate its cars so as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the public, and the strike resulted in the complete defeat of the strikers. Its cost to your Company, including direct expenses and loss of revenue, amounted to approximately one million dollars."

I N D E X

	PAGE
Administrative Duties - - - - -	169-171
Appointments - - - - -	191-195
Appreciation, An - - - - -	27
Arrests - 6, 24, 64, 67, 71, 84, 86, 93, 98-100, 107, 239, 254-258, 266, 288, 312-351	
Automobile Squad - - - - -	98
" Thefts - - - - -	162-164
Bail Bonds, Abuse of - - - - -	57-58
Boiler Division - - - - -	228
Bomb Squad - - - - -	98
Buildings, Police, Borough of Queens - - - - -	278
Bureau of Correspondence and Records - - - - -	106
" " Criminal Identification - - - - -	96
" " Information - - - - -	96-97
" " Lost Property - - - - -	97
" " Missing Persons - - - - -	102-106
" " Printing - - - - -	205-206
" " Telegraph - - - - -	89-91
" " Uniform Inspection - - - - -	92
Cases in which Defendant, while on Bail, Committed New Crimes - - - - -	124-128
" of Undue and Disproportionate Leniency - - - - -	122-124
Chaplains, Police - - - - -	130-131
Chart, Comparative - - - - -	37-38
Chief Clerk - - - - -	187-205
Chief Inspector, The - - - - -	29
Commendation, Public - - - - -	352-384
Committees, Advisory - - - - -	227
" Audit - - - - -	218-219
" Buildings and Uniforms - - - - -	221-222
" Canteen and Campfire - - - - -	222-223
" Chairman of Athletic - - - - -	269
" Efficiency - - - - -	219-220
" Honor - - - - -	216-217
" Laws and Regulations - - - - -	220-221
" Parades, Strikes and Meetings - - - - -	225-226
" Pension and Relief - - - - -	217-218, 272
" Police Reserve - - - - -	224-225
" Traffic - - - - -	223-224
" Ways and Means - - - - -	226-227, 278
" Welfare - - - - -	269

INDEX--Continued

	PAGE
Crimes and Offenses Affecting Women and Girls - - -	235-236
" of Special and Unusual Interest and Ultimate Disposition of the Criminals - - - - -	108-121
Departmental Welfare - - - - -	14 16, 146-154
Detective Division - - - - -	11-12, 93-128
" " Work of The - - - - -	107-128
Died - - - - -	196-197
Dismissed and Dropped from Rolls - - - - -	201
Distinguished Visitors - - - - -	292
Division of Supplies - - - - -	206-207
" " Repairs - - - - -	207-208
" " Transportation - - - - -	209-210
Economies and Improvements in the Service - - - - -	65
Equestrian Exhibition of Mounted Squad - - - - -	293-294
Exceptionally Difficult Cases Successfully Handled by Special Squads - - - - -	121-122
Executive Board, The - - - - -	214-227
" Officer to the Police Commissioner - - - - -	213
Expenditures - - - - -	179-181
Ex-Policemen, Employment of - - - - -	298
Felonies and Arrests - - - - -	6-7
Financial - - - - -	16-20
Frustrating the Administration of Justice - - - - -	7-9, 42-55
Fund, Aeroplane Hangar - - - - -	183
" Police Pension - - - - -	183, 272-275
" Police Relief - - - - -	184-186
" Welfare and Contingent - - - - -	184
Gambling as a Business - - - - -	61-64
Gangster Squad - - - - -	101
General - - - - -	289-298
" Administrative Items - - - - -	166-168
" Tranquility - - - - -	295
History of the New Police Boat "John F. Hylan" - - - - -	289-290
Home Service Division - - - - -	280-283
" " " Account - - - - -	186, 283
" " " Temporary Charge of - - - - -	270
Improvements in the Service - - - - -	12-14
Increases, Other - - - - -	182-183
Industrial Conditions - - - - -	39-42
" Squad - - - - -	100
Introductory - - - - -	28-174
Italian Squad - - - - -	101
Laws, New - - - - -	172-174
Leniency, Unwarranted - - - - -	58
Licenses - - - - -	231-233
Marine Division - - - - -	84-87

I N D E X--Continued

	PAGE
Memoriam—John McCullagh - - - - -	299-300
Motorcycle Division - - - - -	253-261
Motor Truck Reserve Corps - - - - -	296-297
Narcotic Drugs - - - - -	24
" Squad - - - - -	288
National Defense, Division of - - - - -	266-267
Nativity of Foreign Born White Residents of New York City -	30
New York and London Street Traffic Compared - - - - -	244-245
Noises, Unnecessary, Suppression of - - - - -	308-311
Obituary—J. Stevens Ulman - - - - -	279-280
" Colonel John Nelson Partridge - - - - -	301-302
" Inspector Miles O'Reilly - - - - -	302-303
" Andrew D. Parker, Esq - - - - -	304-305
" Frank Moss - - - - -	305-307
Parades - - - - -	292-293
Patrolman, The - - - - -	39
Parole and Indeterminate Sentences - - - - -	59-60
Police Commissioner's Letter to His Honor the Mayor - - -	3-27
" Conditions - - - - -	213
" Field Day Games - - - - -	294
" Recuperation Camp - - - - -	275-276
" Reserve - - - - -	262-263
" " Arrests - - - - -	265
" " Automobile Patrol - - - - -	264
" " Aviation Division - - - - -	264-265
" " Ellis Island Detail - - - - -	265
" " Meritorious Recognition - - - - -	265
" " Patrol Duty - - - - -	264
" " Reorganization Required - - - - -	263-264
" Rifle Battalion - - - - -	269
Political Publicity at the Expense of the Police Department -	55-57
Presentation of Ambulance - - - - -	294-295
Press, The - - - - -	25-26, 164-166
Promotions - - - - -	189-190
Property Clerk - - - - -	230-231
Public Service - - - - -	20-22
Quartermaster's Department - - - - -	206-212
Real Property in Possession of the Police Department and Estimated Valuation - - - - -	210-212
Recommendations - - - - -	65, 100, 106, 217, 229, 248, 250
Recreation Streets - - - - -	250-253
Reinstatements - - - - -	195-196
Reorganization of the Department - - - - -	132-146
Resigned - - - - -	199-201
Retired - - - - -	197-199
Riot Regiment - - - - -	169

INDEX--Continued

	PAGE
Roll of Honor - - - - -	188-189
Safe and Loft Squad - - - - -	99
Special Duties - - - - -	214
" Service Division - - - - -	62-64
" Service to Public - - - - -	297-298
Statistics, Arrests, General - - - - -	312-351
Strikes - - - - -	100-101, 295-296
Summonses - - - - -	24, 254-258, 312-351
Surgeons, Board of - - - - -	128-129
" Examining Boards of - - - - -	275
" "Honorary - - - - -	129-130
Survey of Commercialized Vice Throughout the Greater City - - - - -	65-84
Suspended from Duty - - - - -	202-205
Traffic - - - - -	22-24, 241-261
" Borough of Queens - - - - -	278
" Improvements in the Service - - - - -	245-246
" Increased, Borough of Richmond - - - - -	268-269
" Division, Force of - - - - -	241-242
" " Units of Command - - - - -	241
" " Work Performed - - - - -	246-248
Training School - - - - -	87-89
Truck Squad - - - - -	100
Unfamiliar Angles of the Traffic Situation - - - - -	154-162
Uniformed Force, The - - - - -	4-6, 30-37
Vice and Gambling - - - - -	9-11, 60-61
Welfare Work and the Protection of Juveniles - - - - -	236-240
White Slave Traffic - - - - -	235
First Deputy Police Commissioner, John A. Leach - - - - -	175-178
Second Deputy Police Commissioner, John Daly - - - - -	179-212
Third Deputy Police Commissioner, Joseph A. Faurot - - - - -	213-227
Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner, John J. Cray - - - - -	228-233
Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner, Joseph A. Faurot in Charge - - - - -	234-240
Special Deputy Police Commissioner, John A. Harriss - - - - -	241-261
Special Deputy Police Commissioner, Rodman Wanamaker - - - - -	262-265
Special Deputy Police Commissioner, Allan A. Ryan - - - - -	266-267
Special Deputy Police Commissioner, John M. Shaw - - - - -	268-270
Special Deputy Police Commissioner, Edmond A. Guggenheim - - - - -	271-276
Special Deputy Police Commissioner, T. Coleman du Pont - - - - -	277-278
Special Deputy Police Commissioner Dr. Carleton Simon - - - - -	284-288

JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE



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